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Administration report,
Nizam's Dominions,
1884-85

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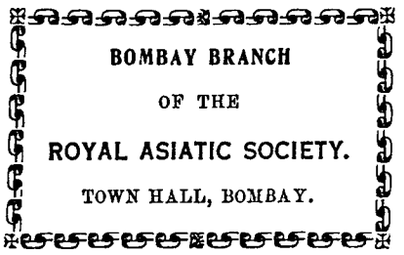

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

FOR

1294 Fasli (1884-85).

134914

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES OF INDIA STEAM PRESS.

1886.

CONTENTS:

Chapter I.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

	PAGE
Installation of His Highness...	3
The Viceroy's Speech	5
Khillats for His Highness and the principal Nobles	7
The Nizam's Reply	8
Appointment of the Prime Minister...	9
Viceroy's Speech at the Installation Banquet	ib
Departure of the Viceroy	10
Proclamation by His Highness	ib
Proclamation by the Minister	12
Council of State	15
Question of Precedence	ib
The Nizam's illness	ib
Birth of a son and heir	16
Bestowal of Titles	ib
Tours of His Highness and the Minister	ib
Sir Oliver St. John's Visit to Gulberga	ib
Tours of the Revenue Minister	17
Minister's visit to Simla	ib
Disturbance caused by Sultan Nawaz Jung	ib
Visit of His Highness to the Madrassa-i-Alia	18
Installation Banquet (1885)	19
Deputation to the Viceroy	20
Minister's visit to Calcutta	ib
Mutiny in the Central Jail	ib
His Highness created a G.C.S.I.	ib
Distinguished Visitors	ib
His Highness' Visit to the Neilgherries	21
Inspection of Public Offices by the Resident	ib
Visit of His Highness to the Revenue Office	22

His Highness' Visit to the High Court ... ...
Offer of the Contingent and His Highness' Reformed Troops for service in Egypt
Offer of Troops for service on N.-W. Frontier ... ...
Deputation to the Rawal Pindi Camp ... ...
Discovery of Sanad Frauds ... ...
Claims of Sultan Nawaz Jung against the State ... ...
The Debt Commission ... ...
The Dixit Inam Commission ... ...
Resident's Visit to Aurungabad ... ...
His Highness' Visit to the Madrassa-i-Alia ... ...
Minister and Resident's Visit to Gulberga ... ...
Installation Banquet ... ...

Chapter II.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Appointment of Muin-ul-Mahams ... ...
Changes in the Secretariat ... ...
Political and Financial Secretary ... ...
Home Secretary ... ...
Abolition of the Revenue Board ... ...
Changes in the Judicial Department ... ...
Changes in the Public Works Department ... ...
Appointment of an Inspector-General of Revenue ... ...
Amalgamation of the Judicial and Police Departments ... ...
Appointment of an Inspector-General of Police ... ...
Appointment of a General Finance Committee ... ...
Changes in the Military Secretariat ... ...

Chapter III.

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Highness the Nizam ... ...
The Council of State ... ...
The Prime Minister ... ...
The Peshkar ... ...
The Dafter Diwani and Dafter Mal ... ...
Mofussil (Districts) Administration Subadars ... ...
Talukdars ... ...
Second Talukdars ... ...
Third Talukdars ... ...
Tehsildars ... ...

Chapter IV.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GEOLOGY.

PAGE.

Position 39
Boundaries ... ... ib
Area ... ... ib
Physical features ... ... ib
Watershed and Drainage 40
Mountains, Balaghat Range... ... ... ib
Sahiadriparvat Range ... ... ib
Gaivalagarh Range 41
Jalna Hills ... ... ib
Yaminigarh Range ... ... ib
Kandikalgutta Range ... ... ib
Rakhigutta Range ... ... ib
Rivers 42
The Godavari ... ... ib
The Purna 44
The Painganga ... ... ib
The Manjira... ... ... ib
The Maner ... ... ib
The Krishna... ... ... ib
The Bhima... ... ... ib
The Tungbhadra 45
The Tungbhadra Anicuts ... ... ib
The Windi 46
The Musi ... ... ib
The Munair... ... ... ib
Lakes and Tanks ... ... ib
Forests 47
Climate ... ... ib

GEOLOGY.

Iron Ores 48
Magnetite in Horn-blend-Schist ... ... ib
Hematite among Kamthis 49
Laterite ... ... ib
Iron Sulphide ... ... ib
Manganese 50
Rock Formations ... ... ib
Metamorphics ... ... ib
Kadapa and Karnul Series ... ... ib
Kadapa Formation 51
Karnul Formation ... ... ib
Bhima Series... ... ... ib

PAGES.

Kaladgi Series 51
Vindyans 52
Talchirs ... ... ib
Damudas ... ... ib
Kamthis ... ... ib
Panchets ... ... ib
Sandstone in Godavari and Wardha Valleys ... ... ib
Lameta beds... 53
Fossilfish remains ... ... ib
Fossils, fresh water types ... ... ib
Trap 54
Laterite ... ... ib
Fossils 55
Production Coal 56
Godaveri Coal 58

Chapter V.

Census 59

Chapter VI.

PROTECTION.

Section I.—COURSE OF LEGISLATURE.

No previous enactments 61
General Circulars ... ... ib
Council of State ... ... ib
Work done by Council of State ... ... ib

Section II.—POLICE.

Former System of Police Administration in Districts 62
Police Administration in the City ... ... ib
Appointment of Zilladars ... ... ib
Formation of Regular Police Force 63
Naib Sadr Muhtamins appointed 64
Separation of Police from Revenue ... ... ib
Appointment of a Police Secretary ... ... ib
Powers of Police Officers ... ... ib
Appeals from the decisions of Police Officers ... ... ib
Appointment of the Police Sadr-ul-Maham... 65
Police Secretariat amalgamated with Judicial ... ... ib
Powers of Police Officers ... ... ib
Judicial Powers withdrawn 66

PAGE.

Further Changes 66
Appointment of Inspector-General ... ... ib
Amalgamation of City and Suburban Police ... ... ib
Reduction of Jemadars ... ... ib
Recruiting 67
Mansabdars ... ... ib
Difficulties in working the System ... ... ib
Further Changes ... ... ib
Rules 68
Prime Minister ... ... ib
Muin-ul-Maham ... ... ib
Secretary 69
Duties and Powers of the Inspector-General of Police ... ... ib
Duties and Powers of the Subadars 70
Powers and Duties of District Magistrate 71
Tehsildars ... ... ib
District Superintendent of Police ... ... ib
Duties of the District Superintendent of Police as regards Crimes 72
Duties of the District Superintendent of Police in matters connected with the Discipline and internal Organization of the District Police... 73
Duties of Police Officers below the rank of District Superintendent ... ... ib
Powers and Duties of Amins ... ... ib
Dufadars and Jemadars ... ... ib
Sadr Jemadars ... ... ib
Duties of the Village Police ... ... ib
Appeal 74
Effect of Change ... ... ib
Strength of District Police 75
Arms ... ... ib
Drill ... ... ib
Personnel of Police 76
Changes in the Force ... ... ib
Distribution ... ... ib
Faulty Registration of Crime ... ... ib
Reported Cases 77
Serious Crime ... ... ib
Obstructions by Jagirdars 78
Arrests in Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra's Districts ... ... ib
Results of Working ... ... ib
Hasty Arrests 79
Stolen Property ... ... ib
Detective Police ... ... ib

PAGE.

City and Suburban Police 79
Total Strength ... ... ib
Total Cost ... ... ib
Changes 80
Castes ... ... ib
Offences reported ... ... ib
Classification of Offences 81
Result of Working ... ... ib
Arrests ... ... ib
Stolen Property, increase in... 82

SECTION III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

Previous absence of Courts of Law 82
Measures first Introduced 83
Sir Salar Jung's First Reforms ... ... ib
Rules prescribed 84
His Highness' Intentions ... ... ib
Powers of Courts ... ... ib
Separate Judicial Department 85
Code of Procedure 86
Language of Courts 87
Judicial Procedure ... ... ib
Security from Officials entrusted with property 88
Officials ... ... ib
Legal Practitioners ... ... ib
Income and Expenditure 89
Number and Powers of Courts 90
Difficulty of Comparison of the actual working of 1293 and 1294... 91

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of Original Civil Suits instituted and disposed of 91
Details of disposals 93
Non-payment of institution Court Fees 94
Valuation and character of Litigation 95
Average duration 96
Civil Appeals... ... ... ib
Results of disposal 97
Applications for executions ... ... ib
Civil Miscellaneous Work 100

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Criminal Courts 100

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

HIGH COURT.

	PAGE.
Number of Prosecutions for disposal	101
Disposal of Cases	ib
Arrears	102
Average duration	ib
Miscellaneous Cases	ib

SUBORDINATE COURTS.

Cases for disposal	102
Cases disposed of	105
Persons disposed of and results of disposals	106
Details of Punishments	107
Arrears at the end of the year	109
Average duration	ib
Witnesses examined	110
Miscellaneous Proceedings	111

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

HIGH COURT.

Number of Appeals instituted and disposed of	111
Results of disposals	112
Average duration	ib
Revisions	ib
Confirmation	ib
Results of the disposal of confirmation proceedings	113

SUBORDINATE COURTS.

Number of Appeals for disposal	113
Total of disposals	114
Results of disposals	115
Arrears	ib
Average duration	116
Criminal Fines	ib
Unclaimed Property	117

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

Number of Jails	118
Supervision	ib
List of Jails	ib
City Jails	ib
Distric Jails	ib
Class of Prisoners	ib

PAGE.

Under-trial Prisoners 119
Convicts ... ... ib
Disposal of Prisoners... ... ... io
Deaths 120
Sick ... ... ib
Terms of Imprisonment ... ... ib
Escapes ... ... ib
Castes ... ... ib
Professions 121
Education ... ... ib
Sexes ... ... ib
Previous Convictions ... ... ib
Punishments ... ... ib
Jail Discipline 122
Diet ... ... ib
Employment of Prisoners ... ... ib
Income and Expenditure on account of Labour 123
Accounts ... ... ib
Total Expenses of Jail Department 124
Average expense per head 125
Reforms during the year ... ... ib
Disturbance in the Central Jail ... ... ib

SECTION V.—REGISTRATION.

SECTION VI.—MUNICIPALITIES.

Number of Municipalities 126
New Works in City... ... ... ib
Repairs and Establishments ... ... ib
Total Expenditure ... ... ib
Improvements 127
Income ... ... ib
Noozul ... ... ib
Chadderghat Municipality ... ... ib
District Municipalities 131

SECTION VII.—MILITARY.

Regular Troops 131
City Troops 132
Irregular Troops ... ... ib
Arabs 136
Scindees ... ... ib

PAGE.

Burkundaz and Aligole 137
Reforms ... ... ib
Duties of Troops—Barjawans 138
Arabs—Infantry of the Line ... ... ib
Cavalry 139
Reductions in Expenditure ... ... ib
Reductions in the Irregular Troops ... ... ib
Moothfurkhat... ... ... ib
Imtyazis 140
Management ... ... ib

Chapter VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Section I.—GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS.

Original Constitution 141
1285 Fasli ... ... ib
1288 Fasli 142
Municipalities ... ... ib
Grant for Small Works ... ... ib
Abpashi Department... 143
Difficulties in working Department ... ... ib
Recent Organization... ... ... ib
Constitution under Re-organization... 144
Inspecting Engineers... 145
Sadr-ul-Maham abolished ... ... ib
Muin-ul-Mahams appointed... 146
Resident's advice ... ... ib
Report on 17 years' work ... ... ib
Work of last two years 147
Expenditure 149
Roads... ... ... ib
Irrigation Works 150
Proposed future distribution of Funds ... ... ib
Miscellaneous Works ... ... ib
Cost of Establishment ... ... ib
Workshops 151
Printing Branch 152
Telephone ... ... ib
Civil Engineering College 152
His Highness' Palace at Sarunagar 153

SECTION II.—RAILWAYS.

	PAGE.
The Nizam's State Railway	154
Proposed Routes	ib
Solution of the difficulty	155
The Cantonment Depôt Difficulty	ib
Gauge...	ib
Progress of Works	156
The Great Indian Peninsula's first working	ib
Modification of G. I. P.'s first Agreement	157
The Government of India in charge	ib
Cost of Construction	ib
Raising of Capital	ib
Expectations not fulfilled	ib
Mr. Warden's suggestion regarding Feeder Roads	158
Absence of Export Traffic	159
Revenue transactions...	ib
Traffic and working Coaching	160
Goods Traffic	161

THE CHANDA RAILWAY.

Proposed Extensions	161
Opportunity	162
The Minister's Memo	162
Opinion of the Government of India	ib
Syed Abdul Huq deputed to England	ib
Difficulties	ib
Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co...	163
The National Provincial Bank of England floats the Company	164
Final Terms of Agreement	ib
Tenders for Construction	165
Appointment of Agent and Engineer-in-Chief	ib
Financial	166
Reservation of Capital	ib
The Guarantee Fund	ib
Special Account	ib
Reserved Fund	167
The State Railways, 1885	ib

Chapter VIII.

INSTRUCTION.

Old System of Education	173
First Measures of late Minister	174
Education extended to Districts	ib
Education taken out of the hands of the Revenue Board	175

PAGE.

Mr. Wilkinson, Director of Public Instruction 175
The Dar-ul-Ulum ... ... ib
District Education ... ... ib
Anglo-Vernacular School 176
Moulvi Inayat-ur-Rahman Khan, Director of Public Instruction ... ... ib
Provisions for a better class of Masters ... ... ib
Method of conducting business ... ... ib
General Statistics of Decade ... ... ib
Written Examinations 177
Appointment of Inspectors ... ... ib
Hidyat Nama ... ... ib
The Dar-ul-Ulum ... ... ib
City English Schools... 178
Anglo-Vernacular School ... ... ib
School-fees introduced in the Districts ... ... ib
Munsabdar's School ... ... ib
Night School ... ... ib
The Chadderghat English High School made a Second Grade College 179
Changes in administration of Dar-ul-Ulum... ... ... ib
Hyderababad College raised to the First Grade ... ... ib
Normal School incorporated with Dar-ul-Ulum ... ... ib
Scholarships ... ... ib
Book Depôt 180
Indigenous Schools ... ... ib
Reconsideration of necessity of Munsabdar's School ... ... ib
1293 Fasli 184
1294 Fasli ... ... ib
Classification of Schools by Standards 185
Statistics of Scholars by Caste 186
Schools by Districts and Standards 188
Female Education 189
School-going Population ... ... ib
Agencies of Schools ... ... ib
School-fees 190
Expenditure 191
Madrassa-i-Alia 192
Control ... ... ib
Snbjects taught ... ... ib
Object of the School... ... ... ib
Fees 193
Cost 194
Madrassa-i-Aizza ... ... ib

Chapter IX.

MEDICAL.

SECTION I.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

	PAGE.
Medical School	195
1. The Principal, ...	196
2. Mr. Johnston	
3. Dr. Greany	
4. Dr. Mahamed Ismail	
5. Mr. Carroll	
6. Mr. Daruwala	
Hospital and Dispensaries	200
Inspection	ib
Admissions and Numbers treated	201
Operations	ib
Jail Dispensaries	ib
Female Clinic at Afzulganj	202
Medical Stores	ib

SECTION II.—VACCINATION.

Vaccination	203

Chapter X.

SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN THE LAND.

SECTION I.—CUSTOMS.

Class of Revenue	205
Constitution of Department...	206
Origin and past History of Customs Department	ib
Transit Duties abolished	ib
Compensation granted for remission of duty	ib
Revenue in 1263 Fasli	207
Revenue of 1264 Fasli	ib
Revenue from 1271 to 1273 Fasli	ib
Revenue of 1274 Fasli	ib
Changes in Tariff	208
No material change in Department during last twenty years	ib
Reforms necessary	209
Falling off in Receipts	ib
Government orders	ib
Details of Receipts	210
Explanation of Decrease	212
Castor Seed	213
Embezzlements	214

SECTION II.—POST OFFICE.

	PAGE.
Income	215
Expenditure	ib
General Working	ib
Number of Post Offices	216
Offences	217
Envelopes	ib

SECTION III.—MINT.

Coinage	ib
Income	ib
Expenditure	218
System for Coinage of Copper	ib

SECTION IV.—STAMPS.

Stamp Office	ib
Work turned out	219
Stamps despatched	220
Postal Stamps	221
Expenditure	222
First introduction of Stamps	ib
Stamp Revenue	ib
Comparison with Berar	223
Inspector General's Report	ib
Judicial Stamps	ib
Revenue Stamps	225
Stamp Reports	ib
Sales of Stamps	ib
Revenue affected by general prosperity of People	226
Hundi and Receipt Stamps	ib

SECTION V.—EXCISE.

System of Abkari	227
Revenue	ib
Details of Demand	228
Comparison with Berar	ib
Revenue by Ethnological Divisions	229
City and Suburban Revenue	ib
Progress in Collections	ib
Arrears	231
Administration	ib
Accounts	ib
Opium Change in System	232
Revenue compared with Berar	ib
Smuggling	ib

Chapter XI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Section I.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

PAGE.

Rainfall ... 233
Western Division ... 236
Eastern Division ... ib
Northern Division ... 237
Southern Division ... ib

Section II.—HORTICULTURE.

Section III.—FORESTS.

Administration ... 238
Reserved Forests ... ib
Receipts ... ib
Expenditure ... 239
District Forests ... ib

Section IV.—MINES AND QARRIES.

Mining Rights ... ib
Details of Concessions ... 240

Section V.—MANUFACTURES.

Decline in Manufactures ... 241

Section VI.—TRADE.

Registration ... ib
Grain ... 244
Fruit ... ib
Oil Seeds ... ib
Cloth ... ib
Cotton ... ib
Indigo ... 245
Scents and Drugs ... ib
Salt ... ib
Hyderabad and Secunderabad ... ib
Fairs ... 246
Malligaon ... ib
Particulars of Prizes ... 248
Success of Hydrabad bred Horses at the Show ... 249
Brood-Mares ... ib
Number of Mares served at Malligaon ... ib
Presence of the Superintendent necessary in the Districts ... ib

Chapter XII.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION I.—GENERAL REVIEW.

	PAGE.
Historical	251
Tenures	253
Dr. Bradley's Report	255
Meadows Taylor's Report	ib
Dr. Walker's Report	256
Arab and Pathan Jemadars	257
Sir Salar Jung's Administration Commenced	258
Divisions	ib
First Steps Taken	259
Year 1857-58	261
Zillabundi System	ib
Land Rates	262
Survey Introduced	265
Famines	ib
Land Tenures	268
Manner of conducting the Settlement	270

SECTION II.—SURVEY.

Historical	273
Disorder that existed prior to Survey	274
Rough Settlement by Sheik Davood in Aurungabad	275
Rough Survey of Indur and Elgundal	276
Rough Survey of Malunger Taluk	ib
Formation of Survey Department	277
Bombay System of Settlement decided on	278
Difficulties at outset	ib
System of Boundary Marks	279
Measurement by Acre adopted	280
Training of Surveyors	281
Constitution of Survey Department	ib
Routine of Work	282
Inspection by Mr. Beynon	283
Inspection by the Resident and other Officers	285
Boundary Disputes	286
Measurement Work	288
Measurement Tests	289
Classification Work	290
Classification Tests	291
Expenditure in Survey and classification	ib
Average Cost per Acre	293
Expenditure on Boundary Marks	ib

SECTION III.—INAM.

PAGE.

Constitution of the Department 301
Work done ... ... ib
Arrears in Districts 302
Report by the Inspector-General of Revenue 303
Result of Enquiries 305
Frauds ... ... ib
Measures taken on discovery of Frauds 306
New Rules ... ... ib

SECTION IV.—WASTE LANDS.

Rules of 1288 Hijri 308
Rules of 1292 Hijri 309
Deserted Villages ... ... ib
Result of Rules 310

SECTION. V.—WARDSS ESTATES.

Mahomed Anwar Khan's Estate 310
Wazera Begum's Estate 311

SECTION VI.—LAND REVENUE OF 1294 FASLI.

Number of Villages 311
Culturable Area ... ... ib
Variations in Area ... ... ib
Administrative Divisions of Khalsa Districts 312
Ethnological Divisions adopted ... ... ib
Cultivation in Marhatwari ... ... ib
Cultivation in Telingana Districts 313
Irrigation in Telingana ... ... ib
Repair of Tanks in Eastern Division ... ... ib
Measures for repairs of Wells 314
Increase of Cultivation ... ... ib
Revenue Collections; progress made from 1263 Fasli 315
Jummabundi for 1294 Fasli 316
Remissions 319
Nett Demand 320
Fluctuations in Demand in Districts ... ... ib
Muktas 321
Peshkash ... ... ib
Amrai ... ... ib
Kanchas ... ... ib
Miscellaneous ... ... ib
Total Land Revenue Demand 322

PAGES.

Collection of Land Revenue 322
Collections since 1281 Fasli ... ... ib
Change in Official Year 323
Collections of Ryotwari Revenue per District ... ... ib
Coercive Processes 324
Attachment of Crops... ... ... ib
Demand and Collection under different Heads 325
Collection of Arrears... 326
Number of Cultivators and Holdings 327
Average Area of Holdings 329
Average Rental ... ... ib
Assessment compared with Madras ... ... ib
Comparison with Berar 330
Administration of the Restored Districts ... ... ib
Effect of, if Famine 1876-77 332
Original Revenue Cases ... ... ib
Appeals in Divisional Revenue Courts 335
Do. in District do. ... ... ib

Chapter XIII.

SECTION I.—GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Introductory 339
Financial Position prior to 1263 Fasli ... ... ib
Do. during the Ministry of the late Sir Salar Jung 341
Measures adopted since His Highness' Installation... 345

SECTION II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

State Railway 348
Debt and Remittance Heads 350
General Review of Statement C. ... ... ib
Statement D. 351
Do. E. ... ... ib
Detailed Statements of Revenue and Expenditure for 1293 and 1294 Fasli 353
Land Revenue 355
Abkari ... ... ib
Forests 356
Customs 357
Stamps 358
Mint ... ... ib
Berar Surplus... ... ... ib
Law and Justice ... ... ib

PAGES.

Jails ... 359
Police ... ib
Post Office ... ib
Minor Departments ... 360
Interest ... ib
Deshpatti ... ib
Miscellaneous ... 361
Public Works ... ib
State Railway ... ib
Expexditure on Land Revenue ... ib
Abkari ... 364
Forests ... 365
Customs ... ib
Stamps ... ib
Mint ... 366
Law and Justice ... ib
Jails ... 367
Police ... ib
Post Office ... 368
Education ... ib
Printing ... 369
Medical ... ib
Administration ... ib
Minor Departments ... 371
Pargana Vatandars ... ib
Allowances and Assignments ... 372
Khillats and Entertainments ... ib
Refunds and Drawbacks ... ib
Interest ... 373
Payments to His Highness ... ib
Mansab ... 374
Miscellaneous ... 375
Military ... 376
Public Works ... 377
Municipalities ... 378
State Railway ... 379
Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure ... ib
Cash Balance ... 380

SECTION III.—LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Classification of Liabilities ... 381
Claims previously settled ... ib

PAGES.

Nett Liabilities under Sub-head 2 (*a*) at the late Minister's Death 382
Subsequent Transactions ... ... ib
Liabilities for Roosums, &c. ... ... ib
Arrangements for Adjustments in future 384
Liabilities under Sub-head 2 (*c*) ... ... ib
Appointment of Debt Commission 385
Result of Commission's Enquiry ... ... ib
Sultan Nawaz Jung's Claims ... ... ib

Chapter XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Criticism on Civil Service 387
Distribution of Subordinate Appointments 388
Vacancies recently filled 389

SECTION II.—TOURS OF INSPECTION.

Tour by His Highness the Nizam 391
Subadhars' Tours 393
Inspector-General of Revenue ... ... ib
Other Revenue Officers' Tours ... ... ib

YOUR HIGHNESS,

In 1293 Fasli I submitted a Progress Report of the Administration of your Highness' Dominions during the first six months of my term of office, which necessarily referred more to measures in contemplation than to what had already been accomplished.

I have now the honour to submit to your Highness the accompanying Report on the Administration of the year 1294 Fasli.

My late father, several years before his death, formed the intention of publishing reports of his administration, but owing partly to delays in receipt of information from the different departments, and partly to inaccuracies in the returns which rendered their compilation within a reasonable period of the close of the year to which they referred a matter of great difficulty, he was never able to give effect to his wishes in this respect.

In accordance with your Highness' express desire, from the early days of my administration, I have taken steps to secure the preparation of such reports, and although the report now submitted falls short of what is to be desired, in consequence of incomplete information from several quarters, I trust your Highness will be pleased to accept it as an earnest of the desire to furnish regular and accurate information in the future.

I trust your Highness may also see from this report that an honest endeavour has been made to improve the government of the country, and to advance the material prosperity of your Highness' subjects.

Further, that while having to gain experience in administrative matters, and at the same time to overcome obstacles of considerable magnitude, some progress has been made in carrying into effect the reforms which were either initiated or contemplated by the late Minister, or which have lately been sanctioned by your Highness.

As this is the first Administration Report for your Highness' Dominions which has been written for publication, it seemed to me desirable to preface the returns of the official year immediately under review with an account of the past history of the administration. For this reason the report has exceeded the limits usually allotted for annual Administration Reports of other Governments in British territory, and for facility of reference I would submit in this summary a brief outline of the subjects dealt with at greater length in the body of the report.

In future reports I hope to be able to furnish a more complete set of statistical tables than is possible on this occasion.

Political and General.

Although not actually falling within the 12 months, of which this report has strictly to deal, the installation of your Highness on the throne of your illustrious ancestors was an event of so great importance to the people in every part of the Dominions that it has been referred to in detail in this chapter. It will ever be remembered that, following this auspicious event, your Highness was pleased to issue a proclamation, in which, after commands for the administration of the country, your Highness expressed your aims and hopes in the following felicitous words :—

"Nothing will afford me greater happiness than to see my people living in peace and prosperity, engaged in the development of their sources of wealth, in the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, so that by their efforts the country may rise to a high state of enlightenment, and the State derive benefit and support from their knowledge and intelligence.

"It is my earnest hope that the Minister and all the officers of State relying on my protection and support will always be zealous in the promotion of good and the suppression of evil, and will protect the rights of the people without fear or favor."

It is with these sentiments in view that the administration of the country is now being carried on, and although progress must necessarily be slow, and difficulties not always easily overcome, there are grounds for entertaining the hope that, strengthened by your Highness' support, and helped with the advice and experience of the Imperial Government, always so readily given through the British Resident, the fabric of Government has now been established on a sound and firm basis, and that in process of time it will bear the fruits anticipated of it.

Among other chief events of the period under review noticed in this chapter, the offer of the Hyderabad Contingent and the Reformed Troops for service at one time in Egypt, and on another occasion in Afghanistan, although not accepted by the Government of India, indicated the readiness with which this Government is prepared to place its resources at the disposal of the Imperial power when troubles and war menace the Empire. The cordial reception of your Highness' deputation at Rawal Pindi Camp was felt by all to be peculiarly gratifying.

Looking more at home, the epoch is marked by the appointment of the Council of State; by your Highness' repeated visits to the Madrassa-i-Alia, an

institution which is deriving the greatest benefit from the deep interest taken in it by your Highness, not only as evinced at the annual distribution of prizes, but more especially in the practical shape of several of your Highness' relations having joined its classes; by your Highness' visit to several of the public offices in the city. Among the events of the year has also to be noticed the outbreak in the Central Jail which led unfortunately to considerable loss of life, for which the troops were chiefly to blame; the disturbance at the Mohurrum in 1884, caused by the Arabs belonging to Sultan Nawaz Jung, who failed to restrain his men. The action of Government in the latter case has shown that riots will no longer be tolerated in the city. The Sultan was tried by a Commission and found guilty of abetment of the riot, and the sentence passed upon him was one of banishment from Hyderabad and a fine of a lakh of rupees. The fine was duly paid, and although some apprehensions were entertained at one time of his submitting to the sentence, they were proved to be groundless, and he took his departure quietly to Bombay. Being a large creditor in the city, and having also claims against the Government, he was subsequently permitted to return to settle his financial affairs. The claim against the Government was referred for enquiry to a Commission, but before any report was made, it was deemed advisable to effect a compromise.

The year has also been noted for the exposure of a system of forgery in connection with sanads prepared for presentation in the Inam Department.

Administrative changes.

The changes in the administration during the period under review are extremely important, and extend to almost every department. First of all, the Sadr-ul-Mahams have been replaced by Muin-ul-Mahams, or Departmental Ministers with fuller powers. Of the latter, there are now four, viz., the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, who has charge of Revenue, Finance and Troops; Nawab Shahab Jung in the Police Department; Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk in the Judicial Department; and the Nawab Khan Khanan, who has charge of the Municipal, Medical and Public Works Departments. The Secretariats have also undergone a radical change, two new offices of Political and Finance Secretary and Home Secretary having been created, while the office of Miscellaneous Secretary has been abolished. The Political and Financial Secretary is now responsible for all financial matters, for the compilation of the Administration Report, Statistics, Government Press, Translation Department, and issuing of general orders not connected with any special department, which are issued under the sign and seal of the Prime Minister.

The Miscellaneous Secretary's duties have been distributed by giving the Medical Department to the English Secretary, the Government Press to the

Political Secretary, the Sanitation of the city and suburbs to the Home Secretary, while the Educational Department remained with Ali Yar Khan Bahadur Motamen Jung, the officer who previously held the post of Miscellaneous Secretary. The office of Secretary, Irregular Forces, was abolished, the duties connected with Irregular Forces being given to the English Secretary, and the Mansab Department to the Accountant-General. To the Home Secretariat the Departments of Railway, Post Office, Sanitation of city and suburbs, Mint, Stamps, and Forests were given.

In the Revenue Department a most important change was effected, the full results of which have yet to be seen, in the abolition of the Board of Revenue, and the appointment of Subadars with enhanced powers in place of the Sadr Taluqdars, who previously held the position corresponding to Commissioner of Division. The four divisions into which the Dominions are now divided are called Subas, and the Subadars who preside over them are the heads of all branches of the administration within their territorial jurisdiction, being vested with most of the powers formerly exercised by the Board of Revenue. Rules for the guidance of Subadars, defining their powers in detail, have been drafted, but not yet sanctioned by Government.

In the Judicial Department civil functions have been withdrawn from Revenue officers in the Western Division, and separate Civil Courts established. This measure had been in consideration for some time during the life of the late Minister, and was advocated by Sir Steuart Bayley. An early opportunity was therefore taken of introducing it as an experimental measure in the Western Division, where there is more litigation than in other parts of the country. Another very necessary reform introduced during the year, and from which the best results may be anticipated, is the extension of the powers of the High Court, under which the Court will now supervise the work of the subordinate members of the judicial service.

The Public Works Department has also been reorganized and more closely connected as regards initiation of works with the Revenue authorities in the districts. The benefit of this change has already become apparent, the friction which formerly existed between Engineers and District Officers having almost entirely disappeared.

Another important measure during the year was the creation of the appointment of Inspector-General of Revenue. The office was not entirely an unknown one. In the year 1875 the late Minister found it necessary to appoint a special officer to exercise a general supervision over the Revenue Administration, to report on the condition of the people, and to draw the attention

of Government to any existing defects or wants, suggesting at the same time a remedy for the same. The first officer selected for this post was Moulvi Syed Mahdi Ali (Munir Nawaz Jung Bahadur), and during two years that he held the post, his services were so valuable that the Minister acquired a deeper insight into the working of the Revenue Department than he ever had before, and was enabled thereby both to remove many existing evils and irregularities that were pointed out to him, and to introduce many necessary and useful reforms. Moulvi Nazer Ahmed, who succeeded Moulvi Syed Mahdi Ali on his transfer to another appointment, held the appointment for only a few months. The appointment then remained vacant owing to the difficulty experienced in finding an officer sufficiently qualified to discharge satisfactorily the duties connected with it.

With your Highness' sanction, and the concurrence of the Government of India, the appointment was, however, revived in the year under report and given to Mr. A. J. Dunlop, of the Berar Commission, who, not only had had wide experience of the Revenue and Judicial administration in Berar, but had, for two years, been in charge of Pagah Taluqs, and was therefore not unacquainted with the condition of the people of this country and the general measures of Government adopted from time to time for the improvement of the Dominions. Mr. Cordery, in approving of the selection of Mr. Dunlop, expressed his opinion in the following words:—"I most fully concur with you in thinking that the services of such a travelling official will be most beneficial, and that they are rendered all the more needful owing to the recent abolition of the Revenue Board. I also believe that in Mr. Dunlop you have secured a most competent and trustworthy officer for the fulfilment of the very delicate and confidential duties which the appointment will sometimes involve." In addition to the Revenue Department, the Inspector-General has to inspect and report on the working of the Abkari, Stamp, Mint, Forests, Customs, and Postal Departments. He has also, since the disclosure of frauds, been appointed Inam Commissioner.

The necessity for this post has been clearly proved by the excellent work that has already been done by Mr. Dunlop.

The Police Department has also been placed on a better footing, Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., of the Berar Commission, having been appointed Inspector-General, and, as in the case of the Public Works, the working of the Department as regards detection of crime being more closely connected with the District Magistrates.

The last important measure to notice under this head, and one from which I expect to derive great benefit, is the appointment, with the sanction of your Highness, of a Special Finance Committee to examine the expenditure and income of the State. It was at first intended that this Committee should carefully review

the Budgets for 1295 Fasli before they were submitted to Government for sanction, and this is practically being done, but the work has proved of so arduous a nature, and has also, for unavoidable reasons, been so frequently interrupted, that the results of the Committee's labours are more likely to be seen in 1296 Fasli and the succeeding years. The importance of thoroughly examining the financial expenditure of the State, and of giving publicity to the measures of Government, cannot be over-estimated.

Constitution of Government.

The constitution of Government, as now revised, comprises your Highness as Ruler of the State, to whom all important matters are referred by the Prime Minister; the Council of State, composed of eight of the chief nobles of the State, and your Highness as President; (to this Council matters of importance in State policy are referred, and it has also been constituted the Legislative Council of the Government) the Prime Minister, as the Head of the Executive, having under him the Secretariats, as follows :—

1. Political and Finance.
2. Home and Railway.
3. Revenue Department.
4. Judicial and Police.
5. English Office.
6. Duftar Mulki, or Persian Office.
7. Public Works.
8. Regular Troops.
9. Irregular Troops.

To assist the Prime Minister, there are four Muin-ul-Mahams, or Ministers of Departments, who transact a great deal of the routine work of the Government, referring matters beyond their powers to the Prime Minister. This arrangement has relieved the Prime Minister of much work, which would otherwise distract his attention from the more important measures of Government. The Prime Minister exercises, however, a close control over the Financal Department of the State. The Peshkar exercises a share in the administration of the Irregular Troops, and the old Government records are kept in the custody of Rajahs Sheoraj and Rai Ryan Bahadurs. The Revenue Administration of the districts is supervised by the Subadars, the District Officers under them being 1st Taluqdars (corresponding to Deputy Commissioners) with Assistants, and Tehsildars in charge of Taluqs.

The Judicial Department has now been placed under the control of the High Court, and it is intended that some of the Judges of that Court shall make tours in the districts to inspect the working of the Subordinate Courts.

The Public Works Department is in charge of the Secretary, who practically is also Chief Engineer.

Physical and Geological feature.

An account has been given in Chapter IV. of the Physical and Geological features of the country taken from the interesting work of "Historical and Descriptive Sketch of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions." The reports on the coal-fields in the State are

peculiarly interesting at this time when the new railway is fast progressing towards the Singareni fields, which when once reached by the railway are expected to yield an abundant supply of coal for railway purposes in Southern India, and more especially for the railway in your Highness' own dominions.

Census.

The census of the Dominions taken in 1881 showed the population of the country to be—

Males	5,002,137
Females	4,843,457
Total	9,845,594

of whom a little short of one-tenth are Mahomedans. Hindus number 8,893,181, being about 90 per cent. of the population. Taking the area of the Dominions, exclusive of the Assigned Districts, at 82,697 square miles, these figures give an average population of 119·06 per square mile. No previous census having been taken in the same way, it has not been possible to compare these figures with any preceding time, and it is therefore impossible to conjecture with any degree of certainty the changes that have taken place. Government also not having yet seen its way to introduce a system of registration of vital statistics, it is not possible to show the ratio of deaths and births. The late famine, as shown in a subsequent chapter, reduced the population by 71,000, from which, perhaps, it has not yet yet fully recovered. It is to be regretted also that there are no returns of emigration or immigration. But of this we may at least feel assured that the people generally are more comfortable, more contented, and more industrious than was the case thirty years ago, and this state of things is certain in time to lead to an increase of population, and to the rehabitation of those parts of the Telingana districts which still bear the marks of the unsettled times and harsh measures of previous governments.

Course of Legislature.

The Council of State, under the presidency of your Highness, is now the Legislative Council of the Dominions, and no laws or regulations are issued until they have been passed by the Council and sanctioned by your Highness. The proceedings of the Council are regularly published in the *Jareeda*; and thus a greater publicity is given to the measures of Government and to the Bills which it is proposed to pass than was ever the case at any time before. Rohillas and Pathans, other than those employed in the forces of the State, and thus subjected to a salutary discipline, have for many years been the cause of considerable anxiety to Government. Much of the serious crime in the districts was, and indeed is still, committed by this class, and to such an extent was this carried on that large sums were from time to time expended by Government in deporting them from the country which necessitated their conveyance by rail to

Peshawar on the North-West Frontier. It was found, however, notwithstanding measures adopted by the British authorities to check the influx of Rohillas, that many, including even those previously deported, found their way back to Hyderabad by cross routes, and that simple deportation was not a sufficient remedy for the evil complained of. Rules were, therefore, framed for licensing all Rohillas, and for adopting the chulân system on their moving from one place to another. These have been duly passed by the Council of State, and it is anticipated that there will now be less trouble in dealing with Rohillas. Without the special sanction of Government in each case, no immigration of the class is permitted. Of the other measures before the Council at the end of the year may be mentioned a Code of Civil Procedure, and a Bill for the limitation of suits, both of which are much required for the newly-constituted Civil Courts. Questions regarding the levy of Local Funds and a modification of the Customs tariff are also before the Council.

Police.

A regular Police force in these Dominions was first formed in 1275 Fasli (A. D. 1865), the arrangements previously made in the Restored Districts by British Officers being taken as a model. Two years later the territory was parcelled out into divisions, each division being composed of three districts. These, for police purposes, were placed under a Naib Sadr Muhtamim, who reported to a Sadr Muhtamim, whose office was held in the city. At this time the Police Department in the districts was quite separate from, and independent of, the Revenue authorities; while in the city the Kotwal exercised full and independent powers, being responsible only to the Minister. Of the Courts also, such as they were in those days, the Police were, to a great extent, independent, a Muhtamim, or Superintendent of a district, having power to pass sentences of six months' imprisonment, or fines of Rs. 150. In process of time the Police came under the authority of the Sadr-ul-Maham of the Police Department, and all cases of a criminal nature were transferred to the Courts of law, Police officers being only empowered to punish for such offences as were committed against the Departmental regulations.

Since the commencement of the present administration, the Department has, however, undergone several further changes of great importance, which are calculated to render it more efficient. The office of Sadr Muhtamim, or Divisional police officer, has been abolished; an Inspector-General has been appointed to the District Police, whose duty it is to travel for eight months of the year and to see for himself the working of the Police. Lastly, the Police have been associated with the magisterial authorities in the district, to whom they are now subordinate in all matters connected with the detection of crime and prosecution of cases.

The appointment of Inspector-General of Police was given, as already stated, to Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., of the Berar Commission. This officer made a

lengthened tour in the year under report and brought to my notice many defects in the Department, for the rectification of which orders have since been issued.

The office of Kotwal in the suburbs of the city has been abolished, and the Suburban and City Police are now under the City Kotwal. Arrangements have also been made for employing, whenever practicable, Mansabdars in the Police forces, and the ranks are hereafter to be recruited from the Irregular Troops.

The strength of the District Police in the year under report was 10,085, and of the City Police 3,116, giving a total for the whole country of 13,201. The proportion of Mahomedans in the District Police is 78·5 per cent. and of Hindus 21·3 per cent. In the city these proportions are 83·3 and 16·9 per cent. The number of Hindus in the latter Police was increased by 137 during the year.

The changes in the Force were—

	District.	City.
Discharged	223	371
Resigned	44	98
Died	222	103
Deserted	89	4
	578	576

As the City Police is about only one-third the strength of the District Police the number of dismissals in it appears unusually large. The resignations are also more than double the number in the District Police.

No system has yet been introduced of granting pensions or gratuities to constables unfit for duty, and men have hitherto been accustomed to remain on until they died, their sons expecting to succeed them. As regards the drill and general equipment of the Force, the Inspector-General found many defects, and has taken steps to have the men better drilled and equipped in future.

After all the orders that have been issued on the subject, it is disappointing to find that the Police returns of crime and cases prosecuted are still very unreliable. The Inspector-General himself admits that they are "very inaccurate," and several discrepancies that appear in the body of the report confirm this view. Such as the figures are, however, they show that the Police admit 7,098 cases reported during the year as against 6,829 in the preceding year. Of serious crimes, there were 109 murders, 117 dacoities, 112 highway robberies, 221 robberies, 636 cattle thefts. Thefts numbered 1,156 as against 1,363 in the preceding year. Of the 109 murders reported, 17 were in connection with Thuggee, which, it is presumed, means by men who are registered in the Thuggee Department, 5 in dacoities, 11 in highway robberies, 16 by poisoning, and 60 from other motives. Under dacoity and robbery

there was a serious increase of crime, chiefly in the Parbhaini, Nagar-Kurnul and Indur districts. In Indur the dacoits give great trouble, and committed 50 dacoities as against 29 in the preceding year. Special measures have been adopted to put down these men, and the Inspector-General fully expects to check this abnormal amount of crime. One of the great difficulties in the Police working is the refuge dacoits obtain in Jagir villages, where the Government Police have no jurisdiction. This is a question which will probably have to be dealt with hereafter.

The estimated value of property stolen in the districts during the year was Rs. 3,90,689, of which Rs. 1,20,043, or 30·7, was recovered, a result which is not on the whole unfavourable. The returns show that the Police traced 87·2 per cent. of the cases reported and obtained convictions in 86·8 of the cases traced. Of the total number of cases investigated, convictions were obtained in 75·7. These figures are almost too good to be true, and the Inspector-General himself seems to think that they are open to some suspicion, but at any rate they are an improvement on the preceding year, when the percentage of convictions to cases traced was set down at 95·4—a figure which has probably never yet been attained in any part of India, and is, of course, entirely fictitious. 15,261 persons were arrested during the year, of which only 12,212 were placed on trial, indicating that a large number of hasty arrests were made. The Inspector-General has already taken up this point, and it is hoped that the Police action in respect to it will show an improvement next year.

The City Police had to deal during the year with 1,035 cases as against 930 in the preceding year. Here, again, the returns are doubtful, and it is not clear whether the number of cases in 1293 Fasli was 930 or 910. This increase in crime is confined entirely to minor offences. In serious offences there was a marked improvement. Thus, riots, or offences against the public tranquillity, decreased from 38 to 9. Murders numbered 7 as against 27 in the preceding year, and of serious offences against person and property there were 52 cases as against 88 in 1293 Fasli. Of the total number of cases reported, arrests were made in 971 and convictions obtained in 626, the percentage of arrests being 93·7.

Out of 1,556 persons arrested, 1,511 were committed for trial, of whom only 538 were convicted. The percentage of convictions of those arrested was thus only 34·5, which, although indicating unsatisfactory Police work, or perhaps a failure on the part of the Courts, or more probably a combination of these two, has at least apparently the merit of being a true return. The value of property stolen in the city and suburbs was Rs. 92,213, of which Rs. 41,338, or 44·8 per cent., was recovered.

Law and Justice.

The reforms in the Judicial Department stand next in importance to those introduced in the Revenue Department as described in a later chapter. Until the Zillabundi system was adopted by the late Minister, there was not a Court in the districts worthy of the name, and pure justice was a thing almost unattainable, nor was the city much better off. In 1869 a Judicial Minister was placed at the head of the department, and in 1872 a Central or High Court was established, with powers to dispose of appeals from the District Courts. But all cases of importance were still ultimately submitted to the Minister, who, notwithstanding the other multifarious duties devolving on his office, was frequently appealed to as the highest judicial authority in the Dominions. The administrative charge of the District Courts also remained entirely with Government in the Judicial Department, the High Court having no powers in this respect. In 1875 rules were framed for the working of the department. At the time of the death of the late Minister other reforms were in contemplation, but his untimely removal prevented their being immediately carried out, and it is only in the period now under report that they have been given effect to with some modifications. One of these measures has been to confer administrative functions on the High Court, which is now responsible for the control and general working of the Divisional, District and Subordinate Courts, as well as for the Courts in the city. It has also the power of appointing subordinates to the judicial establishments.

The establishment of a separate Judicial Department in the Western Division has already been noticed. The scheme, which was entrusted to Mr. Ikbal Ali, one of the Judges of the High Court, consists of 14 Munsiffs' Courts, 4 District and one Divisional Judge. The Munsiffs and District Judges exercise civil powers only; the Divisional Judge is also the appellate authority for appeals against the decisions of the Taluqdars in criminal cases. The cost of the scheme has been about Rs. 75,000, and it is doubtful whether the benefits derived from it entirely justify the additional expenditure. The experience of eight months has at least shown that several of the Courts have not sufficient work to do, and it has since been determined to retain only those which are fully occupied, and in the case of others to revert to the previous system by which Revenue officers exercised civil powers. The measure has certainly shown that the country generally is not yet ripe for a separate Judicial Department, and that in most places civil litigation can easily be disposed of by the Revenue officers. It has also been urged against the new system that there is an undue tendency to override the interests of the agriculturists. This, no doubt, has been found to be the case in other parts of India, and is the general effect of civil litigation, unless specially guarded against. But the returns for the past year do not, as pointed out by the High Court, support the charge, and there is no reason to think that up to the

present time the Courts have done any harm in this respect. By the rules in force certain restrictions are placed on the sale of agriculturists' property, and it is now contemplated to go even further and to provide for the execution of all such decrees by Revenue officers instead of by the Civil Courts.

The High Court, in its administrative capacity, has drawn up a Code of Procedure, which, as already stated, is now before the Council of State. It has also prescribed periodical returns, and it is hoped that its efforts in this respect may be successful, as hitherto a great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining correct returns from the different Courts, and I have been very disappointed to find that even those submitted in the year under report are incorrect and deficient in several respects. A system of inspection of Courts has also been introduced. The language of the Courts is now Urdu instead of Persian, but every officer is in future to be required to pass in one of the vernacular languages, either Mahratha, Telugu, or Canarese. Steps have also been taken to improve the tone of the local bar. According to the accounts of the High Court, the foregoing measures have on the whole resulted in a saving to Government. Allowing for differences in the mode of keeping the accounts in the two years, in 1293 Fasli the total expenditure of the Judicial Department was Rs. 7,66,053; the receipts, Rs. 2,98,889; and the nett expenditure, Rs. 4,67,164; while in the year under report the figures were:—

Total Expenditure	Rs.	6,18,083
Receipts.....	„	3,73,568
Nett Expenditure.....	Rs.	2,44,515

Or allowing for calculations similar to those made in 1293 Fasli, the nett expenditure of 1294 Fasli would not exceed Rs. 3,82,652, which shows a saving of about Rs. 84,000. In the year under report there were in all 239 Courts, of which 21 had civil powers only, 66 criminal powers only, and the rest had both civil and criminal powers.

Civil.

Referring now to the details of the civil work, the total number of suits instituted rose from 11,074 in 1293 Fasli to 13,492 in the year under report; the number for disposal was 16,622 as against 13,477; and the balance remaining was only 1,597 as against 2,346 in 1293 Fasli. These figures show that the Courts had considerably more work than in the preceding year, and performed it more expeditiously, leaving the pending balance smaller than it was in the preceding year, notwithstanding that there were then fewer suits to deal with. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 10,798 were in Tehsil Courts, 1,345 in District Courts, and 11 in Divisional Courts. The Courts of lowest grades had thus the greatest amount of work to dispose of. The City Small Cause Court

disposed of 75 per cent. of the whole litigation in the city, while the Tehsildars had 90 per cent. of the entire litigation in the districts. The annual average number of suits for each of the Tehsil Courts is not, however, unduly high, being—

Southern Division	86·6
Northern do.	40
Eastern do.	33

In the Western Division, where it was deemed desirable to relieve Tehsildars of civil work, they had an average of 138 cases in 1293 Fasli. If any Tehsildar is found to be burdened with more civil work than he can properly undertake, it will be the duty of the Subadar to bring it to the notice of Government. That the new Munsiffs' Courts in the Western Division had not sufficient work to do is shown from the fact that they disposed of on an average about three suits every two days. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 2,661 were withdrawn or dismissed for default; 6,181 were disposed of without contest; and 6,183 were contested. The question of pauper suits, and suits by persons exempted from payment of stamp duty, received the attention of Government towards the end of the year. During the year there were 321 pauper suits of a nominal value of Rs. 50,02,084 as against 231, valued at Rs. 26,64,770, in the preceding year. But this is not likely to recur, as strict orders have been issued by the High Court regarding the more cautious acceptance of such suits. About the middle of the year a previous exemption in favour of suits below Rs. 16 in value was done away with, by which the number of exempted suits will be slightly decreased in future. The average duration of suits shows considerable improvement, having fallen from 105 days to 78. The duration of uncontested cases rose from 65 to 68 days, due chiefly to the Darul Kaza Court, where the duration was as much as 170 days. The number of appeals disposed of was by the High Court 436; Courts in the Western Division 965; in the Southern Division 326; in the Northern Division 226; and in the Eastern Division 86. Of the district work, Divisional Courts disposed of 601 appeals and District Courts 858. Of the total number of appeals, 448 were disposed of summarily and 1,465 after hearing. Of the appeals heard, the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed in 48·3 per cent. and reversed or modified in 38·4 per cent. and remanded for further enquiry in 13·2 per cent.

The number of applications for execution of decrees was 8,312 as against 6,363 in the preceding year; and the number for disposal in 1294 was 10,764, of which 9,389 were disposed of and 1,375 remained pending. Consequent on the increase in the disposal of suits and appeals there was an increase of about 31 per cent. on the applications for executions, and of about 47 per cent. in the number of execution proceedings disposed of, the balance of execution cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year being less than in the previous

years. The increase in the number of execution proceedings was chiefly in the Western Division.

In disposing of execution cases satisfaction was obtained in full in 3,335 cases ; in part in 1,582 cases; arrangements were made for satisfaction in 1,273 cases; and in 3,199 cases no satisfaction was obtained. These results all show an improvement on the preceding year.

In 1294 sales of moveable property fell considerably, the chief increase being in the number of persons whose property was attached, and who presumably settled the decrees before sale was effected. In 4,000 cases property was attached, and in only 585 cases was it sold. Immoveable property was sold in 244 cases, and in 178 cases the judgment debtors were imprisoned. In 38 cases arrests were made against none in 1293 Fasli. It is understood that the latter are cases in which the judgment debtors were released after arrest without being sentenced to imprisonment. In the execution of decrees against agriculturists there were 1,000 applications for execution of money decrees to the amount of Rs. 1,25,447, of which Rs. 19,992 were realized without the issue of any process ; Rs. 35,840 were realized by attachment, and Rs. 9,153 by sale of moveable property. Rs. 623 only were realized by sale of arable lands, of which Rs. 252 were realized by the District Courts, and Rs. 216 by the Tehsil Courts of the Western Division, and Rs. 155 by the Tehsil Courts of other Divisions ; Rs. 1,697 were realized by selling dwelling-houses, of which Rs. 1,097 were realized by District Courts of the Western Division, and the rest in other Divisions. These results are on the whole favorable, showing that the new Civil Courts have not, so far, been used as an engine of oppression against the ryots,

Criminal.

Besides the High Court, there were, during the year, including Surfikhas, 217 Criminal Courts, presided over by 236 officers. The number of Courts was the same as in the previous year, the reduction of 4 officers being due to the judicial organization in the Western Division. The number of cases for disposal during the year in the High Court's Original Jurisdiction was 186, implicating 400 persons against 248 cases and 483 persons in 1293 Fasli. Of the total for disposal, 161 cases, concerning 363 persons, were disposed of during the year, as against 219 cases affecting 402 persons in 1293 Fasli. Of these, about 19 per cent. was disposed of without any investigation, and in the remaining 84 cases 27 persons were discharged, 89 were acquitted, and 63 punished. In 45 cases of murder 1 man died and 4 were discharged, 52 acquitted and 24 convicted. The percentage of convictions fell during the year from 38 in 1293 Fasli to 17·9 in 1294 Fasli. 25 cases affecting 37 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year, as against 29 cases affecting 81 persons in 1293 Fasli. Of these three only have been pending for

more than 3 months. The average duration is 56 days as against 73 days in 1293 Fasli.

In Subordinate Courts the total number of cases for disposal was 18,823 affecting 38,364 persons, as against 18,922 cases affecting 36,905 persons in 1293 Fasli. Of the cases instituted, 9,091 cases affecting 20,181 persons were received from the Police, 7,296 affecting 13,201 persons were instituted on complaint, and 1,488 cases, concerning 2,906 persons, came for hearing in other ways. The details of cases for disposal by grades of Court were : in City Magistrate's Court 3,226 cases and 5,670 persons ; in Courts of the Divisions and Atraf-Balda District Court 15,301 cases and 32,266 persons ; in Naib Tehsildars' Courts 140 cases and 255 persons ; in Customs Courts 115 cases and 102 persons, and 41 cases and 71 persons in the Railway Nazim's Court.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 18,146 affecting 36,756 persons, as against 18,250 cases affecting 35,376 persons disposed of in 1293 Fasli. The Tehsildars did as much as 61·5 per cent. of the total work in the districts, which represents about one case in every three days. The First, Second, Third and Sadr Talukdars had only 17, 10, 8 and 1 per cent. respectively. The City Magistrate's Court disposed of less work than in the previous year, or about 17 per cent. of the total number of cases disposed of. Each officer in this Court disposed of a little more than 2 cases per day, or, excluding cases dismissed and compounded, about 1 case every day. The Talukdars and District Judicial Assistants disposed of 28 per cent. of the total cases, being on an average 1 case in every five days.

The 28 Customs Courts disposed of 64 cases only, as against 103 in 1293 Fasli.

Of the total number (36,756) of persons disposed of, 7,790, or 21 per cent., were discharged without enquiry ; 5,880 persons, or 15 per cent., were discharged after enquiry ; 10,576, or 28 per cent., were acquitted ; 11,357, or 30 per cent. punished ; and in the case of 1,153 persons (3·3 per cent.) reference was made for confirmation to higher authority. The number of persons to whom punishment was awarded was less than of those convicted, because in accordance with an old practice still prevailing in the Courts the conviction of an offender is not necessarily followed by his punishment, and the detention during period of trial and execution of a bond with or without securities for future good behavior often is regarded as sufficient penalty. This matter is under the consideration of the High Court. During the year under report 2,169 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ; 509 to simple imprisonment ; 5,541 to fine only ; 498 to fine with other punishment ; 490 to only whipping ; 80 to whipping with other punishment ; 546 persons

were sentenced to forfeiture of property, and 211 to both forfeiture and other punishment. 677 cases, affecting 1,608 persons, were pending at the close of the year, as against 672 cases, affecting 1,529 persons, at the end of 1293 Fasli. Of the persons that remained under trial, only 470 were in custody chiefly in the Divisional and District Courts. The general average duration of criminal enquiries and trials was 12 days.

The total number of witnesses who appeared before all Criminal Courts during the year was 31,466, of whom 18,673 attended the Court without being called, and 12,793 on summons. Of those who attended, 27,888 were dismissed on the first day of attendance ; 2,288 in 2 days; 911 in 3 days ; 299 in 4 days, and 80 between 5 and 8 days.

There were 328 appeal cases in the High Court for disposal during the year, against 381 in 1293 Fasli, of which 304, or 92·6 per cent., were disposed of as against 296, or 77·6 per cent., in 1293 Fasli. Of these the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 113 cases ; modified in 75, and reversed in 109 ; and the remaining 7 otherwise disposed of. 24 appeal cases, concerning 33 persons, remained pending at the end of the year, of which 5 only were pending for more than 3 months. The average duration of appeals in the year under report was only 40 days as against 130 in 1293 Fasli. During the year 91 applications for revision, including 4 pending from last year, were for disposal ; of which 87 applications were disposed of during the year, the applications having been rejected in 74 cases ; a remand ordered in 10, and the order complained against reversed in 3. 172 cases, affecting 508 persons, were before the High Court for confirmation of sentences ; of which 156 cases, affecting 462 persons, were disposed of, with an average pendency of 60 days for each case. There were 1,468 appeal cases, affecting 2,085 persons, for disposal in the Subordinate Courts in 1294 Fasli, against 1,150 cases in 1293 Fasli, of which 1,320 cases, affecting 1,847 persons, or 90 per cent., were disposed of against 80 per cent. in the previous year. Of the appeals disposed of, 3 appeals were dismissed on account of the death of appellants ; 16 appeals, by 24 persons, were dismissed for default ; 120 appeals, by 229 persons, were dismissed for other reasons, and of the balance, a fresh enquiry was ordered in 83 cases, affecting 137 persons ; in 383 cases, affecting 601 persons, the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed ; in 483 cases, affecting 636 persons, the decision of the Lower Court was reversed ; in 163 cases, affecting 209 persons, it was modified ; and in Western Divisional Courts in 7 cases, affecting 9 persons, some other order was passed. 148 appeal cases, affecting 238 persons, remained undisposed of. Among the District Courts the balance was generally low. The average duration of appeal cases was 47 days only. In the Eastern Division the average duration in Divisional Courts was 85 days,

against 36, and in District Courts 88 days, against 37 in the previous year, which was too long, especially as the Courts had very little work to do. The total amount realized on account of fines (excluding Aurungabad District, for which returns have not been received) was Rs. 80,999 against Rs. 67,300 in 1293 Fasli. The outstanding balance at the end of 1294 Fasli was Rs. 35,977. The receipts under the head "unclaimed property" have fallen during the year from Rs. 65,783 in 1,293 to Rs. 55,004 in 1294 Fasli, the decrease being chiefly in the Western Division.

Jails.

The total number of Jails in His Highness' Dominions is 20, exclusive of Tehsil lock-ups, in which under-trial prisoners and persons sentenced to less than a month's imprisonment are confined. The District Jails are under the supervision of the Judicial Assistants to the Talukdars. The Superintendent of the City Jails was appointed Inspector-General of District Prisons, in addition to his other duties; but his services are required so constantly in Hyderabad that he has been unable to proceed to the districts, and the appointment is in abeyance.

During the year under report there were 4,636 under-trial prisoners for disposal. Of these 2 escaped, 4,098 were convicted or discharged, and 536 remained at the end of the year, of whom 501 were males and 35 females. The daily average of under-trial prisoners was 597·82 against 714·05 in 1293 Fasli. There were 3,101 admissions of convicted prisoners, as against 3,092 in 14 months of 1293 Fasli; the daily average in 1294 being 2,360 as against 2,578. Of the 6,986 convicts in the jails during the year, 876 were transferred to other jails, 1 executed, 2,814 discharged after expiry of time, 151 died, 29 escaped, and in one case punishment was remitted. 3,114 persons remained in the jails at the end of the year, against 3,022 in the preceding year.

The number of deaths, *viz.*, 151, is very high, and points to the necessity of improved arrangements for the custody of prisoners. No detailed analysis has been given of the causes of death, except that 20 prisoners, as returned by the Jail authorities, and 30 by the Medical authorities, died from cholera at Indur. In Gulberga there were 49 deaths. The total number of prisoners admitted to hospital in 1294 was 17,256 as against 22,975 in 1293 Fasli. Out of 3,114 convicts, 492 prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 49 to periods exceeding 14 years, 242 not exceeding 14 years, 553 not exceeding 10 years, and 1,178 to different terms not exceeding 4 years. 31 prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 13 effected their escape from inside the jail and 18 while outside or in transit. 12 were re-arrested and 57 prisoners are still at large, of whom 35 escaped in previous years and 22 in the year under report.

Of the prisoners (excluding Western Division) admitted to jail during the year 26·41 per cent. were Mahomedans ; 43·80 Hindus ; 29·79 other castes, against 22·17, 50·84 and 26·99, respectively, in 1293 Fasli. The professions of the prisoners are—

Watandars and Cultivators	725
Traders	30
Artizans	41
Servants	219
Other occupations	1,583

Of the total number of convicts only 125 are educated.

As regards sexes, there were 2,838 males and 263 females against 2,806 males and 286 females, respectively, in 1293 Fasli. There were 90 prisoners twice convicted and 33 thrice, against 226 and 100 respectively in 1293 Fasli. 139 males and 2 females were punished during the year for offences against jail discipline, of which 89 were whipped, 28 males and 2 females punished by reduction of diet, and 22 by punishments of other kinds. In addition to the above 7 males and 1 female were committed to Court for trial. It must be admitted that the management and discipline of the jails falls very far short of the standard which is to be desired. Measures are being taken by Government to remedy the defects which now exist, but the administration of the jails can never be placed on a thoroughly sound footing until more suitable buildings are provided, and this can only be done gradually as funds are provided. A Committee has been appointed to report on the jails and to submit proposals for improving the accommodation. Of the number of prisoners at the end of the year (3,114), 39 were engaged in printing, 23 in writing, 383 in making carpets and tents, and the rest 2,669 engaged on roads, buildings, &c.

Jail manufactures were carried on at a nominal profit of Rs. 79,734-3-7, the expenditure being Rs. 1,36,938-1-5 and the receipts Rs. 2,16,672-5-0.

In some jails the prices charged for articles (and which were simply adjusted by departmental book entry) was much above the true value, and if the estimates of profit were properly checked, there would probably be some reduction in the estimated profit.

The total expenditure in jails during the year amounted to Rs. 3,07,611-6-4. against Rs. 3,56,794-4-9 in 1293 Fasli, which gives an average cost per prisoner of Rs. 116-2-8 as noted below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Food	44	10	6
Clothing	4	10	3
Establishment	15	13	1
Guards	44	4	4
Other Expenses	6	12	6
	116	2	8

Municipalities.

For the city and suburbs of Hyderabad there is a Municipal Commissioner with a staff of Assistants, Sanitary Inspectors, and a Municipal Engineer. There is also the Chadderghat Municipality and 16 Municipal Committees at the head-quarters of districts. These are all however practically Government departments, drawing their incomes chiefly from Government sources. Local self-government, as understood in British India, has not yet been introduced, and the country is scarcely yet ripe for it. The burden of sanitary measures has, therefore, so far fallen chiefly upon Government. The total expenditure in the different Municipalities has been as follows :—

	1294 Fasli.
City and Suburban Municipality	Rs. 2,01,998
Chadderghat Municipality	„ 55,785
District Municipalities	„ 49,272
Total.....Rs.	3,07,055

The income during this period was in the City and Suburban Municipalities Rs. 46,775-10-5½ and in the Chadderghat Municipality Rs. 285-11-6 ; figures for the districts have not yet been received. Much has been done in late years for the improvement of the city and suburbs, including Chadderghat. Whereas formerly it was scarcely possible to drive through any part of the city, it is now the exception to find a street through which a carriage cannot be taken. The main streets are wide and handsome, bearing the impress of the improvements introduced during the administration of the late Minister. The water-supply of the city is defective ; but this is likely to be soon remedied, as a scheme is now being prepared in the Public Works Department for bringing in an abundant supply. The question of making the Municipalities more self-supporting and more independent of Government is now under consideration. As regards Chadderghat, a Committee has been appointed to draw up a complete scheme for the administration of that Municipality, and to provide for an income being raised by taxation sufficient at least to meet the expenses incurred on sanitary establishments.

Military.

For the first time in the annals of this State, information has been published regarding the strength of the military forces under the orders of Government. These forces are composed of the Regular and Irregular Troops, the Sarfikhas, the Paigah, and other troops maintained by Jagirdars ; but only the first two are referred to in this report, as they alone are under the orders of Government.

The Regular Troops, commanded by Major Nevill, are composed of two Horse Batteries of four guns each, four regiments of Cavalry, one of which, the African Cavalry, is on the Government system, and the others, Lancer Regiments, on the Sillidari system, three regiments of Infantry, and one Infantry Depôt. The average strength during the year of these troops was Artillery 261, Cavalry 1,193, Infantry 1,915, Depôt 50, giving a total of 3,420 combatants. The 2nd Lancers and a detachment of the 3rd Infantry are quartered at Gulberga; the main body of the 3rd Infantry is quartered at Shorapur and the rest of the force at head-quarters in Hyderabad. The equipment and general appearance of the force, especially as regards the Artillery and Cavalry, leave little to be desired except as regards arms, which are of old patterns and useless for service in the field. If properly armed however, the force would, it is believed, be found effective in the field, and, as already stated, its services were offered to the Government of India when there seemed a likelihood of their being found of use. A scheme has lately been submitted for the improvement of the Infantry regiments as regards the pay both of the officers and men, which will shortly be dealt with by the Finance Committee. In addition to the Regular Troops, there are three regiments of Infantry known as City Troops, which, although not brigaded with the Regulars, are included in the same budget. A Brigade has lately been formed at Golkonda under the command of Afsur Jung Bahadur, consisting of a body of 300 Cavalry, which previously formed a part of the Irregular Troops, 900 Infantry (including 200 not trained or disciplined), and 80 gunners.

The largest body of troops in the State is designated the "Irregular Troops." Poorly paid, undrilled, and undisciplined, they can scarcely be reckoned as a force, and, while in the main useless for military purposes, are a serious drain on the finances of the State. The nominal strength of the Irregulars at the end of the year was 20,820 combatants, 3,435 horses, with 9 guns and elephants, palkees, &c.; of these, 5,250 are located at different places of importance in the districts, and the remainder are kept at or near the city. As guards at jails and public offices, some of the number render service, for which, if they did not exist, other men would have to be employed; but, taken as a whole, the force is generally useless for State purposes, and measures are being adopted for its gradual reduction to a more reasonable strength by absorption into the Police and Jail Guards, and by not filling up death vacancies. Under the Nazim-i-Jameyet lately appointed musters of the regiments are being taken, and these bring to light irregularities the removal of which also helps to the reduction of the numbers. More effectual measures than these are scarcely possible, at least at the present time, for faulty and expensive as the system is, Government cannot but bear in mind that it has been

the growth of years, and that rights have gradually grown up which to remove at once would cause a great deal of discontent, and would also be an act of clear injustice on the part of Government. In some respects, in fact, the register of Irregular Troops has been more of the nature of an annuity list, and the allowances granted in this manner cannot fairly be withdrawn so long as the present incumbents live to enjoy them. Government can however insist that able-bodied men shall render some service in return for the pay given to them, and it is in this way, rather than by any drastic measure, that I propose, with your Highness' sanction, to deal with this difficult question. During the year under report, 1,055 men and 152 women, with 16 horses and one miana, have been transferred from the rolls, and 627 men and 15 horses have been reduced. The number of elephants and mianas have also in each case been reduced by one. Of the remaining strength of men, 3,544 are Sowars, chiefly Deccanees, 530 are Bargeers, also chiefly Deccanees, Arabs number 6,035, Scindees 949, and Barjowans, or linemen, chiefly Deccanees, number 8,950. There are also a few other minor classes the details of which are given in the body of the report. The orders for the transfer of Irregulars to the Police have not hitherto been properly carried out, the officers of the latter having put obstructions in the way. The military expenditure of the year under report amounted to Rs. 70,36,332, being 20·3 per cent. of the total revenue of the State. It is owing to this enormous expenditure more than to anything else that the grants for education, for irrigational works, and for other objects of public utility are necessarily confined within their present limits ; and as the one is gradually reduced by the measures above indicated, it will be possible to devote more to the others, and thus give a greater impetus to the development of the resources of the State.

Public Works.

The total expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 13,12,735, of which Rs. 41,252 were expended on Military Works, Rs. 2,12,517 on Civil Buildings, Rs. 2,19,896 on Irrigation Works, Rs. 4,04,331 on Roads, Rs. 52,745 on Miscellaneous Improvements, and Rs. 9,626 on Conservancy. The total expenditure on works was thus Rs. 9,40,367, representing 72 per cent. of the total expenditure. The cost of establishments amounted to Rs. 3,72,368, being 28 per cent. of the total expenditure. The largest expenditure during the year was on roads, which was unavoidable, as the main trunk roads have fallen into a very bad state of repair, and in many parts have almost to be entirely reconstructed. The roads now undergoing repair are (1) from Hyderabad to Gulberga and towards Sholapur, 220 miles; (2) Hyderabad towards Masulipatam, 116 miles; (3) Hyderabad to Warangal and on to

Mangumpett on the Godaveri, 163 miles; (4) Hyderabad towards Nagpur, 195 miles; (5) Hyderabad to Medak, 54 miles; (6) Aurungabad to Nandgaon, 54 miles; and some other roads of comparatively less importance.

Irrigation. Works received only 25·11 per cent. of the grants during the year. The annual report of the department not having yet been received, it has not been possible to give full details of these works, of which the most important under this head have been on the Balkapur Channel, which feeds the Hussain Saugar Tank, and the restoration of the Amberipett and a considerable number of other tanks. It is contemplated to expend more money on irrigation works in future, and, as far as funds will permit, gradually to restore the several thousands of tanks that are now in disrepair. Money judiciously spent in this way brings in a large return, and is more than repaid in a very short time. The expenditure on civil buildings includes sums spent on your Highness's new palace. The percentage of cost of establishment to works shows an increase on the preceding year, when it was only 27 per cent. During the five preceding years the average was 25·6. It has been explained however that the chief cause of the increase in the year under report was the amalgamation of the Abpashi and Municipal Departments with the Public Works, which added to the establishments. The estimate for 1295 Fasli is 23·3 per cent. The whole position of the Public Workshops is now under consideration. They are estimated to have cost Government up to the present time Rs. 1,08,770, and it is questionable whether any corresponding benefit has been derived from them. If retained at all, it will certainly be necessary to introduce some radical changes in the system of managing them, and the question is now being considered by the Finance Committee. The Civil Engineering College has been abolished during the year, and students will, in future, be sent to study in colleges in British India.

Railways.

One of the most important channels in which the enlightened policy of the late Minister is discernible is the extension of the Railway to your Highness' dominions. Not only was Sir Salar Jung a strong advocate for the construction of railways as rapidly as the finances of the State would permit of, but at a time when the Government of India were constructing lines on the narrow gauge, and proposed to introduce this gauge into these dominions, he emphatically declared himself in favour of a broad gauge. It is due to the views he expressed on that occasion that the railway from Wadi to Hyderabad is on the same gauge as the two great trunk lines with which it is connected, and that the inconvenience which experience has shown to be attendant on the narrow gauge has been avoided

On the 17th July 1874 the first railway in the Hyderabad State was opened for traffic. The cost of this portion, which is 121 miles in length, amounted to H. S. Rs. 1,46,00,000, being Rs. 1,21,600 per mile. The original estimate was H. S. Rs. 1,28.02,521, but before the work could be carried out the price of iron had doubled, and ten lakhs more than the estimate were expended on the permanent way and other iron work. Financially the railway up to the present time has not been a success. The highest percentage of earnings on Capital in any year was 3·07 in 1882, while in the following year it fell as low as 1·94, and Government has had to make up the difference in the guaranteed interest from the General Revenues of the State.

The chief difficulty experienced in working the line has been that the great bulk of the goods traffic is to Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and that vehicles are returned empty to Wadi. Hence, the more than ordinary necessity for carrying the line into the territory beyond Hyderabad to secure an export traffic. How this work is now in process of being carried out has been explained in detail in the body of the report. Your Highness has recently been pleased to officially open the first portion of the new extension as far as Warangal, a distance of 87 miles, and the Company is now pushing on the works to Dornakul Junction and thence to the Singareni coal-fields. The railway system in these Dominions either constructed, in process of construction, or contemplated, comprises a total length of 493 miles, of which 208 miles from Wadi to Warangal are open for traffic ; 69 miles to the coal-fields are under construction, and a further distance of 56 miles from Dornakul to Kummamet on the borders of the Madras Presidency will be constructed in its turn. In addition to these lines, the concession to the present Company embraces the construction of a line northwards from the station of Kazipet to Chanda, in the central Provinces, about 160 miles in length. But in addition to the value of having these lines constructed, the Government has also gained by the new arrangements, under which the present Company of the *Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited*, has been floated. Instead of being burdened with a perpetual guarantee of 6 per cent. on shares to the value of £500,000 held in London, there is now a guarantee of 5 per cent., limited to 20 years, and, as I lately intimated at the public opening of the Warangal extension, it is estimated that the Government liability will not exceed on the average the sum of 11 lakhs per annum, a liability which, I asserted, the general financial condition of the State admits of being met without the least difficulty. In the reserve fund at the National Provincial Bank of England, Government has £500,000 worth of shares and £241,000 worth of debentures in the Company, and 52 lakhs of rupees in 4½ per cent. paper, thus making in all, according to the present rate of exchange, about Halli Sicca Rupees 1 crore

78 lakhs. According to the above calculation, the total interest that will have to be paid during the remaining 17 years of guarantee amounts to 1 crore 87 lakhs, so that the amount in the reserve fund will nearly cover the amount which Government is liable to pay from its treasury. The value of what I have called the reserve fund will depend, of course, so far as concerns the £741,000 invested in the Company, on the success of the railway, but although much adverse criticism has been pronounced on the scheme, your Highness' Government has deliberately arrived at the conclusion that the prospects of the railway are encouraging, and that the cost of construction being as low as £5,400 per mile, a satisfactory return for the outlay may be fairly expected soon after the extensions, now under construction, are completed.

Education.

The declared policy of the Government in regard to education is "(1) that the education and training of the descendants of the nobility is indispensable, both as regards befitting them for the discharge of Government duties and their own private affairs; (2) the spread of primary education amongst the cultivators and ryots, to enable them to understand their position, and the relations which exist between them and the Government." To attain the first of these objects, the late Minister established the Madrassa-i-Alia for the education of the sons of nobles and gentlemen, and to which your Highness has lately been pleased to send some of your relations. The object of this school is to provide a sound English and Oriental teaching on the model of an English Public School, and at the same time, the school authorities endeavour to remove the boys as much as possible from enervating home influences, and to train them to become healthy, soundly educated gentlemen. The success of the school has on several occasions been marked by your Highness, and indeed the increase in attendance is in a great measure due to the interest evinced in it by your Highness. The attendance during the year under report was greater than it has ever been before, the number of scholars on the rolls being 85 as against 57 in the preceding year. As a result of the larger attendance, the cost of the school per pupil has fallen from Rs. 1,643 in 1878 to Rs. 393 in the year under report.

The opening of a Civil Service Class in this school has marked a new departure in the history of education in the city. Hyderabad boys of good birth are selected for this class by public examination, and are trained for two years in the school, receiving scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem. They are then sent to approved District Officers to learn their duties, and will finally be drafted to substantive appointments in the public service. 20 such probationers are now under instruction, and 10 will be selected every year. Other boys are being sent to England with State Exhibitions to qualify in Engineering, Medicine, Forestry, &c.

The Madrassa-i-Aizza is another very flourishing institution which provides for the education of the sons of the higher classes. Its constitution is chiefly on the same basis as the Madrassa-i-Alia, differing from it only in laying greater stress on Oriental studies. Of purely Government institutions under the direction of the Educational Department, there are two Arts Colleges, known as the Hyderabad College in Chadderghat, and the Dar-ul-Ulum or Oriental College in the City. The former includes a large primary and middle department, known as the Collegiate school ; the latter has a large middle school attached to it, the lower Dar-ul-Ulum, and also a class of normal students.

The Hyderabad College has undergone some vicissitudes, and was not long ago reduced to a lower standard, but a Sub-Finance Committee has lately reported on these colleges, and their whole position is now shortly about to be changed in a manner which, it is hoped, will be a distinct advance on the existing arrangement. The two institutions will, in future, be worked in the same building, the former as a Second Grade College and the latter in conformity with the curriculum of the Punjab university. While a great deal is thus being done in the Capital for the advancement of education, especially in the higher branches, it must be admitted that education is still very backward in the districts, and that the pronounced policy of Government has not yet been fully given effect to. Since the close of the year under report, measures have, however, been adopted for increasing the number of Primary Schools, and now that a special officer has been appointed to the charge of the department, who will devote his whole time to its development, this backwardness, which cannot but be recognized as a blot on the administration, will to a great extent be removed. The extension of the department must, of course, be conducted with due regard to the financial resources of the State, but the Finance Committee has lately recommended the grant of a larger sum for district education, and it is hoped also that it may be possible to add to the Government contribution by the levy of a small Educational cess. A more complete system of grants-in-aid will also be introduced by which existing indigenous schools may be improved and rendered more useful, as well as encouragement given towards the opening of new ones. The total number of schools of all kinds during the year was 209 with 11,846 scholars, as against 192 with 11,669 in 1293. The increase in schools is chiefly nominal, being due to a new classification. Of the total number undergoing instruction, 5,699 are Mahomedans, 5,363 Hindus, 561 Europeans and Eurasians, and 223 of other classes. As the population of Hindus is as 9 to 1 of Mahomedans, these figures show that much still remains to be done to reach the mass of the people. The foregoing number of 209 schools is composed of 168 institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department; 19 schools under Local Boards,

Municipalities, and other Committees recognized by Government, as well as private institutions receiving aid ; 21 Missionary schools, and the Madrassa-i-Alia, which is classed as a special institution.

The total number of pupils in purely Government Schools was 9,394 as against 9,401 in 1,293, showing a decrease of 7. The two colleges in Hyderabad had 66 pupils on their rolls, while 5 High Schools, also in Hyderabad, had 709 pupils. Of English Middle Class Schools, 5 are in Hyderabad with 589 pupils, and 1 in Aurungabad with 158 pupils. Purely Vernacular Middle Class Schools are established in every district, except Aurungabad, where English is also taught. In Hyderabad there are also 10 English and 4 Primary Schools with 646 pupils. In all the other districts, including aided institutions, there are only 133 vernacular primary schools with an aggregate attendance of 6,429.

The only female school in the whole of the districts is a small one at Medak, which is returned as having 39 pupils on its roll. On this point the Educational Department reported in 1293 that "should female education be encouraged and liberal grants be given, there is every promise of great and steady progress. The special want with reference to this is a Female Normal School. Till the country is able to turn out a fair supply of trained and certificated women teachers for itself, this promise can only in part be fulfilled." But up to date no real progress has been made in this direction. The Educational Report for the year 1294 not having been yet received, the working of the Department can only be judged from the statements published in the Appendix. No information has been afforded of the work done by the Inspecting Staff, or of the results of the examination of District Schools. Steps will be taken to secure a more prompt submission of the report in future.

The total grant by Government for educational purposes during the year amounted to Rs. 2,28,178-14-4, of which Rs. 34,127-3-3 were expended on direction and inspection, Rs. 19,330-13-9 were contributed to the Aligarh College and other miscellaneous objects, and the balance was distributed as follows :—

Collegiate Education		Rs. 37,147	0	0
Secondary Education	Government Schools	„ 41,516	7	4
	Aided Schools	„ 13,815	0	0
Primary Education	Government Schools	„ 39,999	6	0
	Aided Schools	„ 6,093	0	0
Special Education, Madrassa-i-Alia		„ 36,120	0	0
	Total...	Rs. 1,74,690	13	4

The total expenditure from all sources, including grants from the British Government and school-fees, is shown to have amounted to Rs. 3,03,406-13-5, a sum which must be regarded as totally insufficient to meet the educational requirements of the State.

Medical.

The Civil Medical Department in all its branches has the benefit of the experienced Residency Surgeon's control. The Medical School, one of the oldest institutions in Hyderabad, has been favorably reported on by Dr. Lawrie, who holds the appointment of Principal. 34 Hakim pupils were on the rolls during the year, of whom 10 passed out and 24 remained at the end of the year. There were also 10 Hospital Assistant pupils, of whom 3 passed out. Besides these, 24 Berar students, who will eventually be posted to hospitals in Berar, attended the school. Of the 10 Hakim pupils 5 were said to have passed a creditable examination ; 2 Hospital Assistant pupils also passed. The Afzul-Gunj and the Residency dispensaries are attached to the school for teaching purposes, and as these are both largely resorted to by patients, the pupils have good opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of medicine and surgery. Including one new dispensary opened during the year, there are in all 48 dispensaries, of which 7 are in the city and suburbs and 41 in the districts. The services of a European commissioned officer were secured some time ago for the purpose of inspecting dispensaries ; but on the outbreak of the Burmese War, Surgeon Evans, who then held the post, was withdrawn by the Government of India, and the appointment has not since been filled. The civil Dispensary in Chadderghat is in charge of Surgeon Greany, who also holds the appointment of Civil Surgeon in that station. The report on the district dispensaries is not altogether of a satisfactory nature, but I have every confidence in Dr. Lawrie's bringing them to a state of greater proficiency, and it is now contemplated to give that officer more independent and complete control over them than has hitherto been the case. Dr. Lawrie has reported that admirable work was done during the year at the Afzul Gunj Hospital by Dr. Dora White, who holds a clinic for women daily.

Vaccination.

The Vaccination Department is also under the Residency Surgeon. The total number of successful operations performed during the year amounted to 44,062 by 48 vaccinators. Considering the area over which the operations have to be carried on the strength of the Department is far below the requirements, and endeavors will be made to allot more money for this purpose in future.

Customs.

The Customs revenue reached its highest point in 1291 Fasli, when it amounted to Rs. 50,34,743. Since then it has been steadily declining, and in the year under report receded to Rs. 44,24,038.

A short cotton crop both in the Western and Southern Divisions accounts for a decrease of Rs. 2,90,000 in the income of the preceding year, but in other respects the returns do not show that elasticity which might be expected of them, and this is partly, I believe, due to lax supervision on the part of the officers of the Department. It has been quite the exception for some of these officers to make a tour in the districts, and this state of things, in a department like the Customs, where everything depends on the vigilance of the Collectors, is almost certain to lead to a loss of revenue. Strict orders have been issued requiring the Talukdar and his assistants to make regular tours of inspection, and a committee has been appointed to revise the Customs tariff, which was framed about 20 years ago. That such revision is necessary is evinced by the fact that a large trade has lately sprung up in the Eastern Division in castor-seed, which is extensively exported to the Madras Presidency. When the Customs tariff was originally framed, no such trade existed, and probably for this reason castor-seed was entered in the list of exemptions in common with other minor articles of produce. But now that it has developed into a large local trade, it should obviously be placed on the same footing as other oil-seeds and pulses; to leave it free of duty, while the others are subjected to taxation, would, as pointed out by the Inspector-General of Revenue, "be to encourage the cultivation of castor-seed in preference to grain; to discourage the local manufacture of oil; and not only would the income derived from the export of grain decrease, but the food-supply of the people would be materially affected." The proposal, if finally sanctioned by this Government and by the Government of India, is calculated to increase the Customs revenues by about two lakhs per annum.

The question of the general effect of Customs duty on the trade of the country was reported on during the year by the Inspector-General of Revenue, who advocated a gradual abolition of these duties. But, while fully recognising the importance of this question, I have been unable to recommend the adoption of such a course to your Highness, as to do so at present would seriously cripple the finances of the State, and all that is practicable at this time is to so revise the tariff that it will not act injuriously on any particular article of commerce, while others are entirely exempted from duty. The duty on salt realized Rs. 7,91,518 as against Rs. 8,50,421 in the preceding year. Compared with the figures for 1292 Fasli there was, however, a slight increase, the receipts in that year having been Rs. 7,23,458. A case of embezzlement in the Residency Bazaar office to the extent of Rs. 21,120 was brought to notice during the year and is still under enquiry. As the frauds could not have been perpetrated if the Superintendent had exercised ordinary care, he has been suspended till further orders.

Post Office.

The receipts of the Post Office show an increase under every head, being Rs. 1,03,509 as against Rs. 91,942 in the preceding year. The expenses amounted to Rs. 2,40,343, the nett charge to Government being Rs. 1,36,834. The postage on official covers, however, if realized, would have amounted to Rs. 3,18,733. Notwithstanding that some slight improvement is noticeable in the returns for the year under report, the department is still defective in several respects, and measures are now in contemplation for a thorough revision of its rules and working arrangements in communication with the officers of the British Post Office.

Mint.

The working of the Mint shows considerable improvement on the preceding year, consequent chiefly on a new system having been adopted for the coinage of copper. Formerly a uniform rate of Rs. 6-12-0 per maund was charged to all applicants whose indents were directed to be complied with in the order in which they were received. Under the new arrangement, the monopoly of copper coinage has been given to one person, who tendered for it at the rate of Rs. 10-12-0 per maund. The contractor is restricted to a certain selling price, the objections generally held against monopolies of this kind being thus to a certain extent overcome. At the same time the effect of the contract, which is only for a short period, is being closely watched by Government, and the system will not be continued if it is found in any way to have a detrimental effect. Government has not yet seen its way to improving the coinage of the State. The matter is, however, being kept in view, and it is hoped may be dealt with at no very distant date.

Stamps.

With regard to the outturn of stamp papers in accordance with indents received from the different departments, and from the Assigned Districts through the Resident, the remarkable feature of the year is that, while the number of papers increased from 1,103,688 in 1293 Fasli to 1,134,573 in the year under report, the value of the stamps decreased from Rs. 26,23,993 to Rs. 11,19,919, and this peculiarity is noticeable quite as much in Berar stamps as in other kinds. Thus, the average value of stamps supplied to the Resident in 1293 Fasli was Rs. 4-6-0 and in 1294 Fasli Rs. 1-3-0, while for the districts under the administration of your Highness' Government, the figures are Re. 1 for 1293 Fasli and As. 10-0 for 1294 Fasli. The point has not been noticed by the Superintendent of Stamp Revenue, or by any of the district officers, but it may be conjectured that the cause is probably an excessive stock of the higher denominations of stamps from preceding years, combined with an insufficient issue of these stamps to the Judicial Department which led to some complaint. Whatever the cause may be, however, the returns of the depart-

ment show that the revenue, although still very backward when compared with the adjoining districts in Berar, is steadily increasing. The revenue in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,43,544 from Revenue stamps, and Rs. 2,77,654 from Judicial stamps, which compared with six years previously shows an increase of 65·73 per cent. in the former and 76·17 per cent. in the latter. The revenue from Judicial stamps shows the largest increase in the city, where it has risen from Rs. 42,517 in 1289 Fasli to Rs. 91,823 in 1294 Fasli, and in the Western Division, where in the last two years only it has risen from Rs. 22,299 to Rs. 46,709. The present average income per head of population is 7 pies in the case of Judicial and 4 pies in the case of Revenue stamps. The revenue is still, however, Rs. 2,06,115 less than in the much smaller province of Berar. The main causes of this are the exemption of Jagirdars and many other wealthy persons from payment of stamp-duty ; the laxity with which Civil Courts have hitherto accepted pauper suits ; and insufficient measures for the sale of stamps in the districts All these points are now receiving the attention of Government. The improvements in the Judicial Department are already bearing fruit, and it is hoped that Government may gradually be able to reduce the number of persons exempted from stamp-duty, while document stamps will come more generally into use as the people realize the value of them in monetary transactions.

Excise.

The Abkari revenue is realized in the districts by farming it out to contractors, the right to the farms being sold at public auction. In the city and suburbs, and British Cantonments, there is a special Government agency under the supervision of the Talukdar of Abkari. Taken as a whole, the revenue has been steadily increasing since the introduction of the Zillabundi system, and the demand in the year under report is the highest ever yet attained, viz., Rs. 35,01,890. Allowing for the additional two months of which 1293 Fasli was composed, these figures represent an increase of Rs. 3,94,526 on the preceding year. The largest revenue is derived from toddy, which is chiefly consumed in the Telingana districts, the figures being Rs. 19,01,800 ; country spirits yielded Rs. 9,58,057, and Mowha flowers Rs. 5,09,577, the balance being made up by opium, ganja, poisons and miscellaneous items. Excluding opium, the total income per head of population is 8 annas 2 pies, which compares favourably with 6 annas 11 pies in Berar. But when the figures are more closely scrutinized, it becomes apparent that the increase is due to the greater amount of liquor consumed by Teligus, a caste which is unknown in Berar, and a comparison between the Marathwari districts

under your Highness' Government with Berar shows that the income per head of population is 4 annas 6 pies as against 6 annas 11 pies in Berar. There is thus a difference in favour of Berar of 2 annas 5 pies, showing that, notwithstanding the advance made in recent years, there are still grounds for expecting a further increase in the Abkari revenue of these Dominions. In the Telingana districts the income per head of population is 7 annas 5 pies. In the city and suburbs, where the income per head is Rs. 3-0-7, the increase in revenue is most noticeable. This is due in a great measure to the duty on Mowha flowers having been raised from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 16 per pulla, and to certain exempted villages within the Abkari cordon having now been made liable to pay duty on importations for distilling purposes. Of the total demand of the year, Rs. 33,92,707, representing 96·88 per cent., were collected, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,09,183, which is a more favorable result than in any of the preceding years. Very large balances are still, however, outstanding from former years. At the beginning of the year under report these balances amounted to Rs. 6,51,415, and they have since been reduced to Rs. 5,03,452, of which the largest items are Rs. 1,47,907 outstanding in the city and about two lakhs in the Medak district. The latter sum has been outstanding for the past four years on account of a contractor whose case is still pending settlement. Efforts will be made in the current year to have the balances either collected or written off as irrecoverable.

In the administration of the Abkari Department considerable difficulty is felt from the number of scattered Jagirdars who collect their own Abkari revenue, and there can be no doubt that smuggling is carried on between the Jagir and the Government villages. The department is also capable of some improvement in several other respects, and I believe that more stringent Abkari rules, a better system of detection, and more liberal rewards to informers would result in a further increase of revenue. It might be advisable to appoint for a time a Commissioner of Excise, who would devote more time to the department than Talukdars can afford, and who would conduct the administration from a provincial and not merely a local district point of view.

It is in respect to opium revenue, however, that there is most room for improvement. The cultivation of opium was prohibited some years ago, and with a view to assimilating the practice to that prevailing in the adjoining British provinces importers are made to procure their supplies from Indore, where a duty of Rs. 10 per seer is levied on behalf of your Highness' Government. In the year under report 44,380 lbs. of opium were imported in this manner from Indore, the duty on which amounted to Rs. 2,21,900. During the same period the imports in Berar were 33,810 lbs., which shows a much higher quantity per head

of population. As the Teligus consume very little opium, being chiefly heavy drinkers, the difference in this respect is not, however, more than might be expected.

But the mode of dealing in Berar with shops for the retail sale of opium is one which probably might be adopted in the City of Hydrabad to the advantage of the revenues. In Berar, retail shops are farmed out at auction on the same system as is adopted by your Highness' Government with liquor and opium shops in the districts, and the result is an income of Rs. 3,62,000, which comes to more than double the duty collected at Indore. In this Government, the rule in the City is to charge a license fee of Rs. 16 for opium shops, and hence the income realized from shops amounted to only Rs. 71,087 as against the large figure just quoted. Including revenue from shops and duty at Indore, the total opium revenue in Berar for the year 1884-85 was Rs. 5,31,050 as against Rs. 2,92,987 realized by this Government. The revenue per head of population was thus 2 annas 2 pies, and 2 pies, respectively, or calculating the income per pound imported in Berar, the State received Rs. 15-0-3 per lb., while your Highness' Government received only Rs. 6-9-0.

I hope it may be possible to deal with this question in the current year.

Weather and Crops.

The general features in the weather were a light rainfall in the early part of the monsoon, and heavy, and in some parts unseasonable, rain at the end of the year. In the Southern districts of Raichur, Lingsugur, and parts of Gulberga there was a deficiency of timely rain, which caused a general failure of the kharif and rabbi crops. The average rainfall in the year was 33·11 inches, as compared with 31·68 inches, which is the average fall in the past 10 years. But it was the untimely periods at which the rain fell, and not a deficiency in the total quantity that caused the damage in the year under report.

In the Western Division the kharif crops suffered from a scanty rainfall, while the rabbi crops were damaged by excessive rain, but in no instance was the damage so extensive as to affect the revenue.

In the Eastern Division the late sowings of jowari in the Khammam district were damaged by heavy rain. It was in the Nalgunda and Nagar-Karnul districts, however, that most loss was occasioned. In the Taluks of Dewerkunda, Nalgunda, and Wemalkunda of the former district the rainfall was not much above 12, 17 and 18 inches, respectively, and remissions had to be made in the assessments to the extent of Rs. 1,93,373. In the Nagar-Karnul district matters were even worse. In one taluk the rainfall did not exceed 10 inches 69 cents, and the total remissions in the district amounted to Rs. 5,81,647.

In the Northern Division, for which the actual figures have not been received, the weather was on the whole favorable. The early rains were heavier than in other parts, and the damage by the later rains to the kharif or rabbi crops was more than compensated for by an improvement in the rice crops.

The Southern Division, as already stated, suffered severely. At one time grain was selling at almost famine rates, and special orders were issued prohibiting the use of coercive processes in the realization of Government revenue in the affected parts.

Taken as a whole, the season did not compare unfavourably with previous ones. Parts of the country are always more or less affected by either a deficiency or an excess of rain, and the revenue of the current year, although it might have been more under better circumstances, was generally satisfactory.

Forests.

The Reserved Forests of the State are managed by a special Conservator, while the District forests are under the control of the Revenue authorities. Although the Forest Department has been in existence for a period of 15 years, it has not yet shown the results that were anticipated of it, and more activity and skill is required in its management. The receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 1,28,620 as against Rs. 1,81,495 in 1293 Fasli. The decrease is mainly attributed to the latter year being composed of 14 months, and to an increase of rates for timber which had the effect of temporarily checking sales. The chief source of income is teakwood, which realized Rs. 62,862. Bamboos come next in order, yielding Rs. 12,169. The expenses of the Department in 1294 Fasli were Rs. 79,208 and the net income Rs. 54,080 as against Rs. 72,248 in the preceding year. Provision is now being made for demarcating the largest of the Reserved Forests. The District Forests yielded Rs. 91,013 which is a slight increase on the figures of the previous year.

Mines and Quarries.

Concurrently with the Railway extension to the coal-fields a concession of the mining rights in these Dominions has been granted to a syndicate in London, the chief features of which are that within six months of the opening of the Railway to Singareni they shall form a Company with a capital of not less than £1,000,000, the chief object of which shall be to work the coal-fields. The royalty payable to Government is to be 8 annas per ton of coal if the sales be less than 100,000 tons per annum, and on any excess above that quantity a higher rate not exceeding Rs. 1 per ton may be charged. The Company will also have the exclusive right of prospecting for gold, silver, iron, precious metals, mineral oils, &c., during the currency of the lease which has been granted for a period of ninety-nine years. As security for the *bonâ fide* nature of the agreement a sum of £100,000 has been deposited in London by the concessionaires.

Manufactures.

Two Cotton Mills are now at work in the Dominions, one at Hyderabad and the other, recently opened, at Gulberga. The old native manufactures, such as the carpets and rugs at Warangul, and the fine cloths of Aurungabad and Nander, &c. are not in a flourishing state, notwithstanding that every effort has been made to bring them to notice at the various Exhibitions that have been held in late years.

Trade.

The trade of the Dominions is estimated to have been about 709 lakhs, of which 360 lakhs were imports, and 349 lakhs exports. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the imports fell off by about 53 lakhs and the exports by about 34 lakhs. The decrease in imports occurs chiefly in grain, cloth, silk, minerals and fruits ; in exports it is chiefly under the heads cotton, minerals and live stock. The imports of salt increased in value by about 3 lakhs, which would seem to show that the price of salt was higher than before, as according to the Customs receipts, the quantity imported was less than in the preceding year. It is possible, however, that some error has crept into the Customs returns in this respect. In the trade in grain it is noticeable that the imports which are free from duty fell from 27 lakhs to 16 lakhs ; while the exports on which duty is charged rose, in the same period, from 42 lakhs to 61 lakhs. The above returns do not include a large trade in castor seed, which has lately arisen in the Eastern Division for the supply of a demand in the Madras Presidency.

Fairs.

The only fair of which any account is available is that of Malligaon, chiefly known on account of the number of horses brought for sale. Major Gough, who is now in charge of the horse-breeding operations, attended the fair in the year under report, and awarded the prizes, amounting to Rs. 1,800, which are annually given by Government. Owing to unseasonable weather just before the date fixed for the opening of the fair, the attendance was less than in preceding years, the number of horses being only 1,593 as against 3,935 in 1883. There is no reason to suppose that the falling off was due to any but temporary causes.

Land Administration.

The measures adopted for the improvement of the land administration are perhaps the greatest of all the reforms introduced by the late Sir Salar Jung during the period of his Ministry. They seem entitled to this position in the history of the State, not only because they so directly affected the most important interests of the mass of the people, and raised the Government from a condition of bankruptcy to one of prosperity, but even more because of the enormous interests that had to be contended against, and were finally overcome. These measures were, in fact, the basis, or groundwork of the reformed government, and without them all attempts to improve the

other departments of the State would have ended in failure. Seeing, then, the importance of the measures introduced, an account of the state of the country at a period prior to the accession of the late Minister to the office of Diwan has been given in the body of the report, to show the difficulties that had to be overcome, before anything like a settled or strong government could be established in the districts. The khalsa, or rent-producing part of the territory, was farmed out at this period to contractors, or Guttidars, who nominally undertook to administer their districts for a remuneration of two annas per rupee of revenue realized, but who virtually made much larger profits, having, on the one hand, secured their contracts at estimates much below the true value of the taluks, and, on the other, knowing that their tenure was uncertain, and having no interest in the future development of the territory temporarily under their charge, they rack-rented the ryots to the utmost possible extent, their sole object being to obtain a large income in the shortest possible time. Under other classes of tenures the ryots were no better off. Creditors of Government were given taluks with a view to their claims being settled out of the revenues, but they also were only concerned in securing as much revenue as possible, and whoever the contractor or agent of Government might be, no one had a thought for the interests of the ryot further than was necessary to secure his services for the cultivation of the land. The question of tenant-right was unknown, or ignored, and the relations that existed at this period between the ryots and representatives of Government were no better than the worst system of serfdom. The late Minister, youthful and inexperienced as he was at the time, saw at once where the evil lay, and set himself vigorously to remove it. Orders were accordingly issued abolishing the contract system; the old Talukdars were replaced by salaried officials; measures were adopted for the redemption of taluks mortgaged for State debts; and, lastly, cash rates were substituted for the previous system of *battai* or payment of rent in kind. Notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on the introduction of such sweeping changes into districts over which Government had practically only a weak control, and the fact of the Minister being thwarted at every step in his progress, the first ten years of the new administration resulted in an increase of land revenue from 64 lakhs to 1 crore 19 lakhs.

It was in the period from 1273 to 1283 Fasli that the greatest progress was, however, made. In 1271 Fasli the Raichur Doab had been restored to the Nizam's Government after having gone through a series of reforms under the British Government. Taking these as a model, the zillabundi system, or the division of the country into districts for administrative purposes, was introduced in the whole of your Highness' territories. The country was thus divided into five divisions,

containing in all 16 districts, each district being divided into a certain number of taluks, and paid officials of different grades, as explained in the remarks in administrative changes, were appointed to carry on, in their respective spheres, the revenue and judicial administration of the country. The rights of the ryots now came to be respected ; no holder of a field could be ousted so long as he paid the Government demand, and in the Marathwari districts endeavours were made to effect a rough and ready settlement, with a view to prevent the uncertainty of annual assessments. Protection was also extended to the ryots against the execution of decrees for debt. It was ruled that a cultivator's house, his agricultural implements, cattle, and a supply of grain sufficient to keep himself and his family until the next harvest, should be exempted from attachment, and Civil Courts were empowered to reduce interest if charged at a usurious rate. The result of these measures in the second period referred to was to raise the land revenue to Rs. 1,55,55,000.

The third period, embracing the last ten years of the late Minister's life, was spent in elaborating the system previously introduced. During this period the Government had to contend with one of the severest famines on record, though happily in your Highness' Dominions it was confined chiefly to the Western and Southern Districts. The measures adopted on this occasion for the relief of the famine-stricken people afford one of the best proofs of the improvement that had taken place in the government of the country. As soon as it became apparent that famine was imminent, a Relief Committee was appointed, and a systematic plan of procedure settled upon. Relief-works were opened on the 9th December 1876 and were continued for 287 days, during which time there was an average daily attendance of 21,665 persons. On the 11th January Sir Richard Temple, who had been sent to Southern India as the Famine Delegate, visited Hyderabad and pronounced his opinion that " the arrangements made to meet the distress, and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government." The total cost on relief-works amounted to Rs. 8,38,123, which was expended chiefly on roads, tanks and wells. For the distribution of food, 10 poor-houses were established, at which, during six months and seventeen days, relief was given to 1,998,038 persons, or a daily average of 15,173, at a total cost of Rs. 2,44,347 and other expenditure was also incurred through district officers, &c. In addition to this, remissions of land revenue, amounting to Rs. 32,59,169, were granted in those districts which had suffered, and the total loss to Government by the famine, including relief-works for which of course some return was received, amounted to Rs. 46,34,676. Under the old regime of Government it would have been simply impossible to have carried on relief operations to this extent.

Survey.

The attempt to introduce a rough survey settlement proved a failure, and in 1285 Fasli it was resolved to introduce a regular system of survey and classification, the Bombay system being finally adopted as the best suited for the country. Accordingly, a special department was formed and placed under the control of a Survey and Settlement Commissioner. From the commencement of the Survey up to the end of 1293 Fasli, the measurement work done by this department in the Western, Southern and Northern Divisions was 6,278 villages, comprising 619,472 Survey numbers with a total area of 14,174,552 acres. In the year under report, a further number of 1,028 villages, containing 113,055 Survey numbers and 2,141,653 acres, were completed. These figures include the whole of the Aurungabad, Birh, and Parbhaini districts, and six taluks in the Nander district in the Western Division. In the Southern Division the measurement of the Naldrug, Bidar and Lingsugur and two taluks of the Raichur district has been completed, and measurements are in progress in four taluks of the Gulberga district. In the Northern Division the measurement work has been completed in the Medak district and in two taluks of the Nagar-Karnul district, and is in progress in four other taluks of the latter district. Classification work was completed up to the end of 1293 Fasli in 5,786 villages, containing 536,796 numbers, with an area of 12,560,963 acres. Since then, in the year under report, 1,295 villages, containing 178,092 numbers and 2,610,334 acres, have been completed. In the Western Division this work has been completed in the Aurungabad, Birh, and Parbhaini districts, and in six out of seven taluks in the Nander district. In the Southern Division it has been completed in the Naldrug, Bidar, and Lingsugur districts and in two taluks of the Raichur district, and is in progress in five taluks of the Gulberga district. In the Northern Division the work has been completed in the Medak district, and operations have been started in five taluks of the Nagar-Karnul district. The total cost of measurement and classification up to the end of 1294 Fasli (exclusive of the Settlement Commissioner's Office) is Rs. 25,69,789-12-9, which gives an average of As. 1-9 for measurement and Pies 9 for classification, or both combined As. 2-6 per acre. Up to the close of the year under report, Survey rates have been introduced into the following districts :—

Western Division... { Aurungabad. / Birh. / Parbhaini.

Southern Division.. { Naldrug. / Bidar.

Settlement operations have not yet been commenced in the Northern Division. The effect of the survey and settlement in the Western Division has been to increase the recorded area by 17·80 per cent. and the revenue by 10·04 per cent. The average rate per acre is however one anna less, being 14 annas $2\frac{3}{4}$ pies as against 15 annas $2\frac{3}{4}$ pies prior to the settlement. In the Southern Division the survey measurements show an increase, as compared with the old recorded area, of 1,054,750 acres, or 67·96 per cent. The assessment has been reduced however by Rs. 23,850, or 1·8 per cent. The reduction occurred in the Bidar district, where the old rates were too high and pressed heavily on the ryots. The former average rate per acre in this district was Rs. 1-6-$7\frac{1}{2}$, while the survey rate amounts to only 13 annas $7\frac{1}{2}$ pies per acre. The nett result of the new rates on the revenue of the district is a loss of Rs. 1,31,252. Combining the Western and Southern Divisions, the nett increase resulting from the settlement is Rs. 2,68,360, or 4·10 per cent., on the former revenue. Comparing the increase obtained with the cost of the survey operations in these divisions, which for this purpose has been calculated at Rs. 21,31,941, the figures represent 12·58 per cent. on the outlay—a result which may be regarded as very satisfactory. We have also the satisfaction of feeling, on the authority of Mr. Beynon, late Superintendent of the Berar Survey, who was deputed to report on the operations in the Aurungabad district, that the work has been carefully and correctly done.

The survey operations are now nearing completion in the Marathwari districts, and it will shortly only remain to complete the Telingana country. How this can best be done is a question which is now under the careful consideration of Government. As an experimental measure, a survey and rough settlement has been commenced by the Subedar in the Nalgunda taluk, the result of which has not yet been fully reported. At the close of the year, measurements had been completed in 73 villages and were in progress in 59. The total area measured up to this period was 238,005 acres dry and 21,655 acres wet land. The estimated cost is 9 pies per acre for dry land and annas 3 for wet. Although the cost may be less, it is doubtful whether it would not be better to leave the work to the special department which is naturally best able to deal with it; and if this was found to be the wisest course in the Marathwari districts, where the assessment of land is very low, it should be much more so when we come to deal with the more complicated question connected with the survey and classification of highly-assessed wet lands. The question is one however on which Revenue Officers hold divided opinions, and Government will come to no decision until the results of the Nalgunda survey are clearly seen and tested. I may mention that the Revenue Officers selected to supervise the survey have had some previous experience in the Survey Department.

Inams.

In the year 1285 Fasli a special department was formed for enquiry into the validity of Inamdars' titles. During the nine years this department has been at work, claims amounting in all to Rs. 14,68,490 have been dealt with, of which claims representing Rs. 6,24,494 have been disallowed and others valued at Rs. 8,43,990 admitted. Of the total amount admitted, Rs. 2,83,875 are granted for one life, Rs. 4,888 for two lives, and Rs. 5,55,233 in perpetuity. Judged by these figures, the general result of the enquiries may be regarded as on the whole satisfactory, but it remains to be seen how far forged sanads have passed undetected in the decided cases. The year has been noted in the Inam Department for the exposure of the frauds already referred to. In consequence of these frauds, it was found necessary to temporarily close the Inam Office and to issue special instructions for the safe custody of the records and for enquiry into cases in which false sanads are alleged to have been presented. These measures, the result of which will be more apparent next year, have interfered with the disposal of new cases, of which there were 6,649 pending in the Head Office and 37,820 in the districts at the end of the year. The Inspector-General of Revenue has drawn up a scheme for the re-organization of the Inam Department, which is now under consideration and will shortly be submitted to Your Highness. The chief point in it is that it provides for the Inam Commissioners holding their enquiries in the districts, and withdraws the power of preliminary enquiry from Talukdars who have not sufficient time to devote to the work.

Waste lands.

Special rules were framed some years ago, offering favourable terms for the cultivation of waste lands, and the extent to which these have been availed of is one of the fruits of the better administration of the lands since the introduction of the Zillabundi system. From 1263 to 1290 Fasli no less than 799 deserted villages were re-occupied, and the figures for the subsequent years are. 1291 Fasli 52 villages, 1292 Fasli 75 villages, 1293 Fasli 40 villages, and 1294 Fasli 17 villages, giving a total of 983 villages. It is to be regretted that the rental of these villages has not been shown separately by the Revenue Department. 421 villages are still deserted, the particulars of which are—

Ryotwari tenure,	359	villages, containing	12,979 acres.
Muktas	56	„	1,004 „
Peshkash	6	„	258 „

Wards' estates.

Wards' estates are managed by Talukdars of districts under the control of the Home Department. There are in all 16 such estates pending in the Home Office, but full particulars of them have not been furnished in time for insertion in this report.

Land revenue.

The total culturable area of Khalsa lands is 16,427,301 acres, which shows an increase of 791,108 acres on the figures of the preceding year. The information afforded by District Officers on this head does not permit of a close analysis of the variations in the area of different districts. To some extent the increase is due to the introduction, for the first time, of the more accurate survey measurements. An increase of 35 in the number of Khalsa villages, consequent on the resumption of jagirs, is also a factor which may be taken into account. Changes in the boundaries of some districts and taluks, by the transfer of villages from one taluk to another, have also complicated the returns, and as full details of these changes, in so far as they affect the area, have not been received, it is not possible at this time to attempt to reconcile the figures of the two years. Great efforts having been made however to obtain accurate statistics, the figures for the year under report may be considered the most correct. Of the total culturable area, 76 per cent. is now under cultivation as against 74·57 per cent. in the preceding year. This result may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. Still it shows that there is yet a large area to be brought under cultivation. In some districts in the Marathwari country, cultivation has now extended to almost its full limits, as some lands must necessarily be left for village pasturage. Thus, in the Naldrug district 98·93 per cent. of the culturable land has been taken up for cultivation. The Nander district comes next in order with a percentage of 97·66. Bidar is well advanced, the percentage of cultivated land being 96·62. The most backward Marathwari districts are Gulberga and Raichur, where the percentage of cultivation is only 75·75 and 69·88 respectively, the result, no doubt, of the light rainfall from which they periodically suffer. They have also not yet fully recovered from the effects of the famine of 1877. In the nine districts forming the Marathwari Division, the percentage of total culturable land under cultivation is 87·31. It is in the Telingana districts that most room for extension exists. In this part only 51·86 per cent. of the total culturable area is cultivated. In the Nagar-Karnul district the percentage is as low as 43; and Sirpur-Tandur and Indur show scarcely better results with percentages of 44·92 and 47·47 per cent. The Railway extension to the Telingana districts will, it is fully expected, lead to an increase of cultivation, the more so as the survey, which has now been commenced, will, as it progresses, place the cultivators in a better position, and improve the demand for land. One great difficulty however, in the way of a spread of cultivation, is the paucity of population, and the fact that the Mahrattas in the more thickly-populated parts will not migrate to the Telingana district, the climate of which is regarded as unhealthy at some seasons of the year.

In the Marathwari Division 97·54 per cent. of the total cultivated area is under dry crops and wet cultivation, which is confined chiefly to garden lands

under wells, is carried on to the extent of only 2·46 per cent. In the Telingana district the wet cultivation is 12·14 per cent. of the total cultivated area, the acreage being 2,388,232 acres dry crops and 329,931 wet crops. In the Eastern Division 188 tanks and channels were repaired by Government during the year at a cost of Rs. 32,647. The return from these works in one year is estimated at Rs. 24,028, showing how productive well-selected schemes of this description can be made. Measures have also been adopted in the Eastern Division for the repair of old wells, of which there are no less than 11,345. The restoration of any considerable number of these would require a sum that it is quite beyond the means of Government to provide; and hence a scheme has been devised and sanctioned in one taluk tentatively, by which private aid is encouraged. Special leases are granted to cultivators who wish to restore wells and to convert a portion of their dry into wet cultivation. The land so converted is assessed at the ordinary wet rate, but from the total assessment a deduction is made of (1) a sum equal to 6 per cent. on the outlay on repairs, (2) Re. 1 per bigha for annual repairs. The scheme thus provides for Government practically borrowing money from the cultivators at 6 per cent. interest, for although the well remains in the possession of the ryot, who has the usual occupancy tenure, Government participates in the profits by charging a wet rate, where formerly it obtained a dry rate, or, in the case of dry land, no revenue at all; and, further, the scheme possesses the advantage of giving the ryot a greater personal interest in his holding. During the six months it has been in force, 212 leases for an area of 720 bighas have been granted, and this land, which was fallow before, will now yield a revenue of Rs. 2,712 per annum. The capital expended on the repair of these wells by private individuals amounted in the same time to Rs. 67,676. The Subadar, who is entitled to the credit of initiating the scheme, reports that it is popular with the well-to-do land-holders, and I have no doubt it will prove advantageous to Government and a benefit to the country generally.

Compared with the figures of 1286 Fasli, there has been a total increase in dry cultivation of 27·6 per cent.; but, for purposes of comparison, the figures cannot be regarded as reliable, as a considerable portion of the increase must be due to the introduction of survey measurements and resumptions of jagir villages. Moreover, the wet lands vary from year to year according to the water-supply, and comparisons of this kind have, therefore, little or no value as showing the general spread of cultivation. The advance made in land administration can best be seen from the accounts of revenue collected. Comparing the first year of the late Minister's administration with the year under report, we find that the total land revenue collections have increased fron 64 lakhs to 186 lakhs, while at

the same time, as has been shown elsewhere, the people are now better off, have greater security in their holdings, and pay lighter land rates than were formerly exacted from them.

The year under report promised, at its commencement, to be the most favourable one on record. There was an increase in the assessment of ryotwari land taken up for cultivation of Rs. 9,34,468, and the total gross demand for land held on this tenure was Rs. 1,79,84,311 as against Rs. 1,70,49,843 in 1293 Fasli. But unfortunately, owing to a failure of the rains in certain parts of the Telingana districts, which curtailed the sowings of rice, and to a failure of the kharif and rabbi crops in the Southern districts, remissions had to be made to the large extent of Rs. 15,60,899 as against only Rs. 4,46,013 in the preceding year. Instead therefore of the increase anticipated, there was a falling-off under this head alone of one lakh and eighty thousand, the actual figures being—

Nett demand of 1293 Fasli.....	Rs.	1,66,03,830
Ditto of 1294 Fasli	,,	1,64,23,412
Decrease ...	Rs.	1,80,418

Under the other sub-heads of land revenue there was also a decrease of Rs. 1,26,340. The revenue from Muktas increased by Rs. 3,390 and from Miscellaneous by Rs. 20,950 ; but, on the other hand, there was a loss under the head of Fruit Trees of Rs. 48,933 and of Kunchas, or pasture lands, of Rs. 1,01,747. The nett loss under all heads of land revenue thus amounted to Rs. 2,77,470.*

In the demand for ryotwari land revenue, there is a satisfactory increase in the districts of Aurungabad, Birh, and Parbhaini. As these are districts in which dry cultivation is chiefly carried on, and the cultivators are independent of tanks, the increase may be considered of a permanent nature. The largest increase occurs in the Elgundal district, where it amounted to as much as Rs. 93,968, but the cultivation being to a great extent under tanks, it must be expected to fluctuate with the seasons. In nine districts there was an improvement in the ryotwari revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,57,504, divided in almost equal proportions between the Marathwari and Telingana divisions; and in eight districts there were losses aggregating Rs. 4,37,922, of which Rs. 1,58,600 were in the former and Rs. 2,79,322 in the latter.

* Siwai Jammabundi, amounting to Rs. 29,288, has been included in this calculation.

98·73 per cent. of the ryotwari land revenue was collected within the year, the outstanding balance on account of the year being Rs. 2,07,483. The largest balances were in the Raichur, Lingsugur, and Nalgunda districts, where there were special reasons for not pressing too closely those of the ryots who suffered severely from the bad season.

Coercive measures were resorted to in only 26 cases, the value of the property sold being Rs. 2,544, of which Rs. 2,116 was moveable and Rs. 428 immoveable property.

No return has been received of property attached and subsequently released on payment of the Government demand.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the recovery of old balances. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 10,66,579, of which Rs. 3,27,837, or 30 per cent., were recovered during the year; and it will probably be found that a large part of the balance is irrecoverable and must be written off.

Including all heads of land revenue, the arrears for the year 1294 Fasli are Rs. 3,09,094. This includes Rs. 79,981 for muktas, chiefly in the districts of Lingsugur and Nagar-Karnul, which were affected by the rainfall.

Compared with the preceding year, the number of cultivators increased from 495,843 to 672,772; but no explanation has been afforded on this point, and the increase is more likely due to a different method of enumeration than to an actual increase in the number of occupants. In the Marathwari districts, the average area of each holding is 27 acres 14 guntas dry land and 28 guntas wet land, the average assessment of both classes being 15 annas 1 pie. The average assessment of each class of cultivation separately is not obtainable from the returns received up to date. In the Telingana districts the holdings are much smaller, being 7 acres 14 guntas dry land and 1 acre 1 gunta wet land. The average assessment in these districts is Rs. 2-10-5 per acre.

According to the figures for 1293 Fasli, the average assessment per acre in the Marathwari districts was 15 annas 5 pies for dry and Rs. 5-12-9 for wet land; while in the Telingana districts, in the same year, the average was Re. 1-4-8 per acre for dry and Rs. 14-3-11 per acre for wet land. It would appear at first sight from these figures that the rates of assessment in the Telingana districts are comparatively very high; but it has to be borne in mind, first, that double crops are frequently taken from wet land, and, secondly, that this part of the country has not yet been surveyed, and that the actual holdings of

the ryots are very largely in excess of their nominal holdings. In the Marathwari districts, the average assessment of 15 annas 5 pies compares favourably with Madras, and is only slightly higher than the assessment in Berar. It is remarkable that the holdings in the Marathwari districts are larger than in Berar, being on an average 28 acres 4 guntas as against 18 acres.

In the surveyed districts however, for which the measurements are strictly correct, the holdings are much larger, being 54·03 acres in the Western Division and 49·61 acres in the Eastern Division.

The administration of the restored districts, known as the Raichur Doab, has been specially referred to in the body of the report. These districts had the benefit of 8 years' British administration, and when they were restored in 1271 Fasli, the late Minister carried on the same system. For some time special arrangements were necessary for this purpose; but since the constitution of a Revenue Secretariat, the whole of the Khalsa territory has been administered from the one department. The restored districts have shown considerable advancement in material progress since 1270 Fasli, notwithstanding that they were affected by the last famine. The number of cultivators increased from 103,000 in 1271 Fasli to 115,000 in 1293 Fasli, the area occupied having increased in the same period by about 860,000 acres and the revenue by about 8½ lakhs.

The return for the year under report shows a decrease of about 12,000 cultivators; but this is due to Shikmidars having been removed from the village returns, and does not indicate any appreciable falling-off in the number of holdings.

The effect of the late famine can still, however, be seen in these and adjoining districts. It has been computed that the total loss in revenue since the famine year, on account of land being thrown out of cultivation, is about 46½ lakhs. In the year before the famine, the affected districts had 132,067 cultivators, the occupied area being 3,114,268 acres and the land revenue Rs. 33,84,531. In the year after the famine, the number of cultivators was reduced to 125,310, the occupied area to 3,051,302, and the revenue to Rs. 32,51,987; and in the two subsequent years, the revenue still further declined to 27 lakhs. Several seasons subsequent to the famine have been unfavourable, although not actually disastrous; and this no doubt has retarded the recovery of the districts to their original degree of prosperity, so that, even nine years after the event, the districts are still backward as regards both the number of cultivators, the area occupied, and the revenue.

A review of the general financial position of the country is a matter of so great importance, as much in forming a just estimate of the past administration as in realizing the present position and future prospects of the Government, that special prominence has been given to the subject in the report. Statements are given in the Appendix, showing in detail the revenue and expenditure for fifteen years, commencing from 1280 Fasli, with the figures also for 1263 and 1270 Fasli ; and, as a comparison of the accounts of individual years is not always reliable, owing to a faulty system of audit that was in force until recently, by which large sums were kept in suspense over a series of years, and then entered in the accounts in one sum, a statement has been added, giving the same information with averages for periods of five years each. It is thus possible to see the progress made in the financial administration of the country.

The result of thirty years' administration by the late Minister can be judged by the fact that, while during the first six months of 1263 Fasli the receipts in the Public Treasury at Hyderabad, which was then the only treasury in existence, amounted to 8 lakhs, the cash balance at the end of that period being only Rs. 13,000, the total receipts at all treasuries in 1292 Fasli were 350 lakhs, and the balance on the day of his death 81 lakhs. These figures do not, of course, represent the actual increase in the revenue during the period under review ; but they show, perhaps more forcibly and concisely than could be shown in any other way, how the finances of the State were developed and brought under the control of Government. Prior to Sir Salar Jung's administration, no treasuries existed in the districts; there was no regular system of accounts; the country, as already shown, was either farmed out to contractors, or held as military fiefs by nobles, Arab Jemadars, and others for the maintenance of troops; the people generally were harassed by transit dues and many other petty cesses ; and yet, notwithstanding numerous taxes, and the fact that nothing was expended in the improvement of the country, or on the administration of those departments which in all civilized Governments are necessary for the convenience of the public, the income was generally less than the expenditure; and from one reason and another, the finances of the State were in such confusion that the Government was brought to the verge of bankruptcy.

One of the first measures of the late Minister was to appoint two competent officials to examine and prepare the accounts under his own personal supervision. Strenuous efforts were at the same time made to relieve the country from the constantly recurring deficits. Exclusive of loans and deposits, the total recorded revenue of the State in 1263 Fasli was little more than 75 lakhs of rupees. In 1270 Fasli it was brought up to 110 lakhs. Excluding State Railway and Debt Heads

which comprise (1) Village Service Funds, (2) Deposits, (3) Advances Recoverable, (4) Railway Capital, (5) Loans, (6) Money Order Remittances, and (7) Promissory Notes, &c., the average revenue in the period ending 1279 Fasli exceeded 228 lakhs ; in the next period ending 1284 Fasli, it advanced to nearly 252 lakhs ; in the period ending 1289 Fasli, notwithstanding the famine which occurred in 1286 Fasli, the average revenue was 266½ lakhs ; and in the fourth period, bringing it up to the year now under report, it increased to more than 296½ lakhs. The highest point yet reached was in the year under report, when the revenue was Rs. 3,46,48,609. The enormous increase in revenue indicated by these figures is the result, not of enhanced taxation, but of the measures adopted for the development of the resources of the country. Although the land revenue has increased nearly three-fold, the incidence per acre is now less than was formerly paid by the cultivators, and the oppression from which this class suffered is a thing of the past.

The Excise duty has increased about seventeen-fold ; and the income from Customs has risen more than eleven-fold, chiefly in consequence of the expansion of local and foreign trade. New sources of income were also introduced, such as from Forest, Law and Justice, the Post Office, &c., which helped to meet the expenditure in these departments. On the other hand, it is computed that taxes, yielding not less than 20 lakhs yearly, were abolished by the Minister, while, in addition, large sums had to be given for compensation to persons whose vested interests were injuriously affected by the remissions, as, for instance, in the case of transit dues, where land yielding a gross revenue of more than Rs. 2,85,000 had to be given as compensation to Jagirdars. The expenditure in the corresponding periods shows that every department received, more or less, suitable grants, the extent and effect of which may also be approximately gathered from the preceding remarks on the working of each department. Before the close of the second decade of the late Minister's tenure of office, the annual expenditure, on measures directly affecting the convenience of the people, had increased from 1 to 75 lakhs ; or comparing the two periods 1270 and 1294 Fasli, the expenditure has increased under the heads of—

Law and Justice	...from Rs.	39,000 to Rs.	7,49,000
Jails	... „ „	63,000 to „	3,27,000
Police	... „ „	96,000 to „	24,77,000
Post Office	... „ „	11,000 to „	2,45,000
Education	... „ „	510 to „	2,43,000
Public Works	... „ „	1,64,000 to „	15,85,000

While administrative improvements were being introduced to the extent indicated by these figures, it is not surprising to find that the expenditure frequently exceeded the revenue.

In the quinquennium ending 1279 Fasli, the expenditure was only 85·1 per cent. of the revenue, and a surplus amounting to about a crore and a half of rupees accrued during this period to Government. In the next period, however, from 1280 to 1284 Fasli, the system of cash payments to village and pargana officers came into operation, the amount disbursed under this head being 30 lakhs, as against an average of 17¾ lakhs in the preceding five years. During the same period a Police force was organised, which raised the expenditure under this head from 8 to 21 lakhs ; and under other heads there was also an increase, so that the average expenditure exceeded the average income by more than 9 lakhs, or 3·6 per cent. In the following five years the average expenditure exceeded the income by 2·2 per cent. ; but this was in a great measure due to the adjustment in 1288 Fasli of a sum of over 69 lakhs which had been held in suspense account for a number of years.

It is chiefly within the past five years that a proper equilibrium of the finances has been obtained. During this period the revenue increased by 11·2 per cent., while the expenditure increased by only 2 per cent., the latter being 93·6 per cent. of the revenue.

The foregoing figures are exclusive of the State Railway and Debt Heads.

Since the construction of the Railway was commenced in 1271 Fasli up to the end of 1294 Fasli, the line has cost Government for guaranteed interest on shares and loans and other charges over and above the prospective liability on capital raised Rs. 89,82,984, which has been disbursed from the general revenues of the State.

Including all heads of Revenue, Receipts, Expenditure and Disbursements, the figures for the periods quoted above are as follows :—

	Average Revenue and Receipts. Rs.	Average Expenditure and Disbursements. Rs.
1263 Fasli	1,08,14,047	89,53,251
1270 Fasli	1,80,64,063	1,82,05,122
1275 Fasli to 1279 Fasli...	2,84,99,419	2,49,19,349
1280 Fasli to 1284 Fasli...	3,28,33,218	3,45,20,331
1285 Fasli to 1289 Fasli...	3,79,98,300	3,68,47,682
1290 Fasli to 1294 Fasli...	4,00,96,004	3,78,59,600

On the present Administration devolves the duty of elaborating and further developing the system of finance now in force, and of fostering and improving the credit of the State. Under the advice given by Lord Ripon, your Highness laid particular stress on this point in the proclamation issued after your Highness' installation, and the commands laid upon me on that occasion have been constantly kept in view.

The revenue returns of 1294 Fasli compare very favourably with preceding years. The total revenue of the year (excluding State Railway and Debt Heads) amounted to Rs. 3,46,48,609 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,03,02,780, leaving a surplus of Rs. 43,45,829. These figures include the Berar surplus, which amounted during the year to Rs. 21,29,859, and, if this sum be deducted, the actual surplus from the territory administered by this Government is Rs. 22,15,970. Compared with the revenue of 1293 Fasli (12 months), there was an increase of Rs. 67,81,769 in the year under report, or, if compared with the 14 months of 1293 Fasli, the increase is Rs. 29,29,989. The percentage of total expenditure (excluding State Railway) to the total revenue is 87·6 for 1294 Fasli as against 101·8 in 1293 Fasli (12 months), when there was a deficit of Rs. 4,92,442. There is reason, therefore, to congratulate ourselves on the working of 1294 Fasli.

The Railway receipts in 1294 Fasli amounted to Rs. 13,31,906 against an expenditure of Rs. 25,00,895, and, when these are added to the account, the surplus (exclusive of the Berar surplus) is reduced to Rs. 10,47,081.

The transactions referring to Village Service Funds, Deposits, Advances Recoverable, Loans, and Money Order Remittances are not included in the foregoing. The total receipts and disbursements under these heads in 1294 Fasli amounted to Rs. 1,19,07,485 and Rs. 1,42,63,575 respectively. Adding these to the ordinary revenue and expenditure, the total receipts under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 4,78,88,000, as against the total disbursements of Rs. 4,70,67,250, thus showing a surplus of Rs. 8,20,750.

Looking at the details of revenue, 53·9 per cent. of the ordinary revenue is composed of Land Revenue. The receipts under this head, *viz.*, Rs. 1,86,70,558, are Rs. 7,28,484 more than the revenue of 12 months of 1293 Fasli and Rs. 85,490 less than the sum credited in the 14 months of that year.

The expenditure under this head is Rs 29,84,325, or 16·0 per cent. of the total collections. Compared with 1293 Fasli (12 months), this shows an increase of Rs. 5,86,411, which is chiefly due to the payment of arrears to Village Officers. The expenditure includes the items of—

Collection and Management	Rs. 10,59,359
Village Officers	„ 14,55,513
Survey and Settlement	„ 3,82,045
Inam Commission	„ 87,408

Excluding the last two items, the cost of collecting the land revenue, inclusive of Village Officers' pay, was thus 13·5 per cent. of the collections.

The Abkari revenue, amounting to Rs. 35,86,580, bears the proportion of 10·3 per cent. to the total revenue. It shows a satisfactory increase over the

preceding year, when the receipts were only Rs. 31,57,365. The cause of the increase has already been explained.

The revenue from Forests, Rs. 1,93,068, Customs, Rs. 48,25,442*, Stamps, Rs. 4,09,855, Mint, Rs. 96,976, and Post Office, Rs. 1,17,725, has been referred to in the remarks on the administration of these departments.

The receipts on account of Berar surplus were larger than in the preceding year, being Rs. 21,29,859 as against Rs. 15,10,977 in the 14 months of 1293 Fasli, and represented 6·2 per cent. of the total revenue.

Under the head of Law and Justice, there is an increase from Rs. 1,08,263 to Rs. 2,40,197, which occurs chiefly under the heads of magisterial fines, unclaimed and escheated property, and lapsed deposits.

Under the head of Interest, there is a falling-off from Rs. 71,298 in 1293 Fasli to Rs. 1,586 in the year under report, which is due to the interest on Government paper held in England not having been adjusted within the year.

Under the head Miscellaneous there is an increase of nearly 35 lakhs, the figures being Rs. 39,34,422 in 1294 Fasli as against Rs. 4,55,944 in 1293 Fasli (12 months). The greater portion of this increase is due to the transfer, from the head of deposits, of certain claims of zemindars, &c., previously held in deposit, pending enquiry and settlement by the Inam Department. This item, it will be seen, has largely helped towards the surplus revenue referred to above, and, as it does not strictly refer to the revenue of 1294 Fasli, an allowance has to be made on this amount when calculating the actual surplus in the ordinary revenue of the year. The matter rights itself however when the surplus is calculated on the total receipts and expenditure under all heads, as on the expenditure side "Deposits" are debited with these transfers to the same extent as they are credited to "Miscellaneous" on the receipt side of the account, the result being, as already shown, a cash surplus of Rs. 8,20,750.

An increase under the head of Public Works from Rs. 16,865 in 1293 Fasli to Rs. 72,747 in the year under report is due to the transfer of the receipts of the workshops from Minor Departments to this head.

Under the head of State Railway, the receipts are Rs. 13,31,906, as against Rs. 19,10,723 in 1293 Fasli (12 months), the decrease being accounted for by the fact that the figures for 1294 Fasli represent 6 months of the year only, the line having been taken over by the new Company in the latter half of the year.

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* This sum includes duty paid in advance.

Turning now to the expenditure, it is interesting and instructive to note how the revenue of the State is expended, and for this purpose it might be classed as follows :—

	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
1. Cost of collecting Revenue :—	
Land Revenue	9·8
Abkari	·6
Forests	·2
Customs	1·7
Stamps	·3
Mint	·3
	12·9
2. Expenditure on Public Justice, Protection, Instruction and Convenience :—	
Law and Justice	2·5
Jails	1·1
Police	8·2
Military	23·2
Administration	4·2
Minor Departments	1·1
Post Office	·8
Medical	·7
Education	·8
	42·6
3. Improvements :—	
Public Works	5·2
Municipalities	1·2
	6·4
4. Pensions and Allowances :—	
Pargana Officers	4·7
Mansabs	5·4
Allowances and Assignments	5·1
	15·2
5. Payments to Your Highness	14·9
6. Other items :—	
Khillats, &c.	·8
Refunds and Drawbacks...	·9
Interest	1·3
Printing	·1
Miscellaneous	4·9
	8·0

It will thus be seen that 12·9 per cent. of the expenditure is on account of Collection of Revenue, 42·6 per cent. on Public Justice, Protection, Convenience and Instruction, 6·4 per cent. on Public Improvements, 15·2 per cent. on Pensions and Allowances, 14·9 per cent. paid to Your Highness, and 8 per cent. under the head of Miscellaneous, which includes the cost of public entertainments.

The striking feature in these figures is the high expenditure on the Military and Mansab Departments, which together absorb 28·6 per cent. of the total expenditure, while for Public Works only 5·2 per cent. is allotted and for Education only ·8 per cent. I have already referred to the measures which are now being gradually adopted to remedy this state of things, both by the reduction of the number of irregular troops, and by employing Mansabdars in the Police and other departments of the State. In time the results of these measures will become apparent in the distribution of expenditure.

The expenditure on Public Works is disproportionate both to the income and requirements of the State, and the Finance Committee have lately made a proposal for an increase in the grant under this head, which will receive due consideration at the hands of Government.

It has already been shown that the cost of management and collection of land revenue is 13·5 per cent. The Abkari revenue is collected at a cost of 5 per cent., the Forest revenue at 27·5 per cent., and the Customs at 10·7 per cent.

Law and Justice is administered at a cost of Rs. 7,49,093, which is an increase of Rs. 25,016 on the cost in 12 months of 1293 Fasli. The additional expenditure is on account of the new Courts in the Western Division. The figures, it may be noted, do not tally with those supplied by the Judicial Department, the difference being in the method of distributing the pay of officers who perform both revenue and judicial work.

The total expenditure on Jails in the year under report was Rs. 3,27,157, as against Rs. 2,57,741 in the preceding year. The expenditure on the Police also increased in the same period from Rs. 21,39,377 to Rs. 24,77,931, the increase being due to the adjustment of arrears to village police.

The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 2,43,763, as against Rs. 1,91,216 in the preceding year. The expenditure on the Medical Department was Rs. 2,03,263; or about Rs. 4,300 more than in 1293 Fasli. The cost of Administration was Rs. 12,81,339, being about Rs. 6,000 less than in the preceding year. Payments to Pargana Watandars amounted to Rs. 14,24,290, as against Rs. 6,68,009 ; and Allowances and Assignments to Rs. 15,44,030, as against Rs.7,97,596 in the pre-

ceding year. The increase under these two heads is entirely due to the payment of arrears on account of previous years. Under the head of Khillats, &c., there is a saving of Rs. 65,000, viz., from Rs. 2,99,081 in 1293 Fasli to Rs. 2,34,004 in the year under report. The expenditure was unusually high in 1293 Fasli, consequent on your Highness' installation. For the same reason the payments to your Highness show a large saving, viz., from Rs. 57,71,011 in 1293 Fasli to Rs. 45,15,206 in 1294 Fasli. The former figures include Rs. 11,19,443 expended at the time of the installation. The figures of 1293 Fasli also include Rs. 14,33,708 paid to the Samasthan of the Shorapur district; and 5 lakhs are also included in the figures for 1294 Fasli on this account. If these items are excluded, the actual payments to your Highness will stand at Rs. 32,17,861 for 1293 Fasli and Rs. 40,15,206 for 1294 Fasli.

The expenditure on Mansabs was Rs. 16,45,927 as against Rs. 13,97,549 in 1293 Fasli. The increase on this head is owing to the payment of arrears, and not to the grant of new Mansabs.

The expenditure under the head of Miscellaneous is Rs. 14,83,691, being an increase of about Rs. 42,000 on the figures for 1293 Fasli.

The main heads of this expenditure are :—

1. Payments of salaries not falling under any other service heads, such as establishments under reduction, archæological and geological establishments, establishments employed on water channels, experses in connection with the compilation of "Hyderabad Affairs," &c. .....Rs. 3,59,738
2. Subscriptions and donations and charitable and religious grants..... „ 1,53,491
3. Travelling expenses of His Highness and Ministers ..... „ 3,58,045
4. Secunderabad and Bolarum Police outposts ..... „ 2,76,036
5. Other miscellaneous items, such as compensation for jagirs resumed, purchase of tents, charges in connection with public prosecutions „ 3,36,381

The military expenditure was Rs. 70,36,332 as against Rs. 68,00,514, the increase being due to the supply of new clothing at your Highness' installation, which cost Rs. 87,201, and to the payment of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,97,859. Had it not been for these circumstances, the charges for 1294 Fasli would have fallen below those of the previous year.

The expenditure on Public Works, amounting to Rs. 15,85,195 has already been referred to. The expenditure on the Railway was Rs. 25,00,895, as against Rs. 22,74,211 in 1293 Fasli.

The following figures show the receipts and disbursements which are not of the nature of ordinary revenue :—

Receipts.		1293 F.	1294 F.
Village Service Fund	Rs.	5,97,750	4,11,184
Deposits	„	46,59,018	64,38,638
Advances Recoverable	„	12,77,527	9,67,080
Railway Capital	„	975	859
Loans	„	7,23,455	33,66,124
Money Order Remittances	„	4,38,485	7,23,600
Total...	Rs.	77,47,210	1,19,07,485

Disbursements.		1293 F.	1294 F.
Village Service Fund	Rs.	3,62,785	5,22,338
Deposits	„	22,97,876	1,01,53,108
Advances Recoverable	„	19,80,563	12,51,064
Loans	„	8,03,245	17,11,611
Money Order Remittances	„	4,89,455	6,25,454
Total...	Rs.	59,33,924	1,42,63,575

The chief cause of the large excess of disbursements over receipts in 1294 Fasli, amounting to Rs. 23,56,090, is, as already mentioned, the large adjustments under the head of deposits both in cash and by book entry. The cash payments were on account of purchase of Government Promissory Notes to the extent of Rs. 31,98,250, and the further debits on this account refer to (1) adjustments of the balance of the Public Works Department drawing account, Rs. 7,25,737; (2) Customs duty paid in advance, Rs. 4,20,928; and (3) the payment into the Resident's treasury of the Imperial postal collections deposited in the treasuries of this Government. With regard to the second of these items, it may be explained that customs duty is not really levied in advance, but bills on the customs offices are sold in Hyderabad, and the hundi rate being favourable, the purchasers accept the bills at periods of fifteen days and upwards.

The year under report opened with a cash balance of Rs. 44,51,115 and closed with Rs. 52,71,865, which show an increase on the closing balance of the preceding year of Rs. 8,20,750.

The sum of Rs. 52,71,865 was held as follows :—

Cash in District Treasuries			Rs. 17,95,408
Do. Sadr Treasuries			„ 19,41,201
Promissory Notes			„ 1,24,684
Hundis			„ 7,838
Advanced by Your Highness—			
Promissory Notes	Rs.	12,11,000	
Cash	„	1,91,734	
			„ 14,02,734
Total...			Rs. 52,71,865

The total amount received from your Highness in 1293 Fasli was H. S. Rs. 31,79,630, of which Rs. 14,02,734 were credited in the Treasury, and the balance remained in the Bank of Bengal invested in Government Paper.

In obedience to your Highness' commands, the question of State Liabilities was specially reported on by me in reference to statements that were made at the time of your Highness' installation. In my memorandum on this subject, I classified the liabilities as—

(1) Liabilities incurred anterior to the late Sir Salar Jung's accession to office, and

(2) Liabilities incurred during the late Minister's tenure of office.

The latter head was sub-divided into—

(*a*) Liabilities up to the close of 1291 Fasli for sums actually borrowed.

(*b*) Liabilities for money not actually borrowed.

(*c*) Claims against the State for sums lent by sowkars to private persons, Arab Jemadars, and others on Government security.

Many claims under the first head have been put forward from time to time, and some of these have been admitted and adjusted. The great majority of them, however, have been found on close scrutiny to dwindle down to very small dimensions.

After going fully into the question of the remaining claims of this nature, I arrived at the conclusion that the few claims which remained unadjusted might be omitted altogether from an estimate of the actual liabilities of the State, as they are based upon no reliable evidence, and the State possesses counter claims of considerable magnitude.

With regard to liabilities of the State under the sub-head 2 (a), at the date of the late Minister's death (8th February 1883), the nett liabilities of the State, including sums due to bankers and to the Sarfikhas, was Rs. 49,82,741. The transactions since that period have been referred to in the report, where it is shown that, at the end of Ardibahist 1295 Fasli (March 1886), the liabilities for loans amounted to Rs. 44,58,751, exclusive of the sum due to the Indian Shareholders in the first Railway Scheme.

The liabilities under the sub-head 2 (*b*) are composed of roosums or payments due to ex-pargana officers, yeomias, or charitable grants, village officers' allowances, and deposits.

The total sum outstanding under these four heads at the end of 1293 Fasli was Rs. 1,27,24,261, which, with the amount payable for 1294 Fasli, gave for settlement in the latter year :—

	Rs.
Roosums	37,33,092
Yeomias	28,11,099
Village officers' allowances	40,99,835
Deposits	65,62,521
Total...Rs.	1,72,06,547

Of this amount, more than Rs. 1,08,67,000 have been settled during 1294 Fasli, and the balance remaining for adjustment at the end of 1294 Fasli was Rs. 63,38,671.

The balance unadjusted at the close of 1294 Fasli does not, however, represent the actual liabilities of Government, but greatly exceeds the amount actually due.

The chief causes which have led to the accumulation of these large balances are:—(1) that deposits which remain unadjusted at the close of each year, instead of being treated as lapsed deposits and credited to general revenue, were till very recently carried forward from year to year ; and (2) that in cases in which inam lands had been attached, the receipts derived from them were held in deposit until the final disposal of the cases—of which several thousands have been pending for many years—whereas under a better system they should have been credited to Government, while any claim subsequently allowed should have been paid from the general revenues of the State. Of the total amount adjusted in the year under report, Rs. 35,33,873 were paid in cash and Rs. 73,34,002 by book entries.

The following items under these heads were also in course of adjustment at the end of the year —

	Rs.
To be adjusted by book entry	3,08,999
Awaiting sanction of higher authority	3,38,611
Delayed owing to absence of claimants	1,43,533
Amounts now payable without any objection	10,71,499
Amounts to be remitted to Judicial Courts	1,31,459
Pending adjustment for other reasons	11,98,290
Pending disposal in Inam Office	31,46,276

The foregoing particulars are taken from a report on the subject recently compiled by the Inspector-General of Revenue. After perusing the said report, the Resident on a recent occasion was pleased to express his opinion that the settlement of these outstanding balances was as thoroughly satisfactory a piece of work as any which have been accomplished during the present Administration.

With a view to prevent the accumulation of unadjusted balances in future, the following suggestions have been under the consideration of Government :—

(*a*) To permit village officers to deduct their allowances at the time of making remittances to the tehsil.

(*b*) To fix once for all, on the basis of ten years' revenue, the cash allowance of Roosumdars, and to empower Talukdars to disburse the amounts at a fixed period, in each year.

(*c*) To cancel the order requiring one-third of Roosums to be kept under attachment, until the decision of the Inam Commission.

(*d*) To adopt the system of adjusting deposits unclaimed at the end of twelve months, any subsequent repayments being charged to refunds, for which suitable provision should be made in each annual budget. This order not to have retrospective effect in cases connected with the Inam Department.

(*e*) To abolish the system of crediting to deposits receipts from land or jagirs under attachment.

(*f*) To re-organise the Inam Department.

Orders have since been issued sanctioning some of these proposals, and referring others for decision in the departments of Government to which the subject-matter of them pertains.

With reference to the State Liabilities under sub-head 2 (c)—claims for money lent by sowkars to private persons on Government security—a Commission was appointed to hear and decide these claims. On the appointment of this Commission, claims were preferred in a most haphazard and promiscuous manner. It cost nothing to institute claims, and many of the most imaginary description were laid before the Commission. The total number of claims was forty-five, aggregating Rs. 6,27,92,041, of which Rs. 2,03,20,931 was for interest. The Commission have lately completed their enquiry with the result that only Rs. 18,199 have been awarded against Government. As the subject is one of considerable public importance, the full text of the Commission's report, and the Government Resolution thereon is given in the Appendix. In the case of eight claims, which were dismissed for default of the parties, I have ordered a re-hearing, as I wish particularly to have these cases once for all decided on their merits.

I have already briefly alluded to Sultan Nawaz Jung's case. At his request a special Commission was appointed last year to enquire into his claims against the Government, based upon the security given to his brother Barrak Jung, since deceased, by the late Minister on behalf of the firm of Poorunmull. For this enquiry a European official was nominated by the Resident, a second member

being appointed by this Government. For some time the Commission sat as a special Court, but, as it became apparent that the settlement of the case would occupy a much greater time than had been anticipated, and that even then the result would probably be unsatisfactory, a compromise was made, subject to the confirmation of the Council of State, whereby the claim was reduced from Rs. 1,02,00,000—including principal and interest—to Rs. 34,00,000, which it was agreed should be discharged by instalments of Rs. 2,00,000 yearly. No interest is to be charged against the Government for five years from the date of the compromise. This settlement was considered an equitable one by the Resident, and the Government of India expressed their complete approval of it, characterising the result as wise and satisfactory in every respect.

Your Highness has been pleased to express approval of this termination of the proceedings, but the consent of the Council of State has still to be accorded to it. I may mention that it is not anticipated that the Government will be called upon to make good from its own coffers any large portion of the amount payable under this compromise, as the firm of Poorunmull is possessed of considerable property, and has, moreover, large claims upon various persons residing in Hyderabad, which, when recovered, will assist largely in liquidating the claim of Sultan Nawaz Jung. Steps are being taken by Government to recover these claims, and it is hoped that they may all be brought to a settlement in the course of a few months.

It will thus be seen from the foregoing that the liabilities of the State have been greatly exaggerated in some quarters, and that the financial position of the State may be regarded as quite sound.

Appointment of Officers.

The question of the constitution of the Civil Service has lately been the subject of much comment and some misrepresentation. When the late Minister began to introduce his numerous reforms, one of the great difficulties he experienced was to find officers of sufficient education and experience to carry out his instructions. Hyderabad, with a few exceptions, did not contain men of this stamp. Those who were willing to accept service had no previous training, and having to be taught themselves, were incompetent to initiate reforms or to hold charge of responsible offices. Moreover, at the time referred to, men of good birth in the city rarely evinced any desire to accept service under Government. Hence the Minister was obliged to look elsewhere for officers, who, by their education and training, were suited for public appointments, and, in the course of years, the service has, for this reason, been largely recruited from the adjoining British provinces. Of late years, however, the status of Hyderabadees and their general fitness for service have undergone a very marked change. The younger generation of families of good position has been educated on modern

principles, and naturally looks for some employment under Government. Under this altered condition of things, it is now therefore the policy of Government to give young men born in Hyderabad the preference of appointments, subject, of course, to their qualifications, and not to bring in officers from other provinces, unless they possess special qualifications which render their entertainment desirable. Statistics have been given in the body of the report which show that the number of officers who are not born subjects of your Highness has been greatly exaggerated in some quarters. Still there is no doubt a very large foreign element in the service, and even stricter measures than before are now adopted to promote the interests of Hyderabadees. Another class, however, to be considered as much as Hyderabadees, *viz.*, the sons of those foreign officers who, by good services rendered to the late Minister, have in no small degree helped to bring the Government to its present state of efficiency. To provide for them, it has therefore been ruled that descendants of persons who are already State servants, and whose service is of twelve years' standing, shall be defined for the purposes of these rules, as subjects of His Highness.

Another difficulty that has presented itself is the disposal of claims of persons who have come under reduction on the re-organization of departments. Some of these are, by reason of age, unfit for further service, and rules have been framed for granting them pensions or gratuities, according to their length of service. Others are, however, fit for employment, and are gradually being drafted into the permanent service as vacancies occur. Since the reductions were effected, 235 such persons have been re-appointed, of whom 160 are natives of Hyderabad.

Tours of inspection.

The necessity of tours of inspection in the districts has been strongly enjoined on superior officers in the service, and your Highness has set an example in this respect by visiting several offices in the city, and by combining with the pleasures of sport an inspection of the districts or taluk records in such towns as have lain in your Highness' route. I have myself made short tours of inspection in the surrounding districts, where I have examined the revenue and judicial offices and seen how they are working.

The Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk has also inspected several district offices, and in order to become acquainted with the Revenue system in different parts of British India, he visited Madras, Bangalore, Ootacamund, Poona, Akola, Amraoti, and Nagpur. On this tour he was accompanied by the Revenue Secretary, the Accountant-General, and the Settlement Commissioner, and much information was obtained which has since proved highly useful in dealing with revenue questions in these dominions. Subadars, Talukdars, and their Assistants, and Tehsildars are required, by the orders of Government, to be constantly moving about their districts or divisions, except in the rains when marching is not practicable; and

in addition to these officials, there is, for general inspection duty, the Inspector-General of Revenue, who, besides inspecting the Revenue Department in all branches, may also be required to report on the District and Subordinate Courts. The Police are inspected by the Inspector-General in that department, and hereafter inspection duty in the Educational Department will, it is expected, be ably carried out by the newly-appointed Director of Public Instruction with his staff of Inspectors. Stringent orders have been issued for a fuller inspection of the district customs offices, which hitherto have been neglected by the senior officers in the department. Ample provision has thus been made for the inspection of all departments, and it is my intention to see that this duty is thoroughly carried out, as on it the ultimate success of the administrative measures of Government greatly depend.

Conclusion.

In concluding this summary of the general administration of your Highness' Government, it only remains for me to mention the assistance I have received from the Muin-ul-Mahams in their respective departments. To the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur I am specially indebted for the excellent manner in which he conducted the ordinary work of the administration during my absence on more than one occasion from Hyderabad.

The thanks of Government are also due to the Secretaries and Heads of Departments for the manner in which they have generally carried on the work allotted to them.

SALAR JUNG.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

FOR

1294 Fasli (1884-85).

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

H. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

For 1294 FASLI (1884-85).

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Installation of His Highness.

The installation of His Highness the Nizam, which was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly of visitors and State Nobles on the 5th of February 1884, was the most important event of the year. As it was the first occasion on which a Viceroy of India had visited Hyderabad, coupled with the circumstanee that His Highness was the first of the Rulers of the Deccan who was placed on the *Masnad* by the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, great preparations were made by command of His Highness for the fitting reception of His Excellency and the distinguished visitors who accompanied him.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ripon reached Madras at the close of January, and travelling from thence by special train reached Raichore, a town close to the confines of His Highness' dominions, early on the morning of the 2nd of February. At Raichore they were met by the First Assistant Resident and a deputation consisting of the Senior and Junior Administrators (the Peshkar, Maharajah Narrainder Pershad Bahadur and Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur).

The Viceregal special train arrived at Hyderabad at half-past four on the afternoon of February 2nd. His Excellency the Viceroy was received by His Highness and twenty of the Chief Nobles of the State, the Resident and staff, and the Generals Commanding the Subsidiary and Contingent Forces with their Staffs, and the Heads of all the Civil and Military Departments. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Ripon, accompanied by the Resident, &c., drove from the Hyderabad Railway Station to Bolarum, where an extensive camp had been pitched

by order of His Highness the Nizam, and every possible arrangement made for the comfort and convenience of His Highness' distinguished guests. The Bolarum Residency was reserved for their Excellencies, the other guests being accommodated either in adjacent bungalows (the Governor of Madras and Mrs. Grant Duff occupying Nawab Salar Jung's house) or in the large camp close by. The roads leading from the Hyderabad Railway Station to Secunderabad were tastefully decorated with triumphal arches, Venetian masts, evergreens and flags of all nations, and were lined with a dense but most orderly crowd of sight-seers, who cheered their Excellencies as they drove by.

On Monday morning (February 4th) a deputation, consisting of Nawabs Shuja-ud-Dowla, Vikar-ul-Umra, Zaffer Jung and Mir Surfraz Hussain, proceeded by command of His Highness to the Bolarum Residency to inquire after the Viceroy's health. This ceremony is known as the *Mazaj Pursi*. A few hours afterwards His Highness paid a private visit to the Viceroy. His Highness was attended by eight of his principal Nobles, and was received by the Viceroy at the Residency. After a brief conversation between His Highness and the Viceroy, the Hyderabad Nobles were introduced to His Excellency and presented Nazars of five gold mohurs each, which were touched and remitted by the Viceroy. His Excellency and His Highness then retired to a private apartment, and had a long conversation together. The Viceroy returned His Highness' visit in the afternoon, and was received with becoming ceremony by His Highness at his Palace, the principal State Nobles being also in attendance.

On the next day (February 5th) the installation ceremony was performed at His Highness' Palace. His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his Staff and the Officers Commanding the Subsidiary and Contingent Forces, reached His Highness' Palace at 10-30 A.M. The hall or khilwat in which the installation ceremony was performed was filled with distinguished guests, the Residency Officials, Officers from Secunderabad and Bolarum, the State Nobles, and European and Native Officials of His Highness' Government. Amongst those present were Sir Donald Stewart (Commander-in-Chief of India), His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Sir Frederick Roberts (Commander-in-Chief of Madras), Mrs. Grant Duff, Lady Gough, Lady Keyes, Lady Macgregor and Lady Anne Blunt. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had also been invited by His Highness the Nizam to witness his installation, but were unable to be present. Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, General Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and the Residents of Mysore and Baroda had also been asked by His Highness to be present, but were unable to accept the invitations sent to them.

On His Excellency the Viceroy's arrival, he was received by His Highness and the Resident, and a procession was formed as follows :—

Officer on special duty in the Foreign Department.
The Foreign Secretary.
His Excellency the Viceroy's Staff.
His Excellency the Viceroy.
The Major-General Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
Staff.
The Resident.
His Highness the Nizam's Staff.
His Highness the Nizam.
The Brigadier-General Commanding Hyderabad Contingent.
Staff.

His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness then took their seats on the dais, a Royal Salute of 31 guns being fired in honour of His Excellency. At the back of the dais on a raised platform two chairs were placed, one representing the *Masnad*, to which the Viceroy led His Highness at the conclusion of his speech. After His Excellency and His Highness had taken their seats, the Viceroy addressed the Nizam as follows :—

The Viceroy's Speech.

"I can assure your Highness that it affords me great satisfaction to be able to be present here to-day to discharge, in the name and on behalf of the Queen-Empress, the duty of declaring your Highness to be invested with full powers over the administration of your State. When I learnt from your Highness a few weeks ago that you had a great wish that I should come to Hyderabad for this purpose, I felt a strong desire to comply with your request, in which I saw a proof of your Highness' attachment to the British Government, and of your confidence in the strength and sincerity of its friendship.

"I am, I believe, the first Viceroy or Governor-General who has ever visited Hyderabad, and my presence on this occasion is a mark not only of the close and intimate ties which unite the Ruler of this great State to the Government of the Queen-Empress, but also of Her Majesty's deep interest in the welfare of the Nizam.

"During the long years of minority, your Highness and your people enjoyed a signal advantage in having at the head of the administration of the State one of the foremost statesmen of India—a man who, by his high intelligence, his varied capacity, and his devotion to your Highness' interests, was able, amidst all the difficulties of a minority, to conduct the government of the State with a success which entitles him to the grateful remembrance both of your Highness and of the Government of India. Sir Salar Jung, during your Highness' youth, had done much to reform the administration in many ways, to improve the revenue

system, and to give increased security to life and property, and at the moment of death he was contemplating further measures of improvement. It had been my hope that when your Highness came of age he would have been at hand to aid you with his long experience, and to serve you with his well-tried zeal: but it has pleased God to ordain otherwise, and to take him from your side at the very moment when in some respects you must stand in need of such assistance as he could have given to you, and his absence from among us casts a shade even over the brilliant ceremonies and heartfelt rejoicings of this auspicious day. But his work survives him—I trust that your Highness' Ministers will ever make it a guiding object of their administration to preserve and to extend that work.

"I have now a few words of practical advice to offer to you. Look to your finances—disordered finances are the ruin of States. It is so everywhere. It is very specially so in India. Carelessness and extravagance in financial matters means first heavy taxation and then gradual impoverishment and ruin of the people, and then loans with increasing interest and final bankruptcy. Reasonable economy and just aid, equal taxation, means ever-increasing prosperity and expanding wealth. A good revenue system is the foundation of good government in India, and without it the Prince is embarrassed and the people miserable. Again I earnestly trust that your Highness will keep a strict watch over the honest and equal administration of justice. That the Judicial Officers of a State should be pure, above the taint of suspicion, and courageous, above the influence of fear, secures for a Ruler the gratitude of his subjects and the admiration of his neighbours. Pure justice is the brightest jewel that can adorn a coronet. Let it ever shine forth on yours.

"Your Highness has before you a great and arduous task; you are the Ruler of some ten millions of men; their welfare will henceforth depend greatly upon you, upon your wisdom, your industry and your self-denial. Let me entreat you not to look in vain satisfaction upon the outward show of power—upon the wealth and splendour by which you will be surrounded—upon the submission and often the flattery which will meet you on every hand. Your territories are extensive, their revenues great, their population numerous, but let none of these things be your pride. You are young and will be exposed on many sides to the temptations to which youth is specially exposed, but never let them gain the mastery over you. You have nobler aims to follow and greater deeds to do. If you would make for yourself a name among the Princes of India, you can only win it in the days in which we live by the justice of your government and by the acknowledged prosperity of your people. That people's loyalty to your honour and to yourself is manifest and unquestioned; it rests with you to preserve it, and, as years go on, to deepen it into the most precious possession of a ruler, the unfeigned love of his subjects. The care of those subjects has not been entrusted to you by God

that you may make them the instrument of your pleasure or your pride. He has given them into your care that you may rule and guide them for His glory and their welfare. In their well-being you will find your truest happiness, in their contentment your best security. Set before you no lesser aim, be satisfied with no meaner fame, but as you look back over the roll of your ancestors and recall the annals of your house, let it be your ambition that when you too shall be gathered to your fathers men should say of you 'he left his people the better for his rule.'

"And in this great work, difficult and trying as it will often be, I can promise you the constant support and the never-failing assistance of the Government of the Queen-Empress. The single object of the British Government in regard to this or any other Native State is that it should be prosperous and well governed. So far as we can aid you to promote that end, you may ever command our help. The maintenance of the Native States of India is a cardinal point of English policy in these days, and the existence of these States is, in true judgment, of the greatest advantage to English interests. That your Government should be strong and orderly; that your finances should be well managed, and your taxation justly raised, and that your Nobles should be faithful and your people contented, is, as I well know, the earnest wish of the Sovereign whom I represent here to-day. She will watch your career with a strong and unfailing interest; do not disappoint her hopes.

"And now, my friend, in whom I shall ever feel a deep personal interest, it only remains for me to place you on that *Masnad*, and to express my earnest hope that it may please God to bless and guide you, and to make your reign prosperous and your rule just and honorable, so that the fair promise of this day may not be blighted, and that future generations of your grateful people may recall the date of your installation as the commencement of a bright era in the history of this State."

A Persian translation of the Viceroy's address was then read by the Foreign Secretary, and His Highness' titles were proclaimed as follows:—

"His Highness Asaf Jah, Muzaffur-ul-Mumalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Dowlah, Nawab Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung."

The Viceroy then proclaimed His Highness to be invested with full powers of administration, and salutes of 21 guns were fired in the Palace court-yard and at Secunderabad and Bolarum. The *Khillat* for His Highness was then brought in, and the Viceroy fastened a jewelled sword of State, which formed part of it, to His Highness' waist. The *Khillat*, which was valued at Rs. 60,000, consisted of the following articles:—

Khillats for His Highness and the Principal Nobles.

Sword and belt.
1 Clock.
1 Telescope.
7 Horses.
1 Silver centre-piece.
2 Candelabra.

The *Khillats* for the four principal Nobles which were conferred at the same time were as follows:—

NAWAB MUNEER-UD-DOWLAH SALAR JUNG BAHADUR.

1 Sword with jewelled belt.

1 Jewelled chain.

PESHKAR.

1 Sword with jewelled belt.

1 Jewelled chain.

1 Diamond ring.

NAWAB SHAMS-UL-UMRA AMIR-I-KABIR KHURSHED JAH BAHADUR.

1 Sword with jewelled belt.

1 Jewelled chain.

NAWAB BUSHIR-UD-DOWLAH BAHADUR.

1 Sword with jewelled belt.

1 Jewelled chain.

As Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowlah was unable to be present, owing to indisposition, his *Khillat* was forwarded to him. After the bestowal of the *Khillats*, His Highness the Nizam rose and addressed the Viceroy as follows:—

The Nizam's Reply.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to offer your Excellency a very hearty welcome to Hyderabad. It would have been to me and to all my people a matter of much regret and disappointment if the occasion of my installation had not been graced by your Excellency's presence. I am sure we owe this honour to your Excellency's well-known solicitude for the welfare of this State, as well as to your Excellency's personal kindness to myself, of which I have recently received proofs which I shall never forget. I assure your Excellency that I am deeply sensible of both.

"I hope your Excellencies will accept my warmest thanks for having incurred the trouble and fatigue of a long journey in order to honour me on the present occasion. The event augurs well for the future of my Government, and I accept it joyfully as a fresh token of the amicable and kind relations which have always subsisted between the British Government and my predecessors in this State.

"The advice which your Excellency has been kind enough to offer me I accept with the greatest sincerity. I shall ever endeavour in all matters that concern the prospects and prosperity of this State to consult the wishes of your Excellency and of the Government of which your Excellency is the honoured head. I am sure that in doing so I shall be consulting the best interests of myself and of my subjects.

"I hope your Excellency will take an early opportunity of conveying to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India the sentiments of friendship and devotion which I entertain towards Her Imperial Throne."

His Highness then received the congratulations of the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Governor of Madras, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and the ceremony concluded with the distribution of *pan* and *attar*.

Appointment of the Prime Minister.

In the afternoon, His Highness received the Nazars of his Nobles and conferred the *Khillat* of Dewanship upon Nawab Muneer-ud-Dowlah Salar Jung Bahadur. On the day previous to his installation His Highness had intimated to the Viceroy his desire to appoint the eldest son of the late Sir Salar Jung to the position so long and honorably filled by his father. The Viceroy expressed his approval of His Highness's wish, both verbally and in writing, in a letter which was received from His Excellency on the evening previous to the installation.

In the evening a banquet was given by His Highness at the Palace to the Viceroy and the other distinguished guests. Upwards of three hundred invitations were issued, and the entertainment was a splendid success, the Palace and grounds being superbly illuminated, and the display of fireworks surpassing everything ever previously exhibited in Hyderabad. At the conclusion of the banquet, the Viceroy, in proposing the Nizam's health, spoke as follows :—

Viceroy's speeches at the Installation Banquet.

"I have a toast to propose to you which will not need more than a few words from me to recommend it to your acceptance. The occasion is not one for making speeches, and the toast that I have to offer to you is one which I am sure will meet with a cordial reception from you, for I am about to ask you to drink to the health of His Highness the Nizam. It is not only that we may express our thanks to His Highness for the princely and magnificent hospitality with which he has entertained us this evening, but it is for more that we take this opportunity of assuring him how heartily we pray that it may please God to grant him a long life and a prosperous and happy reign, and that the personal government which he has taken upon himself to-day may be as successful as I am confident that we all desire it should be."

His Highness then proposed the Viceroy's health, and His Excellency replied as follows :—

"YOUR HIGHNESS,—I am very grateful to you for having proposed my health and that of Lady Ripon upon this occasion. As I said to your Highness this morning in Durbar, it has been a source of very great pleasure to be able to be here upon an occasion of such great historical interest, because it is the first occasion upon which Her Majesty's representative has visited Hyderabad, and also because of the interesting event which has occurred to-day, in respect to which we all entertain a deep and earnest desire that your Highness' reign thus begun may be continued

prosperously to the end. I can assure your Highness that so long as I hold the office which I now fill, it will be my constant desire to afford to your Government every help and assistance in my power, and I am quite sure that you will receive from the Resident here, Mr. Cordery, the best advice and the most constant support both to your Highness and to your Government. I greatly regret that Lady Ripon is not able to be present to-night. Unfortunately she met with a slight accident two days ago, which, although not of a serious character, has prevented her accompanying me. I should regret her absence under any circumstances, but I regret it the more for her sake, because she has lost one of the most beautiful sights which it has ever been my good fortune to witness."

Departure of the Viceroy.

The next morning a parade of all the troops in garrison was held at Secunderabad, His Highness being present on horseback. In the evening a return banquet was given in the ball-room of the mess-house belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent at Bolarum. His Highness, attended by his Minister and eight of the chief State Nobles, was present. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ripon left Hyderabad (from the Secunderabad Station) by special train at 2-30 on the afternoon of the 8th February.

His Highness, accompanied by the Minister and some of the chief Nobles of the State, was present to bid farewell to their Excellencies, and a salute of 31 guns was fired as the train left the station.

A few days after his installation, His Highness issued a special Government Gazette (*Jarida*) announcing to his subjects his accession to the *Masnad* and setting forth in detail the administrative policy which His Highness intended to pursue. The following is a translation of the Proclamation :—

"The long wished-for and auspicious day having at length arrived, I assumed the Government of my Dominions on Tuesday, the 7th Rabi-us-Sani 1301.

Proclamation by His Highness.

"As, owing to the minority of the Sovereign and the untimely death of the enlightened and able statesman Nawab Shuja-ud-Dowlah, Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, the State was in the condition of a body without life, I commenced work at once. The first thing towards which I turned my attention, and which seemed essential for the future good administration of the State, was the appointment of a Minister. I have, therefore, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, appointed Mir Liak Ali Khan Bahadoor, Salar Jung, Munir-ud-Dowlah, to that responsible post as he commends himself to me, not only by his own personal abilities, but also in recognition of the transcendent services of his father, the late Sir Salar Jung, and his loyalty and devotion to the State.

"Both my own Government and that of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India trust that, in loyalty to the two Governments and devotion to the interests of the State and its

subjects, he will follow in the footsteps of his father, so that the loss sustained by the State in Sir Salar Jung's death may be repaired. It is hoped that all my subjects will receive these glad tidings with great joy and satisfaction.

"The most fortunate incident of my installation was the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, who kindly accepted my invitation and honoured my capital by coming here with a distinguished suite of high British Officials. By his presence His Excellency strengthened and cemented the friendship that has long existed between the two Governments, and conveyed to me Her Majesty's congratulations and such friendly advice as was suitable to his position as representative of the Queen-Empress of India; thus assuring the well-wishers of this State of the continuance of the friendship and alliance of the Government of the Queen-Empress of India.

"As it is my determination to devote my undivided attention to the welfare of the people in every respect, be it known to all State Officials, Noblemen, Rajahs, Zemindars, public servants, civil and military, and the public at large, without distinction of caste and creed, that they are hereby enjoined to live in peace and freedom, abiding by the laws of the country and the orders of the Government with due regard to the requirements of loyalty, honesty and good faith; be it known, also, that this is the only path that will lead them to prosperity and the favour of their Sovereign.

"The expenses of the State having considerably increased of late years, it will be my first care to attend to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government, so that by the practice of economy and by the opening out of new sourcse of income, the resources of the State may be increased, the expenses diminished, and henceforth an ever-increasing surplus insured to the State.

"As the proper administration of justice is one of the greatest essentials of good Government, I shall devote my special attention to the improvement of the Judicial system of the country. I hope to attain this end by the selection of able, honest and upright officials, the introduction of proper laws for the protection of the rights of all classes of my subjects without distinction, by the punishment of all evil-doers, and by the strict enforcement of all the orders of Government. Government officials failing to perform their duties honestly and faithfully shall receive condign punishment as a warning to others. The Minister has my commands to enforce these principles without fear or favour.

"Nothing will afford me greater happiness than to see my people living in peace and prosperity; engaged in the development of their sources of wealth; in the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of the Arts and Sciences, so that by their efforts the country may rise to a high state of enlightenment, and the State derive benefit and support from their knowledge and intelligence.

"It is my earnest hope that the Minister and all the officers of State relying on my protection and support will always be zealous in the promotion of good and the suppression of evil, and will protect the rights of the people without fear or favour.

"In conclusion, all the Government Officials, Jagirdars, Rajas, Zemindars, Jamadars, Merchants and the Ryots, &c., are hereby desired to conform to all the orders by the Government in whatever department they may be issued, and pray for the prosperity of my Reign and of this State."

The Minister also issued the following special notification, announcing his appointment by His Highness to the responsible position of His Highness' chief adviser, and reviewing the past and future administrative policy of the Government :—

Proclamation by the Minister.

"Whereas, by the grace of God, His Highness the Nawab Mir Mahabub Ali Khan Bahadoor, Fateh Jung, Nizam-ud-Dowlah, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, having assumed the reins of Government on the auspicious day of the 7th of Rabi-us-Sani 1301, and having thus become the ruler of more than a crore of people, and, whereas, the first act of his Sovereignty, with the view of carrying on the administration, was the appointment of a Minister, and, whereas, His Highness, with the consideration usual in his exalted family for the ancestral claims of their servants, has appointed me to that high position, and has laid his commands on me with regard to the policy to be pursued in the administration of his dominions, it is therefore hereby proclaimed for the information of all that the administration will be carried on upon the principles herein laid down by order of His Highness, and all Nobles and Jagirdars, Officials, Jemadars, Zemindars and the people in general are herewith required to be guided by the pleasure of His Highness as made known in the proclamation of 11th Rabi-us-Sani, and to rest assured that in this auspicious reign His Highness' Government will ever keep in view the progress of the country, the happiness of the people, the cultivation of the Arts and Sciences, and the extension of industry and commerce.

"1. During the 30 years of the late Sir Salar Jung's Ministry the progress made in every department is so well known that it is unnecessary to recapitulate it here. During that period the revenues of the State have risen from 63 lakhs to over three crores; similarly, in the Revenue, Judicial, Police, Educational, Public Works Departments, &c., great improvements have taken place. A stop has been put to the tyranny and oppression caused by Revenue farming, and the *Sarbasta* and *Battai* systems. These, together with a number of most vexatious imposts, have been abolished. The people have been freed from the fear of dacoits and robbers and the high-handed proceedings of armed mercenaries. Trade routes have been opened and commerce increased by the construction of roads, the maintenance of peace, the protection of Saukars and Traders and the abolition of transit duties, &c., so that the country has risen from a ruined condition to a high and flourishing state. The above improvements have resulted from the methods adopted by the late Minister, who divided the work of administration into different departments according to the subject-matter; appointed responsible officers to each department, and gave them well-considered rules and regulations for their guidance. Everything was thus reduced to order, and the masses of the people, to whom law and order are never agreeable, owing to their ignorance, were compelled to yield obedience. But as public affairs do not undergo improvement except gradually, and in no country have they ever arrived at perfection except after the lapse of ages, notwithstanding the great work done by the late Sir Salar Jung, the condition of the administration is not such that the hand of reform should be withheld for a time and the Government remain contented with the existing state of things. Therefore, under the command of His Highness, the first measure towards which the present Minister will turn his attention will be the finances of the country, on which the entire administration hinges. Every effort will be made to curtail the expenditure as much as possible, so that the revenues of the

State, which are the outcome of the labour of the peasantry, shall not be spent in a way that will not benefit the country. Every effort will be made that the expenditure of the State shall be within the income, leaving an ever-increasing balance in the Treasury; that all the liabilities of the State shall be duly discharged and the means of income yearly increased.

"2. Attention will also be directed to the Judicial system of the country. As the administration of justice depends on the ability and independence of the tribunals of the country, whether civil or criminal, one of the first acts of the Government will be to carry out the Judicial reforms contemplated by the late Minister. The constitution of the High Court will be revised on the lines laid down by him with some slight modification, and greater powers and more extended jurisdiction will be given to it. The codification of laws will also be attended to. Although it will not be expedient to carry out the scheme of appointing Munsiffs and Judges in the districts forthwith, still immediate attention will be given to the reform of the system on which justice is administered in the zillahs. The High Court will be instructed to prepare a well-considered scheme on the subject; it will also be requested to submit proposals for the re-organization and reform of the local Bar. Be it also known to all concerned, that His Highness' Government will not interfere with the authority or jurisdiction granted by itself to any Court or tribunal without most urgent reasons, because the administration of justice will be greatly weakened by unnecessary interferences of this nature. Attention will also be directed to the due execution of all decrees and orders of Courts. All Judicial Officers discharging their duties with independence, honesty and zeal shall receive their due reward, while those who behave otherwise will be severely punished. Attention will also be directed to the condition of jails and prisoners, both with the view of reducing expenditure and of more efficient sanitation.

"3. The Revenue Department will receive special attention. One of the measures of the last year of the late Sir Salar Jung's Ministry was the formation of the Revenue Board, which has been a great help to the administration. It is hoped that, with the introduction of some further improvements and changes into the constitution of the Board, its usefulness will be increased. With the view of raising the status of the Board, it is intended to select some one of the Nobles of the State to fill the office of President. The equalization of rates, which is one of the results of the Revenue Settlement now proceeding, has been accomplished in some districts, and is going on in others. This measure will, no doubt, as it is expected to do, give confidence to the cultivators. Moreover, His Highness' Government will look closely into the nature and results of some of the petty imposts still exacted, and will abolish those which are of a vexatious nature and which bring in but small returns. The reclamation of waste lands will be encouraged, and the rights of those who reclaim them will be secured.

"The means for the export and import of produce will be increased by the construction and maintenance of roads. By this measure local produce will receive additional value, and the number and importance of local grain marts in the districts will also be increased. Tanks will be repaired as the means of increasing the cultivation and the population of the country; the ryots will be permitted to repair tanks, where practicable, at their own expense and to profit from the results.

"With the exception of two or three large cities, municipal committees have nowhere been formed, and though the people in general do not evince much interest in regard to matters of municipal improvement, the experience of the past 4 or 5 years assures me that the introduction of municipalities would, provided it is given the attention of able and experienced officers, command success. Early steps will, therefore, be taken to introduce the scheme drawn up by the late Minister for the improvement of large towns in regard to conservancy, the construction of roads, and the establishment of schools and hospitals.

The fourth is the Police Department, and it is deserving of undivided attention, as on it depends the security of life and property. In this Department, too, the scheme drawn up by the late Minister, which was calculated not only to effect reductions, but also to improve the Department, will be carried out with slight modifications as soon as practicable; steps will also be taken to put down dacoity where it exists.

"5. The Miscellaneous Department, of which the Public Works Department forms a part, comes next, and in this Department useful Public Works, such as the construction of roads, the repair of tanks as a means of improving irrigation, a revised system of contract and a strict system of supervision, &c., will receive due attention. The Educational Department, which is the most important of those under the Miscellaneous Branch, will also receive due attention. The reforms introduced from time to time by the late Minister have produced most satisfactory results, but there is still much room for improvement, and the first matter that will engage the attention of Government will be the carrying out of the scheme of the late Minister, prepared only a few days before his death, for the education of the children of the City nobles, so that they may be fitted for the Government service. It is also my intention to visit personally from time to time some of the local educational institutions. Every encouragement by way of scholarships will be given to the pupils, but the Government does not wish the students to consider admission into the service of the State the sole aim and object of their study, but that they should acquire knowledge for its own sake. Their claims, however, will not be overlooked when appointments are made in Government service, provided they can show that they possess ability, honesty and diligence, qualities so very necessary for the performance of Government work. There are two principal things in this Department that should always be borne in mind:—(1) The education and training of the descendants of the Nobility is indispensable, both as regards befitting them for the discharge of Government duties and their own private affairs. (2) The spread of primary education amongst the cultivators and ryots to enable them to understand their position and the relations which exist between them and the Government. Technical education will be carried out with due perseverance, specially in the Medical School, the oldest educational institution in Hyderabad. The services of able students will be appreciated, and encouragement will be given them for acquiring the English language as well as proficiency in their profession. The students of the Civil Engineering College also will, if duly qualified, be provided for in that Department. The allowances for mosques and temples, &c, will be continued as heretofore, but in regard to the granting of such allowances in future, the course proposed by the late Minister will be followed, and care will be taken that the amount thus granted for charitable purposes is not misappropriated or misspent.

"6. The Jemadars, Sepoys and other Military employés may rest assured that their claims will always be taken into consideration. Disobedience to Government orders, however, will be punished most severely, but loyalty to Government, zeal in the discharge of duties, and obedience to orders, will be rewarded. In short, the officers of all the Departments, Jagirdars, Zemindars and the public in general are expected to pay implicit obedience to the orders issued under the special sanction of His Highness, and to discharge the duties entrusted to them with the utmost care and circumspection. It must also be remembered that as the least act of disobedience will not be overlooked, the claims also of no individual will be ignored, due assistance will be given to the Merchants, Traders and Saukars, and Indigenous Arts and Industries will be duly patronized and encouraged.

"As the claims of the natives of the State are to be given precedence over those of other people, it is hereby notified that, in filling up vacancies hereafter, this point will never be lost sight of, and that no candidate who is an outsider will be appointed to any post without the special sanction of the Minister. In making appointments generally both the qualifications and the length of service will be taken into consideration. Although ability will go before seniority, yet where both exist, the claim of seniority will have preference. Dishonest officials, whoever they may be, and in whatever Department, will be most severely dealt with and punished like ordinary criminals, instead of being kept in nominal confinement as hitherto as in the cases of Maulvie Ahmed Ali and Hanmunt Rao, &c."

Council of State.

His Highness, with the approval of the Viceroy, created a Council of State consisting of the following noblemen:—Nawab Salar Jung Muneer-ud-Dowlah Imad-us-Saltanat Bahadur, Rajah Narainder Pershad Bahadur, Nawabs Amir-i-Kabir Bahadur, Aswan Jah Bahadur, Vikar-ul-Umrah Bahadur, Shumsheer Jung Bahadur, Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and Saheb Jung Bahadur. Moulvi Syed Hoossain Belgrami (Motaman Jung, Bahadur) was appointed Secretary to the Council, which was established in order that His Highness and his Minister might avail themselves of its advice and opinion on any important State matters which they might consider it necessary to lay before it.

Question of Precedence.

A question of precedence which had arisen between the Nawabs Khoorshedjah and Bashir-ud-Dowlah was enquired into, and previous to His Highness' installation was decided by the Government of India in favour of the former. Nawab Bashir-ud-Dowlah subsequently appealed to His Highness against this decision, and the Nizam forwarded his appeal to Lord Ripon, but the Viceroy declined to re-open the question.

The Nizam's illness.

In the month of March 1884 His Highness the Nizam was attacked by cholera, and for some time grave fears were entertained of his recovery. It, however, pleased God to hear the prayers that were universally offered up for his recovery, and His Highness was pronounced convalescent after about a fortnight's illness.

Birth of a son and heir.

On the 26th day of January 1884 His Highness' loyal subjects were gratified by the birth of a son and heir to his *Masnad*. This event was a source of deep gratification to His Highness and of universal joy throughout the Dominions. Shortly afterwards His Highness' family was further increased by the birth of a daughter.

Bestowal of Titles.

On the Id-i-Nowroz, 1884, His Highness held a Special Durbar, at which he conferred a number of titles on the chief Nobles and Officials of the State, the Minister receiving that of Imad-us-Sultan-at.

Tours of His Highness and the Minister.

In December 1883, previous to his installation, His Highness the Nizam, accompanied by the Minister and the chief Nobles, paid a visit to Calcutta, and on his return stopped at Gulberga, where he laid the foundation-stone of the new Cotton Spinning Mills. Subsequently, from 25th May to 1st June 1884, His Highness made a tour of a few days in the Ibrahimpattan Taluk, personally inspected different villages, and heard in person the representations of the villagers.

Sir Oliver St. John's visit to Gulberga.

Towards the close of the hot weather in 1884 Sir Oliver St. John, who was officiating as Resident during Mr. Cordery's absence on leave, visited Gulberga in company with the Minister and some of the chief officials; while there he inspected all the local Government offices, including the Revenue Survey Department, and expressed himself as exceedingly pleased with what he had seen. Speaking at a banquet given at Gulberga in His Honor, he said :—

"It has given me great pleasure to visit this famous town of Gulberga. 'Gool,' it is unnecessary to remind you, means flowers, and I may well call this place the flower of Hyderabad. I hope that the excellent institutions I have seen here and the good administration I have witnessed will permeate into the most remote and benighted corners of the Hyderabad Dominions. When I first came to Hyderabad, I must confess, I was not favorably impressed by all the reports I had heard of the place, for most of my information had been gathered from the Indian Press. In that Press there have been both good and bad things said of Hyderabad, but more particularly the latter; but from my knowledge of Hyderabad, gained by my stay there for some months, I am perfectly satisfied that in point of administration Hyderabad is not far from being at the head of all Native States of India. If there are any faults, they are more political than administrative, such as there will be everywhere, but these are known and confessed, and when a fault is confessed it is half corrected. I am sure that under the auspices of my friend, the Nawab, and all his able assistants, most of whom I see here, these little defects will soon be rectified. When this is done there will be nothing left to be desired. I thank your Excellency and you all for the very kind manner in which you have received me here, and not only here, but also in Hyderabad. The time is now drawing near when my connection with Hyderabad will cease, and I shall carry away with me few, but pleasant, remembrances of the place."

Tours of the Revenue Minister.

On June 12th, 1884 (19th Shaban), the Revenue Minister made a tour in the Pattencharoo, Seram, and Gulberga Taluks, and inspected the Divisional and District Offices and Accounts. In July and August 1884 the Revenue Minister, Nawab Muneer-ul-Mulk, made a prolonged tour to Madras, Bangalore, Ootacamund, Poona, Berar and Nagpur, accompanied by the Revenue Secretary and two other officers. The object of the tour was to enquire into the details of revenue management of the neighbouring Provinces, and the Nawab received every assistance from the British Officers.

Minister's visit to Simla.

In September 1884, His Excellency the Minister, accompanied by several officials, proceeded to Simla to have a personal interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

Disturbance caused by Sultan Nawaz Jung.

During the year 1884 the country generally was in a state of profound peace, and shortly after its close only one event occurred which gave rise to some anxiety. On the last day of the Mohurrum a disturbance took place in the City between the followers of Sultan Nawaz Jung and the police. One of the Arab Chief's followers assaulted a soldier, and when he was arrested by the police, the Arab retainers of the Jemadar made a general attack upon the policemen of the city. Two persons were killed and several wounded, and for some hours the police stations in the City were in the hands of the rioters. The disturbance was the more dangerous because Sultan Nawaz Jung for some time made no attempt to restrain his followers. On order having, however, been promptly restored, a Commission was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the parties concerned, and to enquire how far Sultan Nawaz Jung himself was implicated. The result of these enquiries, which lasted for three weeks, was that the Arab Chief was found guilty of abetting the riot, and of having issued orders to his followers, in consequence of which they attacked the police who had arrested their comrade. Sultan Nawaz Jung was sentenced to pay a fine of a lakh of rupees and to be banished from the country. The fine was paid and Sultan Nawaz Jung complied with the order passed without any hesitation. During the enquiry the Arab Chief refused to attend before the Commission, and showed signs of insubordination. Some apprehension existed that he would refuse to submit to the orders passed, but the result showed that these apprehensions were unfounded. There can, however, be no doubt that had the attitude of the Government been less firm, complications would have arisen which might have caused serious trouble. During the continuance of this critical affair the Government received much valuable advice from the Resident, Mr. J. G. Cordery, and the decision arrived at, in due course, received the cordial approval of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Visit of His Highness to the Madrassa-i-Aliya.

On January 20th, 1885, His Highness presided at the distribution of prizes at the Madrassa-i-Aliya, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the Minister, by command of His Highness, delivered the following address :—

"I am commanded by His Highness to express to the Head Master, Masters and pupils of the Madrassa-i-Aliya the great pleasure and satisfaction it gave His Highness to read the Progress Report of last year, which Mr. Hodson submitted to him, and which we have now heard him read. No one who has once assisted at the distribution of prizes of this Madrassa, or witnessed the craving for learning things useful which has developed itself here within the last few years, can accuse the people of Hyderabad of being behind other Provinces in the matter of Education. Indeed I am not aware of any other city in India where Mahomedan children of the better classes flock to English schools in such numbers as here. The proof of it is that out of the material thus provided, and towards the providing of which this Madrassa, to which I myself once belonged, has contributed more than any other school. I have at last been able to redeem the promise held out by my father to train the sons of our countrymen for a share in the Administration. I understand from Motaman Jung Bahadur that there were some forty applicants for the twenty scholarships offered by Government, and that several of them offered to enter without any assistance from the State, provided they were allowed to avail themselves of the training. Some five or six years ago, five or six young men would have hardly been found to compete for these appointments on the terms on which they are now offered. I may here mention that these young men are to be trained in practical Mathematics, rudiments of Engineering, such as Surveying, Drawing, &c., one of the Vernaculars, law, office work, and such other details as will best fit them for the public service. They will be under discipline for two years, after which they will be sent to the Districts to learn their actual work, and will receive permanent appointments as vacancies occur. It gives me great pleasure to find that Mr. Hodson has found it possible to take charge of this class at the suggestion of Motaman Jung Bahadur. I am sure the work will be well done. Motaman Jung Bahadur has taken great pains in selecting the best youths available, and his selection meets with my approval. It must, however, be understood that Government cannot afford in these matters to allow mere brain-work to carry the day. Birth and position in life have to be weighed, and allowances have to be made for services rendered to the State by the candidates' father or family. Once, however, the appointments have been made, diligence and intellect will be given full play, and those will carry off the prizes who work best. I will now say a few words regarding the general work of the Madrassa. The progress in English has been most satisfactory—and I understand that the Madrassa boys show a better and more practical knowledge of English than the pupils of any other school. I find from the report read by Motaman Jung Bahadur, and from the result of my own examination in Persian, that there has been considerable improvement of late in Persian and Arabic. Hyderabad youths cannot dispense with their own Classics if they wish to make themselves useful in after-life. In conclusion, I must thank the Head Master and his assistants, both in the English and Oriental Departments, for the manner in which they have done their work. To you boys I will only say that Providence helps those who help themselves, and that there is hardly a prize in life that is not within your reach, if you begin life with the determination to succeed. The secret of success is hard and conscientious work. If you do not work in your school well, you can never hope to work well in after-life, and to do the work that makes bread or wins fame."

Installation Banquet.

On the 5th of February 1885, being the anniversary of the installation of His Highness, the Minister gave a State banquet (which has now become an annual event) in honor of the occasion. In the course of his speech reviewing the chief administrative events of the past year the Minister spoke as follows :—

"To all His Highness's subjects, servants, and friends the first anniversary of his installation ought to be a day of great rejoicing. His Highness's reign was inaugurated at a time and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. But the year that has passed has shown that difficulties are not always insuperable, and that as long as the good sense and the sound judgment with which His Highness is so abundantly endowed are backed up by the friendship and support of the Paramount Power in India, no element of trouble, within or without, need give him much concern. But, as a matter of fact, no really serious difficulty did arise, and the only trouble of any importance in the internal history of the city during the year was, thanks to His Highness's firmness and his confidence in his official advisers, and thanks also to the cordial sympathy and support accorded by Mr. Cordery, firmly met and promptly remedied. It is to be hoped that such an occurrence will never be repeated, but if it ever is, His Highness's Government will be prepared to suppress it with still greater promptness and severity. Some internal reforms have been inaugurated during the year—mostly reforms which had already been formulated by my father, but were left incomplete owing to his untimely death. These reforms embrace almost all departments of the State. One to which I attach great importance is the training of native youths of good family and education for the public service. Twenty youths are now receiving instruction in a special class opened for them in the Madrassa-i-Aliya. I have to thank Mr. Cordery for his courtsey and kindness in allowing me to send a few as attachés in the Berars. Some eight or ten are to be sent to England to finish their education prior to being employed in the service of the State. The irregular levies of the State, which hardly deserve the name of an army, have been placed in charge of an English officer and gentleman with the view of reduction being more promptly effected than has hitherto been the case. Education has received a fresh impetus by His Highness placing all the youthful members of his family in the two highest and best public schools here, and by the opening of the Civil Service Class for the training of deserving young men. The interest evinced by His Highness in the matter of education is doing much to further the good cause, and I firmly believe that in this respect in a few years Hyderabad will be the most advanced Mahomedan city in the world. Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India has been pleased to confer on His Highness a fresh mark of her confidence and favour by decorating him with the Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness, I am authorized to say, is truly grateful for the honour; and the choice of the day was a very happy one, since it is the anniversary of his installation. For this His Highness has to thank the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Cordery, to whom I am personally under many obligations for the cordial sympathy and support he has always extended to me."

Deputation to the Viceroy.

A short time previous to his departure from India in 1885 a deputation proceeded from Hyderabad to present Lord Ripon with an address from His Highness's subjects thanking the retiring Viceroy for having visited Hyderabad and installed His Highness on the throne of his ancestors.

Minister's visit to Calcutta.

In February 1885 the Minister visited Calcutta and had a personal interview with Lord Dufferin.

Mutiny in the Central Jail.

While the Minister was absent at Calcutta a disturbance occurred amongst the prisoners in the Central Jail at Chenchulguda, which resulted in much loss of life and bloodshed. Owing to the withdrawal of certain privileges the prisoners, some 600 in number, refused to take their rations, and some of them, having armed themselves with crowbars, sticks and brickbats, refused to retire to their cells when ordered to do so by the Superintendent. The assistance of some of the City Police and the Regular troops was called in, but unfortunately, owing to a neglect of arrangements, fire was opened upon the prisoners, and some thirty or forty were killed and wounded before the firing ceased. The matter was immediately reported to the Resident, and a communication was subsequently received from him conveying the regret of the Government of India at the occurrence, and expressing a hope that a searching enquiry would be made as regarded the responsibility for what had happened. A Commission of Enquiry was appointed, which, after a careful investigation, arrived at the conclusion that the Troops which took part in the suppression of the mutiny were chiefly to blame for the loss of life which occurred. The Minister, with the approval of His Highness and the Resident awarded suitable punishment to the officers and men concerned, the rank of some of the former being reduced, the men being sent back to the ranks as recruits on a lower scale of pay.

His Highness created a G.C.S.I.

His Highness created a G.C.S.I.—On the 5th of February 1885 the Resident, by command of His Excellency the Viceroy, invested His Highness with the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Star of India. The ceremony took place at His Highness's Palace, and was witnessed by a large and distinguished assembly of Nobles and British officers and officials. At its conclusion His Highness requested the Resident to desire the Viceroy to present his most grateful thanks to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress for the honour she had so graciously bestowed upon him.

Distinguished Visitors.

During the past year (1885) Hyderabad has been visited by a number of distinguished persons, amongst whom were the Princes of Sweeden, the Duke and Duchess of Maclenburg, Prince Napoleon, Sir W. Gregory, Mr. C. P. Ilbert and Sir Stewart Bayley. The latter gentleman

while here in March last year availed himself of the opportunity of making personal enquiries regarding the progress of the State and visited the Revenue and Financial Offices. Before leaving, he was pleased to express to both His Highness and the Minister his great satisfaction with the condition of the Government and the very satisfactory manner in which the various departments appeared to be working.

His Highness' visit to the Nilgherries.

In the commencement of May 1885, His Highness, accompanied by the Minister and a small staff of officials, proceeded to Ootacamund for the hot weather. His Highness remained there until the end of June, when he returned to Hyderabad, having benefited considerably by the change of climate.

Inspection of Public Offices by the Resident.

During the past year the Resident (Mr. Cordery), accompanied by the gentleman who then occupied the position of First Assistant Resident (Mr. Cunningham) in response to an invitation from the Minister, visited the Revenue and Accounts Department, and made a careful inspection of both. In a letter addressed to Munir Nawaz Jung Bahadur the Resident said:—

"It appeared to me, as an office, to reflect the highest credit on your power of organization, and on the care and accuracy with which it was maintained and kept in order. The indices were written up to date, and the position of any file and record that I might have could be discovered, and was discovered in my presence in a very few minutes. As a means for checking and testing work, the system leaves no excuse for permitting delay in the disposal of business and in finding out what the district officials are about. But, as I have said to you before, though it is an excellent thing to desire and keep up a machine, yet the manner in which it is worked depends on the character of the officials who have to use it.

"So far as the Mahratta portion of His Highness' dominions is concerned, the system of assessment left nothing to be desired. This however is not the case on the Telingana side, where the annual jamabandi is much too complicated and long to be easily or accurately prepared. It will take some time however, and an advance in the summary settlement will be necessary before this can be reformed. The papers seemed to me to err in attempting to give too detailed information. But this again may be needed, if it is correctly furnished, on account of the fluctuating supply of water. The evil is however fully recognized by yourself.

"The arrangements of the record room were excellent, and files were produced with really remarkable promptitude.

"I also went through the system of account and of disbursement with Hassan bin Abdulla. This also is complete in itself, and is an excellent piece of machinery.

"I may say, in fact, that in all respects I found the office equal to the high reputation you have deservedly obtained for your skill in organization and for holding your subordinates well in hand."

Visit of His Highness to the Revenue Office.

His Highness was also pleased during the year to signify his desire to the Minister to visit the office of the Revenue Secretary. Suitable arrangements were made for his reception, and His Highness spent some time in inspecting and enquiring into the working of the office in which he manifested much interest. The working of all the various branches of this important department was carefully explained to His Highness by the Minister, assisted by the Revenue Secretary (Moulvie Cheragh Ali) and the Political and Financial Secretary (Munir Nawaz Jung), who held charge of this Department for many years previous to his promotion to his present appointment.

His Highness' visit to the High Court.

His Highness also subsequently visited the City High Court, where he was received by the Chief Justice and all the Judges. His Highness inspected all the records of the department, and remained in the Chief Court for some time while a civil case was being heard, putting many questions to the Judges and the Minister regarding the procedure of the Court, duration of cases, &c.

Offer of the Contingent and His Highness' Reformed Troops for service in Egypt.

During his visit to Calcutta in February 1885, the Minister, with the consent of His Highness, addressed the Viceroy, through the Resident, offering the services of the Contingent and His Highness' Reformed Troops for employment in Egypt. The following correspondence shows how His Highness' offer was appreciated by the Viceroy and the Home Government. Writing to the Resident on February 28th, the Foreign Secretary said:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Calcutta, the 20th of February 1885, communicating an offer from His Highness the Nizam to place the services of the Hyderabad Contingent or of the Reformed Troops at the disposal of the Government of India for the campaign in the Soudan.

"The Governor-General in Council fully appreciates, and desires me to acknowledge, the loyalty and good-will shown by His Highness in this matter; and I am to convey to you, for transmission to His Highness, the cordial thanks of the Government of India. I am to add that the Indian Contingent required for service in the Soudan has already been organized, and that the Government of India do not therefore find themselves in a position to make use at present of the Contingent or Reformed Troops. But His Highness' offer will be borne in mind, and an early opportunity will be taken of reporting it for the information of Her Majesty's Government."

Writing to the Minister on March 9th, the Resident said :—"Since the receipt of the letter from the Foreign Secretary, I have also received a telegram, saying that the offer has been reported to Her Majesty's Government, who desire that the expression of their cordial appreciation may be conveyed to His Highness."

Offer of Troops for service on N.-W. Frontier.

In March 1885, when hostilities with Russia, on the Afghan Frontier, appeared to be imminent, His Highness offered to place his troops at the disposal of Government of India for active service in the event of War breaking out. Writing to the Minister on March 18th, the Resident said :—"I am directed to convey to His Highness an expression of the Viceroy's most cordial thanks for the offer of troops in the event of military operations beyond the North-Western Frontier. His Excellency trusts that this occasion for their services will not arise, but he will bear the offer in mind, and he is confident that Her Majesty's Government will hear of it with gratification as a fresh proof of His Highness' loyalty and good-will."

Writing on March 28th, the Resident said :—"His Excellency the Viceroy has received the command of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to convey to His Highness the Nizam Her Majesty's warm appreciation of His Highness' friendly and loyal offer of assistance in the field, and I have accordingly the pleasing duty of asking you to inform His Highness of this message from Her Majesty."

Deputation to the Rawal Pindi Camp.

In accordance with the desire of His Highness a deputation, consisting of Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur and a suitable staff of officials, was sent to represent Hyderabad at the Rawal Pindi Camp. As His Highness' representative the Nawab was received with great kindness and distinction by His Excellency the Viceroy, who expressed to him personally his sense of the loyalty which had prompted His Highness to send the Nawab to the Camp.

Discovery of Sanad frauds.

In May and June 1885, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue, succeeded in exposing a daring system of forgery in connection with Sanads and false seals, which had existed at Hyderabad unchecked for many years. A gang of men who made a livelihood by the preparation of these articles were apprehended, and after a careful trial sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Mr. Dunlop, who is still engaged in the prosecution of enquiries which are likely to lead to fresh discoveries, received the warm thanks of both His Highness and the Minister for his successful exposure of these frauds.

Claims of Sultan Nawaz Jung against the State.

The Arab Jemadar, Sultan Nawaz Jung, whose implication in the disturbances of the Mohurrum of 1884 has been already alluded to, brought a large claim against the Government for money lent on Government security to a firm of Marwari Bankers named Poorunmull, during the life-time of the late Minister. In April last year a Commission was appointed to enquire into and settle this claim, both the claimant and His Highness' Government being represented by counsel. After a lengthy hearing it was decided to settle matters by effecting a compromise, particulars of which are given in the Financial

section of this Memorandum. The compromise received the sanction of His Highness, and all the papers relating to the case are now before the Council of State for final confirmation.

The Debt Commission.

The Commission which has been appointed for the purpose of enquiring into and settling claims brought by Arab Jemadars, Saukars and others against the State is still sitting. A statement showing the work performed by the Commission since its appointment will be found in the Financial section.

The Dixit Inam Commission.

In November 1885 a Joint Commission, consisting of Mr. Lee-Warner, on behalf of the British Government, and Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, representing His Highness' Government, was appointed to examine and decide upon certain claims preferred by Yadneshwar Balkrishna Dixit against His Highness' Government. The annual value of the claims made by him was Rs. 31,214 and arrears, with mesne profits, for 34 years, amounting to nearly 11 lakhs of rupees. The Commission, after a patient investigation, arrived at the conclusion that the documents on which these claims were based were all forged, and they were therefore disallowed. In arriving at this conclusion the Commission was greatly assisted by the Inspector-General of Revenue (Mr. A. J. Dunlop), who acted as prosecutor on behalf of His Highness' Government and succeeded in proving the seals and sanads on which the claimant relied to be forgeries.

Resident's visit to Aurangabad.

In December 1885 the Resident paid a visit to Aurangabad, and whilst there inspected all the local Government Offices, with the condition of which, and the manner in which the work was performed in all, he expressed his warm satisfaction.

His Highness' visit to the Madrassa-i-Alia.

In January of the present year His Highness presided at the general distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Madrassa-Alia, and at the conclusion of the ceremony delivered the following address :—

"It gives me great pleasure to see the Madrassa so well attended, and to hear such a satisfactory report of the progress made in the course of last year. I attach great importance to this and similar other institutions since they tend to simplify the work of Government by spreading loyal and enlightened ideas among the influential classes, and bring home to us all the necessity of helping the humane and civilizing Missions which the British Power is carrying out in India.

"I am sorry to see that there is a complaint of irregularity against some of the boys I sent to the Madrassa. I assure them now that if the Head Master is not able to send me a better report of their attendance during the present year, severe notice will be taken of their conduct.

"The work of the Civil Service class is very interesting, and I am sure will bring good results. I think the Head Master and his assistants have fairly earned my thanks and those of my Government by the measure in which they have done their work."

Minister's and Resident's visit to Gulburga.

In pursuance of a promise made by His Highness when returning from Calcutta two years ago, it had been his intention to open the new Spinning and Weaving Mills at Gulburga last month. He was, however, unable to fulfil his intention owing to indisposition, and the Minister was deputed by His Highness to represent him. The Minister was accompanied by the Resident and a large party of guests.

Installation Banquet.

On February 5th in the present year the Minister presided at the annual Banquet given in honor of the anniversary of His Highness' installation. The Minister's speech, reviewing the events of the year, was as follows :—

"The 5th of February of the year 1884 will ever be remembered in the annals of Hyderabad as a day of general rejoicing and happy festivity. For, on that auspicious day, His Highness ascended the "musnad" of his illustrious ancestors, and was then invested by the late Viceroy with sovereign rights, authority and power over his broad dominions. It is to celebrate the second anniversary of that joyful event that we have met here this evening. This festivity will henceforth become an annual institution, and I fervently hope and pray that the King of Kings may ordain that for very many years to come His Highness' Government may celebrate, with rejoicing, the anniversary of His Highness' installation. Last year I availed myself of the opportunity afforded me, on a similar occasion, of taking a retrospective view of the principal events that had occurred in His Highness' dominions, and the principal reforms that had been inaugurated by this Government under His Highness' directions. I shall now venture, with your permission, to do so again, for I think, gentlemen, that this is a befitting occasion for a brief exposition, not only of the principal events that have occurred, but also of the new directions that Government have been able to take in the matter of reforming and improving the administration of the country at large. As regards Hyderabad itself, last year opened brightly in every way. Our beloved sovereign until recently enjoyed the full blessings of health, but unfortunately about a fortnight ago he was, I am grieved to say, temporarily prostrated by a sharp attack of fever. I am, however, happy to be able to announce that he has now completely recovered from his indisposition, and will shortly be able to go about as usual. The agricultural prospects of the country also opened brightly, and although at the commencement the rains partially held off, causing slight damage to some of the early crops, they made up for their deficiency at the end, and by the blessing of Providence we were then favoured with a bountiful rainfall which greatly benefited our later crops. The revenues have come in steadily and regularly; trade in its different branches has prospered and is increasing apace, as the customs returns show; and order, peace, and prosperity have prevailed throughout the length and breadth of His Highness' dominions. It is true that two or three slight disturbances have taken place in the outlying districts, but so long as human infirmities prevail, such unfortunate occurrences will occasionally take place in every country. I am, however, glad to say that these disturbances have been put down with a strong hand, and the authority of Government in the interest of order and security has been thoroughly asserted. With the incidents that have occurred outside of Hyderabad we have nothing to do, but I may be allowed to touch upon one memorable event, which at one time seriously threatened

to disturb that peace and security which all of us, from prince to peasant, enjoy under the just and benign rule of the Paramount Power throughout this vast peninsula. Gentlemen, you will at once understand that I am alluding to a time during the last hot weather, when the North-West Frontier of our Empire was overhung by dark clouds, and the invasion of Afghanistan was threatened by Russia. The inevitable evils of war would have followed, had it not been for the great genius, sagacity and skilful diplomacy of the illustrious nobleman who presides over the Government of India, which alone averted that calamity. And here I may be allowed to state that in touching upon this subject I am not out of place, because it not only affects these provinces just as much, as it does the rest of India, but also because when rumours of an impending war were in the air, His Highness, with that true friendship and loyalty which have ever distinguished the relations between his illustrious House and the British Government, at once proferred the assistance of his own troops for service with those of the Imperial army on the distant frontier. This offer was not made in a merely complimentary spirit; it was not a nominal offer made simply with a view to show the British Government the good-will towards them of the first Native Prince in India, but it was put forward after calm consideration, careful thought, and in all sincerity and earnestness. Other Native Princes did the same, and their deep loyalty and true devotion met with a most generous and hearty acknowledgment, not only from the Government of India, but also from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. This acknowledgment has but recently taken a tangible shape in the restitution of the historical fort of Gwalior to its rightful owner, the Maharaja Scindia. This measure has not only been hailed with general satisfaction throughout India, but it has also made an indelible impression upon the minds of the different races who inhabit this vast Empire, of the good faith, generosity and justice of the Paramount Power. Should unhappily the time ever come (and Heaven forbid that it may) when this fair country is made the theatre of war, I earnestly trust that our humble offers will not merely receive the generous approbation and acknowledgment of our Queen-Empress, but that Her Majesty will be pleased to utilize the armies of her Native States. I trust it will not be considered presumptuous on my part to express an opinion on this important question, but I may be permitted to state that it would be wise and politic on the part of the Paramount Power to make use of the armies of the feudatory Princes of India, instead of letting them eat the bread of idleness, and thus convince them of the confidence and trust that their Queen-Empress reposes in their loyalty and devotion. All Native Princes would, I feel sure, hail this measure with satisfaction, and as for His Highness himself, I know it would be a source of great pleasure and gratification to him if our troops were employed side by side with British soldiers in fighting the enemies of England; for, gentlemen, we boast to consider the British flag as the national flag of India. I am perfectly justified in saying that we consider the British flag as our national flag, for the Queen-Empress now occupies precisely the same exalted position in India as the Mogul Emperors did before. Within the last 200 or 300 years hardly a Native State existed which did not in a measure owe allegiance to the Mogul Emperor. Thus the analogy is complete, but with this difference, that whereas under the Mogul Empire Native States were not secure from external aggression, they now enjoy perfect immunity from such danger.

But, gentlemen, I am not fully qualified to speak on these important matters, and I shall therefore leave these questions aside, and content myself with giving you a brief *résumé* of the few important administrative reforms which have been introduced into these territories during the

past year. Following upon the lines laid down by my late father, I have, with His Highness' sanction, established civil courts in the North-Western Division. As regards the benefit likely to be derived from this measure, opinion seems to be divided. There are some who say that these courts supply a much-felt need, and that suitors will now get speedy justice, thus doing away with the law's delays. Others again urge that these courts will give rise to increased litigation, which does not always prove an unmixed blessing, and that its laws will operate harshly against the agricultural community, who form the chief population in the districts. My friend Mr. Cordery, who lately visited Aurungabad, and made himself acquainted with the working of the courts there, does not appear to have been favourably impressed with the system. Owing to his wide experience, and intimate knowledge of the operations of the civil courts throughout India, his advice is entitled to the highest respect, and his opinion carries with it great weight. At present I am not in a position to express an opinion one way or the other, but His Highness' Government will carefully consider the matter in its different aspects, and will then decide upon the question of the abolition of these courts, or their retention in a modified form. Another very important work has been done in connection with the settlement of old claims against Government, of hereditary *rusumdars* and village officials. These *rusumdars* and village officials are the survivors of the ancient village community system, which at one time existed throughout the greater part of India, but which does not exist in its integrity now. The lands and dues which had been theirs from time immemorial were some years ago resumed, and arrangements were then made by which, in future, they were to be paid by Government in cash. This system was good in itself, but owing to disputes and delays regarding the adjustment of accounts, arrears were allowed to accumulate, until they had reached a very large amount indeed. Much misapprehension existed on this subject; exaggerated statements were put forward, and this circumstance was made a matter of reproach to Government. I am now happy to be able to announce that, under instructions from His Highness, vigorous measures have been adopted for the settlement of these claims, and they have been attended with most gratifying results. Out of the sum of a crore and a half of rupees as shown in the accounts as due by Government, about a crore has been paid, adjusted, or otherwise disposed of, leaving a sum of about 50 lacs only for settlement. Before the close of the current year, the remaining balance will also, it is hoped, be settled. Under His Highness' orders a General Committee, with Sub-Committees for the different departments to work under it, has been appointed, with a view to settle the budget of expenditure for the current year. The various Sub-Committees have done their work well, and when the General Committee have concluded their labours, we will be placed in possession of a mass of new and useful information regarding the financial position of the different departments of the State. This information will be most useful to His Highness' Government in the matter of effecting economy, and increasing expenditure whenever an increase may be found essentially needed. And now, gentlemen, I have briefly enumerated to you the most salient features of the reforms introduced by His Highness' Government during the past year. There are many other reforms of minor importance, with which I will not trouble you at this late hour. Indeed, I am afraid, I have already exceeded the bounds of an evening speech. I cannot, however, conclude without expressing to my friend Mr. Cordery the cordial acknowledgments of His Highness' Government for the invaluable advice and assistance he has always most willingly rendered to us. He has truly been "the guide, philosopher, and friend" of this Government. For the keen interest he takes in the

welfare of the Hyderabad State, and for the invaluable assistance we have always received at his hands, we are most truly grateful to him. Before I sit down, I have another pleasing duty to perform. I wish publicly to express to the different Muin-ul-Mahams, to all the Secretaries, and to the heads of the various departments, my hearty acknowledgments of their zealous services, and my appreciation of the loyal spirit in which they have taken up and carried out my views with regard to reforms and the work of administration. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you all to drink to the health, happiness and long life of His Highness, and to the continued success and prosperity of his rule."

Mr. Cordery said :—

"I rise to say a few words only of congratulation to the Minister on his finding himself able to lay before us so fair a record both of achievement and of intention, in the eloquent speech to which we have just had the pleasure of listening. Two years have now passed since, at an entertainment given in compliment to his first nomination to his present high post, I ventured to express my confidence that he would rise equal to the great demands made by his position on his ability and integrity of purpose. And I am happy to be able to say that I have watched the experience and work of every month adding to his natural talents, of which we have received a convincing proof in his address of to-night, and to his other qualifications for facing the difficult and complicated problems with which he has had to deal in the management of the many conflicting interests necessarily arising in a Native State of this magnitude and extent. The help and favor of His Highness tided him over many of the rocks through which he had to steer at the outset; and it is the sincere desire and hope of the British Government that that favor will continue to be exercised in his support for many years to come. I will not follow his enumeration of his measures in detail; but with respect to His Highness' offer of troops for service in Afghanistan, I may mention that I had the honor of conveying to His Highness Her Majesty's gratification at that offer being made, and that I then remarked, as would repeat on the present occasion, that whether the troops were called out into the actual campaign, or whether events should prove this to be needless or not, yet the general knowledge of the fact that the loyalty of the Native States in India was at our back, was one of the best preventives of the evil which was then apprehended arising at all. I have also to acknowledge with many thanks the kindly manner in which Nawab Salar Jung has spoken of myself, and I can assure him that if he has found my advice of any service to him, it has been a pleasure to me to give it. I would conclude by cordially joining in good wishes expressed that His Highness may live to enjoy many more happy and auspicious anniversaries of his accession."

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Since the accession of His Highness, the Sadr-ul-Mahams have been replaced by Muin-ul-Mahams or Departmental Ministers. There are at present four Muin-ul-Mahams, viz., Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, Muin-ul-Maham for Revenue, Finance and the Irregular Troops ; Nawab Shahab Jung, Muin-ul-Maham of the Police Department ; Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Muin-ul-Maham for the Judicial Department; and Nawab Khan Khanan, Muin-ul-Maham for the Municipal, Medical and Public Works Departments. These officials are empowered (within certain limits) to dispose of papers submitted to them by the Secretaries of the Departments under their control, and to submit to the Minister expressions of their opinion on the various measures of Government with which their Departments are immediately concerned. It is also proposed that they should make occasional tours in the districts with the view of inspecting and reporting upon the work of the Departments under them, and bringing to the notice of Government any improvements or changes that may seem desirable. The Revenue Muin-ul-Maham has made several tours during the past two years, and has embodied their results in reports to Government, which have been found to be valuable to the Minister in enabling him to deal with several important questions affecting the Department which have come up for settlement during that period.

Appointment of Muin-ul-Mahams (Departmental Ministers).

It having been found by the Minister that the work of the Revenue Secretary was so great that the whole of his time was fully occupied in its discharge, and the work connected with the Revenue Survey and Settlement, Inam cases and appeals, &c., being so heavy and exacting that it was almost impossible for the Revenue Secretary to find leisure for the proper supervision of the finances and the compilation of the Administration Reports, &c. ; and as by abolition of the Revenue Board the duties and responsibilities appertaining to the the Revenue Secretary's office would be greatly enhanced, and as, moreover, the Minister was anxious to take personal charge of the Financial Department, and to make himself acquainted with the financial and statistical details of His Highness' dominions, it was thought advisable to create a

Changes in the Secretariat.

separate Secretariat, to be entitled the Political and Financial Secretary's office. The work connected with this branch of the Secretariat is as follows :—

Political and Financial Secretary.

(*a.*) Finance (formerly under the Revenue Secretary).

(*b.*) Compilation of the General Administration Report and statements appertaining thereto (formerly under the Revenue Secretary).

(*c.*) Statistics (formerly compiled by the Revenue Secretary).

(*d.*) Government Press (formerly under the Miscellaneous Secretary).

(*e.*) Translation Department (formerly under Miscellaneous Secretary).

(*f.*) Issuing of all General Orders of Government connected with no special department, and all subsequent inquiries regarding the results of orders so issued. Such orders are invariably issued under the signature and seal of the Prime Minister. (Work of this description had hitherto been done by the Duftur Mulki.)

(*g.*) Keeping a record of such important and emergent orders as the Minister may specially desire to have recorded.

The Miscellaneous Secretary's office was abolished, and the different branches of its work entrusted to the undermentioned Secretaries :—

Medical Department.....English Secretary.
Government Press..... .....Political and Financial Secretary.
Sanitation of the City and Suburbs...Home Secretary.
Education .....Ali Yar Khan Bahadur Motaman Jung.

The office of the Secretary, Irregular Forces, was abolished, and the duties connected therewith distributed as below :—

Irregular Forces.....English Secretary.
Mansab .....Accountant-General.

Home Secretary.

It being desirable that the working of the Postal, Forest, Municipal and some other Departments should be more carefully supervised, it was considered advisable to create a separate office, to be called the Home Secretariat. The departments in charge of this Secretary are as follows :—

(*a.*) Railway.
(*b.*) Post Office.
(*c.*) Sanitation of City and Suburbs.
(*d.*) Mint.
(*e.*) Stamp.
(*f.*) Forest.

Abolition of the Revenue Board.

One of the administrative reforms by the late Minister about the end of the year 1299 Hijri (A.D. 1882) was the substitution of a Board of Revenue for the Revenue Sadr-ul-Maham's office, with a view to the better administration of the Revenue Department, and also to ensure the supervision of the various Revenue offices. Special powers were granted to the Board with respect to appointments, selections, and transfers of Revenue officers. In para. 3 of the Notification, dated 15th Rabi-ul-Avval 1301 Hijri 1884, the Minister stated that it was his intention to make some changes in the constitution of the Revenue Board, and to appoint a noble of Hyderabad as President of the Board. By order of His Highness, Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur was, however, subsequently appointed, with powers superior to those formerly vested in the Sadr-ul-Maham, to assist the Minister in the administration of Revenue matters, and it was not, therefore, necessary to appoint a nobleman to the Board. From his experience of the work done by the Sadr Talukdars, the Board and the Revenue Minister, the Minister was convinced that the business of the Revenue Department was much impeded in consequence of the great quantity of correspondence which took place. Instead of the work of the department being conducted in the simplest manner, unnecessary delay occurred in repeated and uselessly long correspondence, and in the calling for papers, &c. All work, whether important or otherwise, and even correspondence of a trivial nature, had to pass through a number of channels before it could be finally disposed of, and by this means a great loss of time was entailed. Experience had shown that, in order to facilitate the work of the Revenue Department, it was necessary that either the Revenue Board or the Sadr Talukdars' offices should be abolished. The work of both offices was the supervision of the Revenue Department, with this difference that, while the Sadr Talukdars carried on their duties on the spot, the Revenue Board was centered at head-quarters. People who had appeal cases pending found it very hard to come all the way to the capital. At the same time, the supervision from Hyderabad of work done in the taluks could not be satisfactory. Having, therefore, in view the extent of His Highness' Dominions, it seemed desirable that all the different departments in the districts should be placed under the control of an officer of standing and position who would command the respect and confidence of both the public and the officials. The Minister, therefore, resolved, with the approval of the Resident (Mr. Cordery), who is always willing to give His Highness' Government the benefit of his advice and experience in all matters of administrative reform, to abolish the Board of Revenue. But to compensate for the abolition of the Board, and to facilitate the conduct of business in future, it was decided to raise the status of Sadr Talukdars. Every division was ordered to be styled a "Subah," and the officer presiding over it "Subadar." He is the head of all branches of the Administration within his jurisdiction, and is vested with the powers of the Revenue Board with certain modifications.

Changes in the Judicial Department.

A Code extending the powers of the High Court with regard to the introduction of certain reforms, supervision over the work done by the subordinate members of the Judicial Service, selection, promotion, and appointment of officials in the Judicial Department has been published. Since the introduction of this Code the Minister has had less occasion to interfere in matters of minor importance than has hitherto been the practice. Special Civil Courts have been also introduced in the Western Division, details of which are given in the Judicial Section.

Changes in the Public Works Department.

The administration of the Public Works, Irrigation, and Municipal Departments were formerly entrusted to the head of the Public Works Department. A portion of the Irrigation work was, however, subsequently made over to the Revenue authorities, and the Municipal Department was placed under the Miscellaneous Secretary. These arrangements gave rise to a great deal of friction, and a Commission was appointed to report on the matter. In accordance with the recommendations of this Commission certain changes were introduced, full details of which are given in the chapter on the Public Works Department.

Appointment of an Inspector-General of Revenue.

In April 1885 with the sanction of the Government of India, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, formerly of the Berar Commission, was appointed Inspector-General of Revenue for His Highness' Dominions. His duties are to advise Government on all Revenue matters, to inspect and report upon any of the public offices which Government may desire him to examine, and to make tours in the districts with the view of suggesting any necessary improvements to Government in the Revenue Administration. The charge of the Inam Department has been also added to the Inspector-General's duties since the discovery of the frauds alluded to in the preceding chapter.

Amalgamation of the Judicial and Police Departments.

In June 1885 it was decided to remove the Police Department from the Home Secretary and amalgamate it with the Judicial Department, this measure having been strongly recommended to Government by a Committee which sat to prepare a new set of rules for the Department, as it was believed that the friction previously existing between the two Departments would be removed by their incorporation.

Appointment of an Inspector-General of Police.

In March 1884, Colonel Ludlow, formerly of the Berar Commission, was appointed Inspector-General of Police for the whole of the Dominions, with a suitable staff of Assistants. A special Committee was appointed to draw up a set of rules for the appointment which were subsequently submitted to and sanctioned by Government.

Appointment of a General Finance Committee.

In October last the Minister, with the sanction of His Highness, appointed a special Finance Committee for the preparation and submission of the various Departmental Budgets for the ensuing financial year (1295 Fasli). Sub-Committees were appointed to draw up a Budget for each Department, and to forward the Budgets, as soon as completed, to the General Finance Committee. The Budgets of the whole of the Departments of the State have now been prepared and submitted, and are being examined and passed by the General Committee. It is expected that a saving of some lakhs of rupees will accrue to Government by this measure, as extensive reductions are being made in the expenditure of almost all the Departments.

Changes in the Military Secretariat.

In October 1885 Major Gough resigned the position of Military Secretary and was succeeded by his Assistant, Captain Budgen.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Highness the Nizam.

His Highness is the head of the Government of the Dominions, and all important matters are referred to His Highness for sanction or final orders by the Minister. His Highness also exercises the prerogative of calling for any papers, statements or reports in connection with any matter disposed of, or undergoing investigation by any of the Courts, Departments or other tribunals in his Dominions. Under instructions from His Highness the Minister waits upon him thrice a week with papers and other State documents for disposal or explanation. From His Highness also emanate all honors and titles of distinction conferred upon deserving officials of the State, lists being periodically submitted to His Highness by the Minister for that purpose.

The Council of State.

This Council, of which His Highness is President, is composed of eight of the Chief Nobles of the State, including the Minister. The functions of the Council are defined in the following rules which have received the sanction of the Resident and the Government of India :—

(1.) The Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Salar Jung Bahadur shall be Vice-President of the Council, and shall preside whenever His Highness is not able to be present.

(2.) The Council shall meet every alternate Thursday for the transaction of ordinary business.

(3.) One of the permanent officials of the State shall be appointed to act as Secretary to the Council in addition to his previous duties.

(4.) Extraordinary meetings of the Council may be summoned by command of His Highness the President for the transaction of emergent business. Due notice shall be given by the Secretary of all such extraordinary meetings, together with a list of the business to be discussed thereat.

(5.) A precis of the business to be laid before ordinary Council meetings shall be circulated amongst the members at least a week previous to each meeting.

(6.) Four members shall form a quorum, which shall be competent to discuss and dispose of any business awaiting the attention of the Council.

(7.) The proceedings of no Council meeting shall be held to be valid unless notice of the meeting has been given to all the members present at the time in Hyderabad, or within a reasonable distance of Hyderabad.

(8.) Any member absenting himself from Hyderabad shall be bound to give intimation of his absence, and it shall lie in the power of His Highness to appoint one of the other nobles to act in his place.

(9.) The functions of the Council shall be strictly limited to the discussion and disposal of such business as may be laid before it by His Highness the Nizam or the Minister, and to the expression of opinions upon any important administrative measures that may be laid before it by the Minister.

(10.) The Council shall not be empowered to issue orders regarding any of the subjects that may be laid before it for discussion and disposal. All such orders and discussions shall be promulgated by the Minister.

(11.) Any member, however, shall be at liberty, if he should consider it desirable, to bring to the notice of the Council any general measure or recommendation calculated to benefit the State, or remedy any defect or discrepancy in the administration at large, provided always that, before laying such proposal or recommendation before the Council, the member or members shall have submitted the same through the Secretary for the approval of His Highness the President, and shall have obtained the sanction in writing of His Highness the President to the laying of such proposal or recommendation before the Council.

(12.) A copy of any such proposal or recommendation hereinbefore alluded to shall, together with the written sanction of His Highness allowing its introduction before the Council, be circulated by the Secretary to all the members for a period of two weeks previous to the assembling of the particular Council meeting at which it is to be discussed.

(13.) An opinion arrived at unanimously or by a large majority shall be regarded as the collective opinion of the Council. In case of division, should the votes be equal on either side, His Highness the President shall have a casting vote.

(14.) Minutes of the proceedings of the Council shall be recorded by the Secretary and confirmed by His Highness in Council.

(15.) In the event of the absence of the Secretary, through indisposition or any other cause, the Minister shall provide for the temporary discharge of the Secretary's duties by the appointment of some other official, subject to the sanction of His Highness.

(16.) Any member who wishes to do so, shall be at liberty to put on record his opinion on any matter brought before the Council, whether such opinion be in unison with the opinion of the majority or a dissent from such opinion.

The Prime Minister.

The following Secretariats are under the Prime Minister :—

1. Political and Finance.
2. Home and Railway.
3. Revenue Department.
4. Judicial and Police.
5. English Office.
6. Daftar Mulki.
7. Public Works.
8. Regular Troops.
9. Irregular Troops.

The Secretaries of these Departments either see and transact business with the Minister at stated intervals, or submit their papers for perusal and orders in office boxes which are returned when their contents have been disposed of. The Minister, subject to the control of His Highness, exercises complete supervision over the Financial and General Administration of all the Departments of the State.

The Peshkar.

The Peshkar exercises a share in the administration of the Irregular Troops.

The Daftar Diwani and Daftar Mal.

These offices, which are in charge of Rajahs Sheoraj and Rai Rayayan Bahadurs, are the depositories of all the State records. Papers relating to titles, sanads, jagirs, &c., are also deposited in these offices.

Mafassil (Districts) Administration.

Subadars.

The head of the District Administration is the Subadar or Commissioner. The dominions are divided into four divisions, each of which is controlled by a Subadar. The Revenue, Police, Municipalities and District Public Works are in the Subadar's charge, and he has one Revenue and one Judicial Assistant. The Subadar of the Western Division has no control over the civil jurisdiction of the division, a special District Judge with Munsiffs and Mir Munsiffs having been appointed for civil judicial work.

Talukdars.

The 16 districts, into which the dominions are divided, are each in charge of a Talukdar, who corresponds to the Deputy Commissioners in Berar or the Punjab. The Talukdar is vested with extensive powers (subject to the control of the Subadar) in Revenue, Civil and Criminal matters. Each Talukdar has one Judicial Assistant. In the Western Division, however, the Talukdars exercise no control in civil cases.

Second Talukdars.

Each Talukdar is assisted by a Second Talukdar, whose office corresponds to that of a first-class Assistant Commissioner. He usually has his head-quarters in the most important taluka in the district, and disposes of Revenue, Police and Civil cases under the orders of the Talukdar.

Third Talukdars.

The Third Talukdar has charge of the Treasury, and resides at the head-quarters of the district, where he assists the Talukdar in Revenue and Judicial work, and has also the control of the Irregular Troops stationed in the district.

Tehsildars.

Each Tehsil or Taluka is in charge of a Tehsildar, who is responsible for the collection of the Revenue instalments in his Tehsil, and is also in charge of the Tehsil Treasury. He is also vested with civil and criminal powers to a limited extent, except in the Western Division.

CHAPTER IV.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GEOLOGY.

Position.

THE dominions of His Highness the Nizam form a lateral square, situated between 15° 10′ and 21° 50′ north latitude and between 74° 45′ and 81° 35′ east longitude.

Boundaries.

They are bounded on the north by the province of Khandesh and the river Tapti, which separates them from the district of Burhanpur in the Bombay Presidency; on the south by the rivers Tungbhadra and Krishna, forming the northern boundary of the districts of Bellary, Karnul and Gantur, and by the district of Masulipatam, all in the Madras Presidency; on the east by the rivers Wardha and Godavari, which flow along the western limits of the districts of Chanda and Sironcha, both in the Central Provinces; and on the west by the districts of Dharwar, Kaladgi, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, all in the Bombay Presidency. A portion of the river Sina also forms the western boundary of the Nizam's dominions, but the taluks of Jamker, Barsi and a part of Kaigaum, all belonging to the British territory, are to the east of that river. Similarly, a part of the river Godavari separates the Nizam's dominions on the west from British territory; but a few villages of the Nizam's dominions are situated beyond that river.

Area.

The territories included in the boundaries above described have never been systematically surveyed under the orders of the Government of the Nizam, but the result of the trigonometrical survey (as given in a book published under the authority of the Government of India) shows the area of the Nizam's dominions to be 97,837 square miles.

Physical features.

The Nizam's dominions consist of a hilly tract of country, elevated about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, and situated to the north of the plateau of the Dekhan. The country is divided into two great and nearly equal divisions, by the trappean rocks to the north and west, and the granitic and limestone region to the south and east. There is a corresponding agreement between the geological aspect and the political nature of the country, thus divided by the Godavari and the Manjira, separating as they do the Mahratta race from the Telinga and Kanarese people of the south, the country of granite

and limestone from the region of overlying rocks, and the land of rice and tanks from the land of wheat and cotton. There is likewise a distinction in their physical features. The characteristics of the granite country are solitary, herbless, dome-shaped hills, prismatical fractured summits, feather-bed appearance of masses of rocks, and the wild and fantastic tors and logging stones piled in heaps of twos and threes. The decomposed soil derived from these is invariably sandy, and does not possess that fertility which is seen in trappean districts, while for the same reason the rivers also are dry except during the rains, and hence the necessity for tanks to accumulate the supply of water. The north, on the other hand, is often picturesque, the undulating outlines, step-like ascents, abrupt crags and cliffs, and detached eminences present a much greater variety of scenic aspect than is produced by the granite hills, while the soil produced by the decomposition of many traps is genial, productive, and retentive of moisture. Thus the trap district is generally synonymous with fertility. Forest vegetation is scanty and stunted among the traps, while granite tracts are covered with brushwood, but densely-grown jungles are principally confined to the sandstone and shales in the valleys of the Godavari, the Wardha and the Krishna.

Watershed and drainage.

The main drainage is north by west to south by east, the country falling in this direction from 2,000 feet near Aurungabad to 1,200 feet at Raichur and 900 feet at Karnul. The lines of watershed for the smaller streams follow the same direction, separating the valleys of the chief rivers.

Mountains. Balaghat range.

The most important ranges of mountains are the following :—The Balaghat range, running east and west from the taluk of Biloli in the Indur district and passing through the districts of Nander and Palam in the Sarf-i-Khas domains, reaches the taluk of Ashti in the district of Birh. A length of about 200 miles of this range is within the Nizam's territory. The width of the range varies between three and six miles. A range of Balaghat hills lies in the country between the rivers Manjira, Sina and Kagna, proceeding from the taluk of Ashti in the district of Birh, and passing through the taluks of Bhinu, Dharaseo, and Nuldrug, reaches Gulberga.

In the south the most important range of hills runs from the taluk of Dewalpulli in the Nalgunda district to the district of Nagar Karnul, from whence it proceeds to the south. The length of this range is about 130 miles.

Sahiadri-parvat range.

In the north the Sahiadri-parvat range runs from east to north-west, beginning in the taluk of Nirmal in the district of Indur, and passing through the Parbhani district and the Assigned Districts of Berar, reaches Ajanta, where it receives the name of the Ajanta Ghat, and goes further on towards the west into the province of Khandesh in British territory. The entire

length of this range within the Nizam's dominions is about 250 miles, of which a length of about 100 miles is called the Ajanta Ghat range.

Gaivalagarh range.

The Gaivalagarh range of hills lies in the northern part of the Assigned Districts of Berar, running from east to west. The length of this range is about 64 miles.

Jalna hills.

Another range of hills runs from Daulatabad in the Aurangabad district, eastward in the direction of Jalna, and proceeds into the Assigned Districts of Berar, making a length of about 120 miles.

Another range runs in the country between the Godavari and the Manjira, passing through Birh, Darur, Mominabad, Udgir and Kaulas.

Clusters of hills again running north and south connect the several chains. Thus one range passes from Koilkonda to Bidar and Kandahar, a second from Chinapur to Gokunda and Medak, while a third passes from Devarkunda to Bhongir and Arsikota. The valley of the Godavari, lower down, is likewise bounded by low hills from Pakhal and Singareni to Ashwarapet. The less important hill ranges which deserve notice are the following :—Dungar, running from the taluk of Patrur in the district of Birh, proceeds westward into the Bombay Presidency district of Ahmednagar. The length of this range within the Nizam's dominions is about 40 miles; another small range beginning at Bidar runs a length of 24 miles towards the taluk of Humnabad in the Sarf-i-Khas domains.

Yamnigarh range.

The Yamnigarh range begins in the taluk of Gangawati in the district of Lingsagur, and ends in the taluk of Kalifia in the same district. This range is about 14 miles in length.

Kandikalgutta range.

The Kandikalgutta range extends from the district of Khammam and passes through the taluk of Chinnur, making a length of about 50 miles. This range is also known by the name of Surnapalli, and another minor range extends from the taluk of Malangur, in the district of Yelgandal, to the taluk of Yelgandal, in the same district. The length of the range is about 30 miles. It is known by the name Kanali Alipur and Kandi Kuranja.

Rakhigutta range.

The Rakhigutta range also lies in the Yelgandal district, beginning in the taluk of Chinnur, and ends at Sunuvaram, a village in the same taluk. The length of this range is about 12 miles.

The country about Warangal, though little elevated beyond the usual 1,700 feet, which marks the eastern portion of the Dekhan, is the watershed from whence the lower parts of the Godavari and Krishna are supplied with the sources of tributary streams. To the south a group of hills runs east and west and communicates with the hills of the Vizianagram taluk. Ten miles to the north-west of Warangal

the Chandragiri hills spring from the plains with pinnacled summits. The Iron hills, 14 miles due west of Warangal, consist of a double range varying north and south, with a gorge between them. There are also smaller groups as at Hanamkunda; but here, as elsewhere, the isolated hill is the prominent feature of the landscape.

Ten of the elevations in the Nizam's dominions rise to more than 500 feet above the surrounding country, but usually they average 300 feet.

Rivers.

Besides the river Tapti, which forms the northern boundary of the Assigned Districts of Berar, the principal river systems in the Nizam's dominions are those of the Godavari to the north and the Krishna to the south.

The Godavari.

The Godavari is sacred to the Hindus, and is the most important river of the country. It rises in the Western Ghâts above Chandur and takes a south-easterly course, entering the dominions near Phulamba, and forms the south-western boundary of the Aurangabad district. In this district it has a tortuous course in consequence of the flatness of the country. The numerous feeders from the hills cause a rapid rush of waters to take place in the rains, when the deposits of sand and earth are occasionally so large as to threaten the formation of new channels in the bed of the river—an occurrence which has several times happened. The banks are in some places precipitous and deeply cut with watercourses, the bed rocky and frequently covered with sand. At this portion of its course the river varies in breadth from two to three hundred yards. At Toka, where the Ahmednagar-Aurangabad road crosses, there is a ferry. At Paithan, further south-east, the river measures nine hundred yards from bank to bank. The height of the latter varies from twenty to one hundred feet. From the Aurangabad district the Godavari enters that of Birh, the northern boundary of which it forms. At this part of its course the river is about a quarter of a mile wide. The banks are of earth, and have an average height of forty feet. It contains about four feet of water during the dry season, but a much greater volume during and immediately after the rainy season. From Birh it flows on to the Nander district. The river here takes a serpentine course, the general direction of which is easterly, until it reaches Nander, the capital of the district situated on the Nagpur-Hyderabad road, where there are two large ferry boats. Four miles to the eastward of Nander the river takes an abrupt turn to the southward, and enters a group of thickly-wooded hills projecting from the Sichel or Nirmal range, through which it winds in a south-easterly direction for about forty miles. From here it flows through an open and cultivated country in an easterly direction. The banks of the river in this part of its course are generally high and precipitous.

During the hot months the bed is almost dry, but from the commencement of the rains it is filled from bank to bank, and flows with a strong and rapid current. Circular basket boats are used at the smaller ferries in the district.

The Godavari forms part of the northern boundaries of the Indur and Yelgandal districts. Its course on the frontier of the former is very short, and its breadth at the point at which it enters the Yelgandal district is about 700 yards. The bed of the river is sandy and covered with stunted brushwood and rocks, and the banks are high. Twelve or fourteen miles lower down the river attains a breadth of about a mile, and there are a number of islands, some of which are cultivated, in the bed of the river. One of these islands is five and three-quarter miles in length and a mile in breadth. From this point until it leaves the district the average breadth of the river is about half a mile. Alligators are numerous. Describing the river from its junction with the Sibhi opposite the eastern boundary of the Yelgandal district, Mr. Temple wrote in 1863 :—"A few miles below the junction the hills cluster more and more thick around the Godavari till the spurs of Eastern Ghâts close the river in, and at length the mouth of the gorge is reached. It is here that the river cuts through the very highest part of the range, and is narrowed between the hills, rising straight from the water's edge to a height on either side of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. Above the hills the breadth of the river is in some places two miles, between them not more than two hundred yards, the depth of the water being here very great. Below the hills the river spreads out into a wide sheet of water during the rainy season and of sand at other seasons for a distance of twenty-eight miles as far as Rajahmandri, and after that the delta commences." The gorge through which the river passes is twenty miles in length. The scenery on this part of the river has frequently been compared to that of the Rhine. The channel is very deep and the water rushes through with "a current that sometimes lashes itself into boiling whirlpools." The river flows from Yelgandal into the Khammam district, the eastern boundary of which it forms. It widens considerably in this portion of its course, in some parts presenting a distance of two miles from bank to bank, with numerous small islands in its bed. The bed of the river here is in general sandy with high and precipitous banks, averaging from fifty to sixty feet above the ordinary level of the stream. During the hot months it is shallow and fordable at most points, but in the monsoon it presents an immense volume of water, flowing with a strong and rapid stream. The river leaves the dominions at the south-east corner of this district, and proceeds into the Madras Presidency and falls into the Bay of Bengal. Its length is about 800 miles, the greater portion of which is in the Nizam's dominions, where it receives the largest supplies of water from the basaltic areas to the north. The principal tributaries of the Godavari are, in the north, the rivers Purna, Wardha and Painganga; in the south, the Manjira and the Maner.

The river Purna rises in the hills in the taluk of Kanad in the district of Aurangabad, and after a south-easterly course of about 145 miles, in which it combines its waters with the Dodna, falls into the Godavari.

The Purna.

The Painganga rises in the Dewalghar hills in Berar and flows to the south-east, and combining its waters with the river Wardha falls into the Godavari near Chinnur in the district of Yelgandal after having run a course of about 207 miles.

The Painganga.

The river Manjira rises in the taluk of Patoda in the district of Naldrug, and passes through the districts of Birh, Nander, Indur, Medak and Bidar, where it combines with the Tirna, and falls into the Godavari after a circuitous course of about 387 miles.

The Manjira.

The Maner is the northern tributary of the Godavari, issuing at the village of Kalkur in the taluk of Yelgandal, and after flowing a course of about 94 miles falls into the Godavari at Chinur in the district of Yelgandal.

The Maner.

The Krishna is a river next in importance to the Godavari, being about half a mile wide in the lower parts of its course. It rises among the Mahableshwar hills south of Sitara. It enters His Highness' dominions at Eachampet and takes a south-easterly course passing through the districts of Shorapur, Raichur, Lingsagur, Nagar-Karnul, Nalgunda and Khammam.

The Krishna.

The Krishna has an average breadth of about four furlongs. Its banks are generally high and of a loose soil. Its bed is tolerably even. The general soil is sand, but it is very frequently exceedingly rocky, and in some places stony. It is flooded from the early part of June to the middle of January, varying ten or twenty days as to the period of its rise, and twenty or thirty days as to its fall. It is subject to some irregularities, being low at intervals within the usual period of flood, and having sudden rises of short duration at the early and latter portions of the period of drought, during which more than half of its bed is dry. It is very generally fordable during the dry season, but from the depth of water and rockiness of its bed there are many exceptions.

After running a course of about 700 miles, of which about 400 are in His Highness' dominions, the river falls into the Bay of Bengal below Masulipatam. The principal tributaries of the Krishna are the Bhima, the Tungbhadra, the Windi, the Musi, the Munair and the Wira.

The Bhima rises in the hills of the Bombay Presidency in the vicinity of Poona, and enters the dominions of the Nizam at the village of Urchand in the taluk of Bimli in the Sarf-i-Khas dominions. The

The Bhima.

river Sina pours its waters into the Bhima, which flows between the districts of Shorapur and Gulberga, and then combining the waters of the river Kagna falls into the Krishna after a course of about 176 miles.

The Tungbhadra.

The general character of the Tungbhadra, which enters the dominions near Hampi Sagar and forms the southern boundary for about 175 miles, is much the same as the Krishna, and its breadth is not much less. Its banks are generally high, though not so high as those of the Krishna. The soil of the banks is sand or loose earth. The bed is generally even and has a sandy soil, but it is intermingled with rocks in many places. It is flooded about the same time as the Krishna.

The Tungbhadra Anicuts.

A series of anicuts are built across the river, so as by the means of small dykes or kolwas to irrigate the banks and enable a wet cultivation to be made upon them, from Kurugal above to the junction of Kanakgiri nulla below, being a distance of near 30 miles along the sinuosities of the river. The first or highest is at Kurugal, which extends completely across the river and forces water into a conduit on each bank; that on the left bank irrigates all the wet cultivation as far as to Mudulapur, where it has a northern course to Ittènhal, for the purpose of supplying that tank; but that portion of the conduit is in a state of ruin and no longer affords the intended contribution.

The second anicut is just below Mudlapur, and, like the former, extends across the river, supplying conduits on both banks; those of the right bank extend to Humpi, and irrigate all the wet cultivation about that place; on the left bank the conduit stretches past Huligi and Siwapuram, abundantly irrigating the valuable wet and garden lands of those villages.

The third is at Ramanguddi, where a bund stretches across a narrow channel between the left bank and a small island. This irrigates all the wet lands as low as Sonapur, including the rich fields of Iwadia and Uttinutti.

At Sonapur there is another bund similar to that of Ramanguddi; this furnishes the conduits that supply all the wet lands of Annagundi.

One conduit terminating in another, the whole once formed one continuous line, but at present there are some interruptions in its continuity. After passing the wet lands of Annagundi it has a northern course through a barren tract, winding round the foot of heights, and feeding several small tanks, at length terminating in the large tank of Burra Juntakullu.

The next or fifth anicut is at Singugunda, whence a conduit passes on to the extensive wet lands of Barri and Chikku Juntakullu, over which the conduit is greatly ramified. This tract is further irrigated by springs and trenches from them,

cut in the sandy soil close to the Gungawutti Fort, and further by the nulla passing that town and by the tank of Barri Juntakullu already mentioned.

The Tungbhadra joins the Krishna near Alampur.

The Windi.

The river Windi flowing through the district of Atraf-i-Balda in the Sarf-i-Khas dominions falls into the Krishna.

The Musi.

The river Musi rises in the village of Sewareddepett in the taluk of Kotapalli, and passing through the district Nalgunda falls into the Krishna at Mauzah Warapalli in the taluk of Dewalpulli after flowing a course of about 144 miles.

The Munair.

The river Munair flows from the Pakhal lake in the district of Khammam, and passing through the district combines its waters with the Wira, and falls into the Krishna at Mauzah Patur belonging to the British territory. The length of the river is about 96 miles.

There are many other minor streams which belong to the Godavari and Krishna systems.

The entire number of rivers and streams in the Nizam's dominions is about fifty, of which six are large and important.

Lakes and Tanks.

There are no natural lakes, but from the earliest times advantage has been taken of the undulating character of the country to dam up some low ground or a gorge between two hills, above which the drainage of a large area is collected. These portions generally consist of the upper sources of streams, so that the reservoirs are always high enough to command large areas of ground situated below, which are thus rendered available for purposes of irrigation, by means of sluices and a network of small channels, which distribute the water over the surrounding fields. The Pakhal lake is the most important of such artificial tanks in the Nizam's dominions, and has been formed by throwing a bund across a river between two low headlands. The bund of the tank is nearly 2,000 yards long, breadth of the bed 6,000 yards, and the depth back from the bund 8,000 yards. When full of water, the depth at the sluice is 12 yards, and the spread of water covers an area of about 13 square miles. In the hills near Daulatabad there are two fine reservoirs of water, from which the supply of the city used to be drawn in olden days. They are said to have been originally constructed by the Hindu kings, and were repaired by Mahomed Tauglakh. At Nuldrug there is a fine stone dam erected in 1558 by Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur for the water-supply of the garrison. It is 90 feet high, 300 yards long, and 100 feet broad at the top. As regards some of the other tanks, the following remarks are extracted from Sir Richard Temple's Report, dated 1863, on the river Godavari and its feeders :—"To convey an

idea of the extent to which irrigation is or may be practised in this part of the valley, I subjoin the names of the principal tanks, all within a short distance of the Godavari. Ramajuneram is about 5 miles in circumference; Nilpak tank, 8 miles in circumference. Mallur has two tanks, in each of which about 3,000 acres are covered with water. Mallapalli tank is 4 miles in circumference. There are also five tanks at Paloncha, Ashvaradpet, Tatkur, Kuknur, Kondapalli, Kevak." Nearer Hyderabad are the magnificent sheets of water contained in the Ibrahimpatam tank, the Husen Sagar tank, and the Mir Alam tank. Similarly in the Shorapur district, the late Colonel Meadows Taylor constructed some good tanks by throwing bunds across some of the tributaries of the Krishna. The total number of tanks in the territory is 18,199; and it is estimated that of this number there are 3,000 tanks in the Khammam district, 1,500 in Yelgandal, 2,500 in Nalgunda, and 2,000 in Indur. There are also several tanks in Nagar Karnul and Mehdak, and a few east and west of Raichur and Shorapur. In fact, such artificial reservoirs are peculiar to the granitic country, and wherever groups of granite hills occur tanks are sure to be found associated with them. They are not generally found in the trap regions, as the soil is too porous and the bunds thrown across become much cracked and fissured in the hot season, so that they are easily breached on the burst of the rains.

Besides these there are comparatively smaller tanks, partly artificial and partly natural, spread all over the country, chiefly in the Telingana district. The entire number of such tanks is about 5,500.

Forests.

The Mahratwari districts are as a rule scantily wooded; but in the Telingana country large timber trees grow in abundance and afford an annual income to the State. The principal timber trees are sagivan, shisham, abuns, &c., found chiefly in the taluks of Chinnur, Mahadeopur, in the Yelganda district, and in the taluk of Pakhal, in the Khammam district.

Amongst an inferior kind of timber trees may be mentioned the babul, chirivan, aipa, gudsa, tirman, nim, khai, haldawa, &c. Sandalwood and agar are scented woods of great value. Extensive topes of date and palmyra trees are scattered over the country, but brushwood covers the greater portion of the territory.

Climate.

The climate of the dominions during the greater part of the year is temperate and agreeable, being a medium between the extremes of heat and cold. The rainfall is mainly dependent on the summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon; but the eastern and southern portions of the country are also influenced by the autumn rains, when the same currents are deflected on the eastern coast. From its peculiar geographical position, the country is thus brought within the influence of these vapour-bearing currents from almost opposite points of the compass; and, although they may be said to be general for nearly three-quarters of

the year, the summer monsoon from its greater depth and volume, exercises a far more important influence over the country than the winter monsoon. It might also be expected that the distribution of rain would vary according to the distance from the coast, but in descending over the Western Ghâts the portions immediately to the east of these hills receive less rain, while the increase beyond is only gradual. There is, however, a limit to this increase, and as the country falls in the valleys of the principal rivers, the upper currents veer round towards the eastern coast and constitute the winter monsoon. Hence the rains of the summer monsoon are quite general, though not equally distributed throughout the country. The average rain-fall during the year is 32 inches.

GEOLOGY.

The entire area of His Highness the Nizam's dominions has not yet been geologically surveyed in a scientific and systematic manner. In 1876 a radius of 20 miles from Hydarabad was given to work out the interior geology in detail; but the following sketch has been compiled from reliable sources and his own knowledge of the country, by Mr. E. G. Lynn, B. C. E., formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Geological Survey.

Iron ores.

The most important minerals in the country are the ores of iron which are very widely diffused in the lateritic and granitic areas and in the sandstone formations in the Godavari and Wardha valleys. The magnetic variety which produces a superior kind of metal, like Swedish iron ore, is extensively developed in hornblend slate among the central ranges of crystalline hills; and when crystallised with quartz, &c., it forms a peculiar ore. The gneissic hills near Warangal consist of a double range, the one to the east terminating abruptly after a course of four or five miles, while the western ridge doubles, and throws out a spur to the north-west. The gneiss passes into a hornblend-schist, consisting generally of hornblend and felspar with some quartz. The magnetite occurs in this formation, the hornblend first giving place to the oxygenated iron ore and gradually the other minerals disappear, leaving the immense mass of iron stone a nearly homogeneous mineral, but still preserving the layer-like form of the parent rock.

Magnetite in Hornblend-schist.

Between the Tungbhadra and Krishna, hematite and magnetite occur largely with quartz near Amaluti, and ferruginous pebbles are profusely scattered towards Tawagiri and Idlapur. A large bed of compact magnetite is found on the summit of a small hill near Hitnal, 10 miles east of Kopal, and there are other localities in the same metamorphic region where the ore is abundant in hornblend-schist, which latter is very plentiful about the Krishna and Tungbhadra. In the metamorphic

rocks towards Tadgiri beds of pisolite are frequent, and occasional lateritic summits are sometimes isolated in the granitic country between the Godavari and the Krishna. Hornblend-schist also occurs near the Godavari at Baddrachelum, and, as usual, magnetite is associated with it, as at Bolarum, where a small rising ground south of the village contains large quantities of magnetite iron ore in lamina with quartz.

Hematite among Kamthis.

The hard and ferruginous pebbles in the Godavari and Wardha valleys are found among the large area of Kamthi rocks, and occur in the form of red and brown hematites, and clay iron ores. They are extensively worked in the Rajur, Manickgad, Sirpur and Chinnur tahsils. On the road from Warangal to Mungapett, large hills of hematite ores, &c., are seen beyond Tadvoi and Salvoi. They are very plentiful in the Khammamet Circar, especially in the parganas of Kallur and Anantagiri, where they are extensively smelted, and the ores are sent to the other parganas of the Circar, and even to the neighbouring Circar of Dewarkunda, to be there manufactured into metal.

Laterite.

Wherever laterite rests on a trap hill, as at Yelgandal, Mehdak, Bidar, Kalyani, &c., yellow clay ore is associated with it, and is mined with facility and ease. The area thus covered is very great; but in addition to the main lateritic region others extend to much greater distances as at Bada, Omerga, Wadwal, &c. There are furnaces at Lingampali, Totapali, Nizamabad, Haminabad, Murbi, Bogiri, Mogampali, Kamampali, Momanpali, Illampali, &c., all of which are in the lateritic country.

The above may be briefly summed up as follows :—Magnetite is plentiful among the hornblendic schist of the crystalline rocks.

Hematites, &c., are even more abundant among the sedimentary rocks of the Godavari and Wardha valleys. Laterite clay, iron ores, &c., are perhaps the most abundant of all, though by no means the most valuable, extending over a very large area among the trappean and metamorphic rocks.

In addition to the above, titaniferous iron ore is sparingly found. Titaniferous iron sand is very abundant towards Warangal, Nirmal, and the Tungbhadra and Krishna rivers. Pisiform iron ore is very generally scattered among the quartz and granitic hills throughout the country, while yellow and red ochre, the latter found embedded in the oxygenated iron ore, are everywhere used by the common people for daubing their houses.

Iron Sulphide.

Two hills of iron sulphide were discovered by Mr. Pearson near Balarpur in the Jangun sub-division of the Sirpur tahsil; also two kinds of clay or ochre used as pigments. A dark brown cubical iron ore is found in the limestone series, but not in very large quantities. It is not worked.

Manganese.

A steel grey oxide of manganese not unfrequently takes the place of oxide of iron in laterite, or mixing with it forms the greatest part of the mass, and the purple tint which the lithomargic clays assume may be owing to the presence of the former. At the western base of the cliffs, 16 miles west by north from Bidar, and 1½ miles from Halferga, the laterite is permeated by a great number of veins of black and often earthy manganese combined with iron. The green wacke of trap districts contains iron manganese, and much of the colour of amathystine quartz is derived from the latter.

Rock Formations.

The following is a list of rock formations :—

METAMORPHIC ..	1.	Granite, gneiss, mica-schist, &c.
	2.	Upper edges of the Kadapa and Karnuls.
VINDYAN ..	3.	The Bhima and Kaladgi series.
	4.	Vindyans of Godavari and Wardha valleys.
OOLITIC ..	5.	Plant-bearing sandstones of the Godavari and Wardha valley comprising—*a*. Talchirs, *b*. Damudas, *c*. Kamthis, and *d*. Panchets
	6.	Infra-Trappean or Lameta beds.
DEKHAN SERIES ..	7.	Trappean rocks.
	8.	Inter-Trappean beds.
OLDER TERTIARY ..	9.	Laterite of the Dekhan.
NEWER TERTIARY..	10.	Ossiferous gravel of river valleys.
AND RECENT ..	11.	Littoral concrete.
	12.	Black soil alluvium, &c.

Metamorphics.

The metamorphics are made to include granite, gneiss, greenstone, mica-schist, hornblend-schist, &c., because throughout the whole area, and particularly on its edges, granite is seen to pass gradually into gneiss, while veins and irregular masses of green-stone are likewise found passing into hornblend gneiss, &c. This series forms a platform between the Godavari and Krishna rivers, to the east and south of the Nizam's dominions, extending from Yedlabad on the Painganga to the south-west limits of the territory, and thence beyond Khammamet and Warangal to the east. The whole area is intersected by numerous greenstone dikes, having for the greater part a direction east by south and north by west, and very different to the basaltic mountains to the north; but many of the dikes are of much older date than the Dekhan trap. Low hills of quartz are similarly seen continuous over long distances, running north and south.

Kadapa and Kernul Series.

The Kadapa and Karnul series, or the diamond sandstone formation, consists of a great succession of clay-slates, quartzites, limestones, and shales with trap and trappean associates, constituting two unconform-

able series, of which the Kadapa is the older. Both these formations are represented in the Nizam's dominions for a short distance to the north of the Krishna. No fossils have been found by which they might be correlated with the European series, but in lithological character, structive mineralogical composition, and general aspect, the rocks mostly resemble the Cambrian and lower Silurian formations.

Kadapa Formation.

The older Kadapa series are subdivided into groups, the lowest consisting of quartzites which are not represented in the Nizam's dominions. The next are slates and limestones, and over them quartzites, sands, grits, and conglomerates. Both these groups are represented to the north of the river. The thickness of the whole Kadapa formation is about 20,000 feet, but most of this is on British territory.

Karnul Formation.

The Karnuls are likewise subdivided. The lowest are quartzites, consisting of sandstones and grits with pebble beds and occasionally coarse conglomerates containing the diamond gangue of the Baganpali mines. The next are firmly laminated iron calcareous shales and limestones, the former of which are not seen; but limestones are well developed and consist of good building and lithographic varieties. Then comes a quartzite group, which is not observed, and above this calcareous argillacious shales and limestones near Alampur, &c. The total thickness of the Karnul formation is about 1,200 feet.

Bhima series.

The Bhima series are believed to belong to the same formation as the Karnuls, with which they agree in lithological characters, &c., but for want of fossil evidence they have been kept distinct. They are bounded on the north and west by trap rocks, and extend from Kotapali to the G. I. P. Railway between Gulberga and Shahabad, and then on to Parvatabad, where they make a bend to the south, passing by Loani and Talikota. The Bhimas are bounded by the metamorphics up to Nulwar and Tandur, when the trap and laterite succeed up to Kotapali. The whole formation perhaps does not exceed 600 feet in thickness, and consists in descending order of red, purple, and chocolate coloured calcareous shales, flags, thin bedded earthy grey limestones, and thicker bedded earthy and sub-crystalline limestones. There is locally a great central patch of quartzite, sandy, and conglomeritic beds. The general lie is quite flat, or with a low dip to the north-west. At the limit near Madebabad and Talikota, a thin bed of pebbly sandstone is overlaid by shaly sandstone, and these again are capped by limestones which, near Talikota, are a fine-grained lithographic variety.

Kaladgi series.

Along the southern parts of the Belgam and Kaladgi districts on British territory another apparently older series occur agreeing in character to the Kadapa series. The eastern boundary passing from Chimladgi to Gagantargur extends for a small distance into the Nizam's dominions. The formation consists of quartzites overlaid by a great thickness of limestone and

shales. Above these comes a considerable quartzitic series, which in its turn is overlaid by another group of limestones and shales. The Kaladgi rocks, like the Kadapas, are of very great thickness.

Vindyans.

In describing the Vindyan rocks of the Godavari and Wardha valleys it would be as well to take them in conjunction with the plant-bearing series of the same area.

The Vindyans consist of strong bands of sandstone, shales and subordinate limestones in their upper series, while alternations of shale, sandstones and banded limestones with some very peculiar jaspery layers distinguish the lower beds. No fossils have been found in them.

Talchirs.

The Talchirs are composed of greenish silt beds, greenish brown or whitish felspathic sandstones and boulders. The fossil plants are carbonised, and thin streaks occur near the Barakars.

Damudas.

The Damudas are thick bedded and often coarse felspathic sandstones, with subordinate beds of blue and carbonaceous shales and coal.

Kamthis.

The Kamthis consist of hard, compact, gritty sandstones, fine variegated sandstones, coarse loose textured sandstones, very fine grained deep and bright, red and buff argillaceous sandstones, and bands of hard very ferruginous pebbly grits. No coal occurs in the Kamthis, and the fossil plants are not even carbonised, but impressions only are met with.

Panchets.

The upper Panchets are coarse, red conglomerates with numerous ferruginous bands, and the lower consist of bright red clays, and thin bedded sandstones. These also contain no coal.

Sandstone in Godavari and Wardha valleys.

The sedimentary plant-bearing rocks extend from the neighbourhood of Mangli and Pluzdura, 34 miles from Chanda, to Singala on the Godavari, where a break occurs for a distance of 25 miles along the river. But the rocks are continued for this distance by a narrow strip 6 miles broad to the west of Palancha, and re-appearing on the Godavari at Raigudiam, extend towards Ellore and Rajamandri. They thus continue without a break over a distance of 300 miles along the valleys of the Godavari and the Wardha. In the whole of this great area, the proportion of Panchets, Barakars, and Talchirs together does not cover a tenth part of the country occupied by the sandstones, the great bulk of which are Kamthi beds.

The Damudas appear to be extremely limited. Here and there along the boundary of the sandstone, Barakar beds are found, with which coal has invariably been associated. It is along the edges that there is the best chance of valuable discoveries being made.

In the Wardha Valley the Vindyans occur at the foot of the hills parallel with the river, while the Talchirs crop up to the north near Charli. The Damudas run in patches along the margin of the river from Sasti to Sirpur, and near the southern limits of the Kamthis at Warora. The Kamthi rocks are seen east and south-east of Rajur.

Metamorphic and Vindyan rocks occupy the bed of the Godavari river at the second and third barriers and for some miles below them, but at both barriers a bed of later sedimentary formations on the right bank, though at a distance from its course, unites the areas occupied by the rocks in the river bed. Throughout the whole of the valley of the Godavari third barrier the area occupied by the Prenhita below the sandstones extends to a great but unknown distance into the Ramgir, Khammamet and Warangal Circars, and in the same manner the sandstones below Badrachellam to the south cover a tract 25 miles in breadth east and west, broadening gradually to at least 50 miles further south beneath the coast alluvium of Ellore.

From Sironcha the river runs through sandstones as far as the commencement of the second barrier, where it enters the metamorphics, the sandstones occupying the country to the south-west. At the bottom of the barrier the river enters the plant-bearing series up to the mouth of the Tal below Singala. The older rocks are then seen as far as Raigudium, when the sandstones again appear up to and just below Madavarum. They next pass to the south, the limits running to the east of Ashwarapet and Bedadandli. The western boundary passes by Vamisur, Karkonda, Yellambili, &c., while the Vindyans extend to Pakhal and Bagartipet and the foot of the Sichel hills.

Lameta beds.

The sedimentary series, found immediately underlying the trap, called lameta beds, consist generally of impure earthy or gritty limestones, frequently containing pebbles, and passing occasionally into a sandstone or conglomerate. Wherever this infra-trappean formation with the overlying trap occurs, the few fossils found are shells, reptilian bones, and wood. The coal sometimes found in it is very irregularly developed, and is jetty, having very much the character of a true lignite.

Fossil fish remains.

Fossils, fresh water types.

Numerous small patches of these rocks are seen towards the limits of the trap in the Belgam and Kaladgi districts, and possibly also in the Nizam's dominions. They rest here on the limestone series, or gneissic rocks, and seldom exceed 6 to 8 feet in thickness, consisting of soft sandstones, or mere sands with numerous quartzite and a few gneissic pebbles. The top of the beds just below the trap is most frequently stained of a brick-red colour from the presence of red bole.

Trap.

The trap formation occupies the north and western portions of the Nizam's dominions. Its eastern boundary passes from Monapali and Mehdak to the Nirmal hills; but the country between Hyderabad and Nirmal up to Yedlabad contains many isolated basaltic hills, and, in like manner, the basalt gneiss is frequently exposed to the west of this boundary between Monapali, Kaulas, and Nander. Outlines are seen as far as Rajamandri, which have been recognised as belonging to the Dekhan trap. The hills, west of Rajur and Sirpur, are capped with trap.

In its southern boundary the trap surrounds the northern limits of the Bhima rocks up to the Warda, and passing round its eastern edge by Pattapur, shows irregularly on the gneissic rocks for an unknown distance. In its lithological composition it consists principally of basalts and the more or less earthy amygdaloids. Two of the most characteristic rocks are porphyritic basalt, containing tabular crystals, glassy felspar and amygdaloidal earthy trap, abounding in small nodules of agate and zeolites, surrounded by green earth. In many places beds of breccia are interstratified, which must have consisted of volcanic ash. The red bole which so frequently occurs may also be an ash, as it is sometimes intermixed with scoriæ, but in places it bears the appearance of having been re-arranged by water.

There is a remarkable absence of igneous foci. An old crater is said to exist at Lonar, but it has been questioned whether this could really have been an ancient volcanic vent. The whole thickness of the Dekhan trap cannot be less than 5,000 feet, while the portion in the Nizam's dominions will probably amount to 2,000 feet. The time occupied in their accumulation must have been very great, for the sedimentary beds intercalated prove long periods of repose. The interval occupied in their formation lies between the middle cretaceous (lameta) and the eocene (laterite) periods.

Sedimentary rocks are sometimes intercalated with the trap series, consisting of limestones, calcarious shale, chert, and more rarely sandstones. These beds have not been found more than 300 or 400 feet above the base of the trap, and can rarely be traced for a longer distance than three or four miles; each deposit seldom exceeds two or three feet in thickness, but successive beds are often seen as in the Makligondi pass in the Nirmal hills, with trap flows intervening. Near Kutnur limestones are seen, and some indurated fossiliferous clays are met with at Nirmal This series has been observed even up to Rajamandri and to the south-west of Hyderabad near Kaladgi and Gokak. The fossils consist of plants and fresh water shells, evidently marking the localities of ancient lakes in the trap area.

Laterite.

Laterite is a clay unequally permeated with iron, the intervening spaces not so permeated having been washed out. Its extent towards Bidar,

Kalyani, and Illampali is very great, and the rocks seen are intersected with small irregular tube lined and glazed with hydrated iron peroxide. In the nearer forms seen lower down, the rock is a pisolite, formed of aggregations of various rocks cemented by iron, and consisting sometimes of quartz basalt, and even granite pebbles, all of which have the reddish appearance of laterite gravel. Below the laterite are various forms of lithomargic clays unequally permeated with small quantities of iron, decreasing in amount as they go lower down. Laterite also occurs as isolated caps on various outlying hills, so as to indicate that all now seen is only a remnant of a series far more widely spread. This rock has a remarkable power of resisting disintegration, and whenever a cap of it is found on a hill, the lower ground is covered with a thick deposit of reconsolidated debris. The laterite of Bidar is an aqueous formation and newer than the underlying trappean series, from the detritus of which it is probably formed. No fossils are found in it, which is frequently the case with highly ferruginous rocks. Laterite is placed among the older tertiary rocks of Europe.

Fossils.

In parts of the Godavari valley gravels have been met with, containing fossil bones of extinct mammalia, nearly allied to existing forms. A skull belonging to *Elephas nomadicus*, molars of *Bos nomadicus*, and some other bones were found on the banks of the Godavari near Paithan. Similarly, a rhinoceros' skull was obtained from the Gutpurba near Gokak, and like deposits are found in the banks, and often the beds, of the upper feeders of the Godavari, Paingunga, and Wardha. These beds are for the most part cemented into a conglomerate by the infiltration of carbonate of lime, and are from 20 to 30 feet in thickness. They correspond with the upper miocene and pliocene when the mammals, such as the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, mastadon, sivatherium, dinotherium, camelopardalis, &c., all of which are more or less represented, were abundant. The fossil shells are of existing types, and these continue without a break up to the present time.

No fossil remains of human beings have been discovered, but that they co-existed is evident from the chipped implements that are often found. At Paithan in the ossiferous gravel an agate flake was discovered, which has every appearance of human manufacture. Of a later date, agate knives, agate cores from which these knives have been chipped off, and numerous forms of artificially-shaped agate implements, have been met with. Near Ragundala, north-west of Paluncha, chipped implements of white quartz of the Abbeville type are found in abundance. Of a still later date, in the surface soil round trees and forests a large number of well-shaped and polished celts and axes and other stone implements have been found. The older of these implements correspond with the paleolithic and the newer with the neolithic types.

A few miles south of Sedasewpet a thin littoral concrete, from 3 to 10 feet thick, is seen, but it contains no fossils.

Production. Coal.

For some time previous to 1871, the existence of coal at Warda and other places in the dominions was well known, but until that year no attempt to explore the country with the view to ascertaining the quantity and quality of the coal was undertaken. In that and subsequent years explorations were made, and the results given below are summarised from a report made upon the subject by Mr. G. F. Heenan, of the Nizam's D.P.W., who was entrusted with the work. In July 1871, a shaft was sunk on the right bank of the Warda two miles west of the town of Rajore, and a seam of coal was met at a depth of sixty feet below the surface, but the seam was found to be very inconsistent in thickness throughout. A second shaft was also sunk with the same results. This is known as the Sasti coal-field. Adjoining it is the Duptulla field, and five or six miles west of the town of Rajore is the Paoni field, which contains the best deposit in the vicinity. It is calculated that the three fields, if worked well, will yield some seven millions of tons of coal. A large quantity of coal was excavated from the shafts of the Rajore and Sasti coal-fields, for the purpose of thoroughly testing its quality, a portion of which having been sent to England was pronounced by competent men there to be but little inferior to Newcastle coal in steam properties, and the tests made of the same coal by the P. and O. Company proved it to be well suited for sea-going purposes. It has also been tried on several of the engines belonging to the G. I. P. Railway, and the drivers were of opinion that the small quantity they consumed was not inferior to any of the Indian coals in present use.

In 1872, the Kamawaram coal-field was explored. It is situated in a wild and desolate region, some miles from the Pahkal Lake. From the borings made, it was estimated that the field would yield about two million tons of coal slightly superior in quality to Sasti coal. In the same year, the Ballapally field, 16 miles to the east of the last, was explored. Wherever the extent of coal was exposed, it was found to be six feet in thickness and of very good quality, but, owing to the great scarcity of water in the vicinity, it is doubtful if the field could ever be successfully worked.

The Singarenni coal-field was discovered, in March 1872, by Mr. W. King of the Geological Survey of India, and he at once reported the existence of coal in that region to H. H. the Nizam's Government, and at the same time strongly recommended that the locality should be tested by borings as he was of opinion that the field would prove a very extensive one.

In October of the same year, Mr. Heenan was ordered by His Highness' Government to proceed to Singarenni and closely examine and test by borings all that district referred to by Mr. King in his report, and to ascertain as accurately as possible the extent of the field. In the latter part of November, he and his staff arrived at the site of operations, when work was immediately commenced. This outlier of plant-bearing rocks has been designated by Mr. King "the Singarenni field," owing to the village of that name being the largest in the neighbourhood. It is situated between the parallels of 17° 30′ and 17° 40′ north latitude, and 80° 18′ and 80° 26′ east longitude, and lies thirty miles north-north-east of the large town of Kamamett, and thirty-six miles south-east of the Kamawaram field. In this coal-field four very extensive seams exist, extending over an area of several square miles in extent. That portion lying north of the Yellandellapad river is called the Northern Division, and it was the first explored by borings, varying in depth from fifty to two hundred and fifty feet. The upper or King's seam is composed in some places of ten feet of excellent coal, the upper half being hard and compact, breaking with a subconchoidal fracture; the lower portion is, however, somewhat softer, and less close in texture, but far more bituminous. It extends over an area of one and a half square miles; on an average thickness of six feet throughout, and allowing one-third for pillars, &c., there will be (5,500,000) five and-a-half million tons of workable coal. The second and third seams extend over a like area, on an average thickness of three feet each throughout, and will produce (8,500,000) eight and a half million tons of workable coal.

The bottom seam, which is generally met at about one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, was found in many borings to reach the very considerable thickness of thirty-four feet of solid coal, and, judging by the small quantity taken out of the bore-holes, it appears to be of a first-rate quality. Taking together the quantity of coal contained in the four seams within the boundary of the Northern Division, there is a grand total of (19,500,000) nineteen and-a-half million tons of coal of what may be considered a first-class quality, decidedly equal to, if not better than, any coal as yet discovered in India. In the Southern Division the coal measures are more extensive than in the Northern Division, but they do not lie quite so uniformly. Upon its being tested by borings, varying from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in depth, it was found that the upper and middle seams were slightly reduced near the village of Hasarakpali (situated on the western edge of the carboniferous rocks), but that the lower seam was increased to the thickness of fifty-three feet six inches, with but a slight break, at eight feet from the top, composed of black argillaceous shale. Upon a careful examination of the different sections shown by the borings put down in this division of the field, it was estimated that

the coal extended over an area of one and three-quarter square miles, at an average thickness of twenty-five feet throughout, which will give (40,500,000) forty and-a-half million tons of coal, from which deducting one-third for waste (27,000,000), twenty-seven million tons of workable coal remain. To this result must be added the nineteen and-a-half million tons existing in the Northern Division, which will give, in round numbers, a total of (46,500,000) forty-six and-a-half million tons of coal. A considerable quantity of the coal was conveyed to Hyderabad, and several tons have been tested in the Nizam's Workshops. When tried in one of the stationary boilers and in several other ways, it was found to burn freely, and possess very considerable heating powers. Mr. Cruddas, Engineer formerly in charge of Messrs. Nicol and Company's Byculla Iron Works, in Bombay, tested a quantity of it, and the opinion given on the quality of the coal by him was very satisfactory. The sample that was despatched to England was pronounced to be a good average coal, but slightly inferior to most of the coals at present in the English market.

Godavari coal.

Coal was discovered a few years ago on the right bank of the river Godavari by Mr. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The coal found by him consists of a couple of seams, a few inches in thickness, situated in the vicinity of Madawaram, a large village close to the banks of the Godavari, about twenty miles below the town of Budrachellum. The seams met with proved so thin, and the coal of such an inferior quality, that at the time no steps were taken to make a further examination of the neighbourhood.

CHAPTER V.

CENSUS.

A CENSUS of His Highness' Dominions was taken in February 1881 under the rules prescribed by the Government of India for the General Census of the Empire.

The total population of the country was found by this Census to be—

Males	5,002,137
Females	4,843,457
Total ...	9,845,594

The population of the City of Hyderabad was returned at 123,675, which is generally supposed to be rather under the true figure, and of the suburbs, including Secunderabad, 231,287.

The number of towns and villages is in all 20,175.

The number of occupied houses is 1,859,600, and of unoccupied houses 218,424.

The following are the averages according to Census Statement I. :—

Number of persons per square mile	119·06
Number of towns and villages per square mile	0·25
Number of houses per square mile	25·13
Number of persons per occupied house	5·24

The principal caste divisions amongst the Mussulmans are the Shaiks, numbering 484,155, the Saiads 89,909, Moguls 15,423, Pathans 61,437, and those returned under the head "unspecified" 275,005. The total Mahomedan population of the dominions, including that of the capital and suburbs (192,350), is 925,929. The following are the Census totals of the chief divisions of the remaining classes of the population :—Brahmins 259,147, Rajputs 49,883, Bairagis 5,057, Beydars 119,161, Bhois 92,170, Chambars 447,312, Dargis 30,937, Dhangars 482,035, Gaondis or Uparis 30,039, Gaolis 212,608, Gosains 21,395, Gujrathis 3,544, Lingayats 97,836, Jogis 4,371, Lohars 56,128, Kamatis 194,284, Kolis 213,966, Koshtis 79,142, Kunbis 1,658,665, Mangs 315,732, Malis 83,806, Mahars 806,653,

Kumbhars 90,835, Mahalis 102,213, Manbhaos 2,627, Mahrattas 369,636, Marwaris 42,009, Sonars 88,769, Telingas 327,338, Telis 67,564, Waddars 54,833, Banjaras 6,120, Banias 392,184, Bhils 8,470, Gonds 39,513, Koyas 45,300, Lambanis 85,204, Pardis 2,114.

An account of the different castes has already been given in the "Historical and Descriptive Sketch of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions," and need not be repeated here.

The different classes or tenures of land, with their approximate area and population, are shown in the following figures :—

No.	Class of Land.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages.	Houses occupied.	Population.	Remarks.
1	Sarf-i-Khas	5,370	1,443	164,601	693,398	Crown land—the private property of His Highness.
2	Khalsa	52,703	12,633	1,168,546	6,229,877	Government or Dewani lands.
3	Total...	58,073	14,076	1,333,147	6,923,275	
4	Paigah	3,790	1,007	111,773	529,098	Lands granted to the Ameer-i-Khabeer and others in return for the support of troops.
5	Jagir	16,483	4,398	348,010	1,941,209	Lands granted to subjects of His Highness for special services rendered. They pay no revenue to Government beyond uncertain annual sums as nazranas, and these not in every instance, or regularly.
6	Mukhta	3,610	931	47,024	356,816	Lands granted in perpetuity at a fixed rental—a rental always much below the market value.
7	Peshkash	744	252	19,646	95,196	Lands held upon annual payments by large landholders.
	Total...	24,627	6,588	526,453	2,922,319	
8	Grand Total...	82,700	20,664	1,859,600	9,845,594	

CHAPTER VI.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.—COURSE OF LEGISLATURE.

Until recently there have been no regular Legislative enactments. The Mahomedan law was naturally the governing law of the country, except as regards certain relations which were governed by the law affecting the caste of the parties. On the establishment, however, of a regular constitution, and Courts of justice, general rules and directions had to be issued, regulating the action of the Courts and of the persons having resort to them. These rules and directions used to be issued in the form of general circulars by the Minister, who, as the head of the executive, was, by the system then prevailing, the source from which all such matters were promulgated. In time the circulars became voluminous, and sometimes conflicting. Hence the late Minister considered it desirable to arrange for a consolidation of the existing orders and the enactment of new laws giving effect to this policy. One of the first measures of the present Minister's administration was to appoint *pro tem.* a Committee, consisting of the Judicial Secretary, the Chief Justice and some other Judges of the High Court, to draft legislative measures, on the lines, so far as practicable, of the laws in force in British India. Further, to give greater weight and stability to the consolidated laws and Regulations that were to be issued, His Highness was pleased to approve the arrangement that important Bills should receive the sanction of His Highness in the Council of State.

No previous enactments.

General circulars.

The Council of State has accordingly been constituted a Legislative Council, and now no Laws or Regulations are issued until they have passed through the Council and been sanctioned by His Highness.

Council of State.

Since the constitution of the Council rules for the licensing and control of Rohillas have been passed, and the following are now in course of consideration :—

Work done by Council of State.

Limitation Bill.

Civil Procedure Code Bill.

A Bill for levy of Local Funds.

A Bill for the modification of the Customs Tariff.

SECTION II.—POLICE.

Former system of Police administration in districts.

Until within comparatively recent years, a Police administration conducted on a sound basis was unknown in His Highness' Dominions. In the districts police work was performed by the Irregular troops, the Sibandi peons, the Nizamats and village servants. In the Marhatwari districts, for instance, the detection and apprehension of offenders was a work assigned to the Ramosis and Jaglias; in Kanara districts, to the Setsendis and Talaris, and in Telingana to Mannewars and Mazkuris. When any serious crimes were committed, such as dacoity, &c., these men called in the assistance of the troops, which were stationed in a greater or less number in each Taluka, on whom devolved the duty of pursuing and arresting offenders. When the offenders escaped undetected, the value of the stolen property was recovered not only from the village watchmen, but also from Zamindars as well as from the inhabitants of the village by levy of a cess. In the trial of the accused, and in bringing home the charges against them, all kind of threats and torture were used. It frequently happened that innocent persons underwent this cruel treatment and obtained freedom only by paying a large sum of money. The Pargana Naibs were armed with complete authority to arrest, liberate or otherwise punish these unhappy people. The village servants, in return for police duties performed by them, held lands free of assessment and received a share of the yield from the villagers. The Sibandi peons were generally paid Rs. 3 a month from the land revenue of the village.

Police administration in the City.

In the City of Hyderabad, however, a Kotwal enjoying a high position and looked upon with very great respect, or fear, had always been appointed from an early period, and he had under him a police force composed of various nationalities and including a number of detectives. He had full power to administer personal chastisement to criminals, and when the first beginning was made towards regulating the business of the different State departments by definite rules and laws, he was invested with judicial authority in addition to his executive functions. A law officer was consequently appointed to assist in the office of the Kotwal who passed sentences on offenders in accordance with the wishes of the latter officer. In 1271 Fasli the total Police force under the control of the Kotwal, composed, as it was, of Arabs, Kandharis, Sikhs, Barkandazes and Harkaras, amounted to 1,524 men on foot and 136 mounted, and cost Rs. 82,346 for its maintenance.

Appointment of Zilladars.

In consequence of the Rohillas perpetrating dacoities, robberies and riots throughout the districts, new officers called Zilladars were appointed for the suppression of these dangerous crimes, and for the apprehension of those concerned in them. The Irregular troops comprised of

Rohillas, Arabs, Sikhs, Sowars, Linemen, Sibandi peons, Nizamats, &c., were placed under the orders of these Zilladars, who, as soon as they heard of any tumult or rising in any locality on the part of Afghans or other turbulent classes, would repair to the spot with the forces under their command and capture the offenders. This military police proved useful for some time in giving peace and security to the country. The duties of a Zilladar were either entrusted to the Talukdar, or special men were nominated for that purpose, and a committee was appointed at head-quarters to supervise and direct their work.

Formation of regular Police Force.

When the Restored Districts, comprising Raichur, Lingsugur, Naldrug and Shorapur, were made over to His Highness' Government in 1271 Fasli, the Police arrangements existing there under the British regime were continued till 1275 Fasli, when the Police administration of the entire Divani territory was totally recast. A separate police force was appointed in the city and its suburbs, and in each of the districts into which the country was divided. There were at first fourteen such districts, to which two new ones were afterwards added, and each was placed under the control of a Muhtamim or Superintendent, who was assisted by the undermentioned staff of men :—

One Amin, or Inspector of each Taluka.
One Jemadar, or Chief Constable for each Thana or Station.
One Dufadar, or Head Constable for each Chowkee or post.
Eight men for each Thana.
Six men for each Chowkee.

A Jemadar or Dufadar and 13 men, one of whom at least was able to read and write, constituted what was called a *Jowk* or guard. The Muhtamims were ranked under three classes and the Amins under five, their salaries being fixed as follows :—

	Rs.
Muhtamim, 1st Class, salary	200
„ 2nd „ „	170
„ 3rd „ „	140
Horse allowance to each Muhtamim	25
Amins, 1st Class, salary	100
„ 2nd „ „	90
„ 3rd „ „	80
„ 4th „ „	70
„ 5th „ „	60
Horse allowance to each Amin	20

All Jemadars enjoyed the same rank among themselves and received a uniform salary of Rs. 15 a month, and an additional sum of Rs. 7 for Pony allowance. The Dufadars similarly were each paid Rs. 10 without any distinction of grade. But the men were divided into two classes, those in the first class drawing Rs. 7 and those in the second class Rs. 6 each. Besides the unmounted police, there

were 25 sowars for each district, consisting of one Jemadar, one Dufadar and 23 men. The number of unmounted men of each district was determined according to the cultivated area and the population of the district. The total number for all districts put together was 3,165 besides 322 sowars.

This new Police force was formed in the Restored Districts out of the force already in existence there, and in other districts out of the Nazamat line, Alighol and other military establishments which used to be retained there, and on its creation the Arabs, Rohillas, Linesmen, Sindhis, Alighols, Rathors, &c., who were stationed in the various towns and villages, were withdrawn and collected at the head-quarters of each district.

Naib Sadr Muhtamims appointed.

In 1277 Fasli, the whole territory was parcelled out into divisions, each division being composed of three districts. For Revenue and Judicial purposes a Sadr Talukdar was appointed over each division, and an officer, called Naib Sadr Muhtamim, for the Police administration.

Separation of Police from Revenue.

Appointment of a Police Secretary.

From the same date the Police Department was separated from the Revenue Department, and the former placed under the supervision of a Sadr Muhtamim, who had his office in the City, and who, besides holding the post from which he derived his name, also acted as Secretary to Government in the Police Department.

Powers of Police Officers.

At the time of the separation referred to between the Police and Revenue, officers of the former Department were invested with the following powers as regards investigating and punishing offences committed by members of the Police Force :—

Offices.	Jurisdiction.	
	Fine.	Imprisonment.
	Rs.	
Sadr Muhtamim of Division	300	One year's rigorous.
Muhtamim of District...	150	Six months' do.
Amin of Taluka	25	One month's do.

Appeals from the decisions of Police Officers.

Appeals from the decisions of Police Officers above enumerated lay with the officer next above him in point of rank, and appeals from the Sadr Muhtamim were preferable in the Sadr Adalat. All offences not falling within the jurisdiction of the Sadr Muhtamim were tried by the Faujdari Adaulat. The Sadr Muhtamim, in addition to the powers above set forth, had the right of appointing, dismissing, transferring, fining, suspending, or granting leave of absence to any member of the Police force under him.

When, for the better administration of His Highness' Dominions, four Sadr-ul-Mahams or Ministers selected from the nobility of Hyderabad were appointed at the head of each principal department of the State, a special Minister for the Police Department was one of the number. His jurisdiction extended over (1) the Hyderabad City Police, (2) the Suburban Police, (3) the Divani Police, and (4) the Sarfikhas Police. His office establishment consisted of an experienced Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and a subordinate staff, sufficient to carry on correspondence and despatch business. He was competent to suspend any Police officer or servant, from the Naib Muhtamim down to the Amin, to inflict any other punishment on every member of the force excepting the higher officers, and to hear appeals against any officer subordinate to him. In the year 1287 Hijri, the joint office of Secretary and Sadr Muhtamim of the District Police having been abolished, the office of Secretary to Government in the Police Department was amalgamated with that of Secretary to Government, Judicial Department. The designation of "Naib Sadr Muhtamim" was also changed into that of "Sadr Muhtamim," the officers so styled receiving an increase of Rs. 100 each in their salaries, thus bringing up their monthly emoluments to Rs. 550, including horse and travelling allowance. The authority previously exercised by the "Sadr Muhtamims" of Districts was vested in the "Sadr Muhtamims of Divisions," and the "Muhtamims of Districts" were clothed with the powers formerly assigned to the "Naib Sadr Muhtamims." The following table gives the extant jurisdiction of each of these officers, as thus revised :—

Appointment of the Police Sadr-ul-Maham.

Police Secretariat amalgamated with Judicial.

Powers of Police Officers.

Offices.	Jurisdiction.	
	Fine.	Imprisonment.
	Rs.	
Sadr Muhtamim...	300	One year's rigorous.
Naib Sadr Muhtamim...	150	Six months' do.
District Muhtamim	50	Two months' do.
Amin	25	One month's do.

It was provided, however, that any punishment awarded by the Muhtamims or Amins should be effective only so far as it may be confined to fines within their jurisdiction ; fines in excess of it, or imprisonment, or dismissal requiring the ulterior confirmation of the Sadr Muhtamim, who had, besides this controlling power, the right of appointing, transferring, or dismissing the Bargeers and of selecting or rejecting remounts.

In process of time, all cases of a criminal nature were transferred to the Courts of Law, and the Police Officers were only empowered to punish for such offences as were committed against the Departmental rules and regulations. All other cases were required to be committed for trial to the District Courts.

Judicial powers withdrawn.

The arrangement of having a Sadr-ul-Maham subordinate to the Madar-ul-Maham was found defective by the late Sir Salar Jung, and after mature consideration, the office was abolished and that of Muin-ul-Maham created instead.

The offices of Sadr Muhtamims have also been abolished, and in place of them Colonel Ludlow has been appointed Inspector-General of Police. His head-quarters are at Hyderabad, and he has been provided with two Assistants. The Inspector-General and one Assistant are required to make tours of inspection, together or separately, for eight months in the year, either consecutively or at intervals, and after making a thorough inspection of the Police work in His Highness' territory, and mastering all details, to submit for the orders of the Minister matters which they are not competent to deal with.

Further changes.

Appointment of Inspector-General.

It has been found that by this arrangement work is disposed of more expeditiously and with greater facility, as there is now but one channel of communication between the Madar-ul-Maham and District Muhtamims, viz., the Inspector-General, instead of two, the Sadr-ul-Maham and Sadr Muhtamim. The arrangement was contemplated by the late Minister, but the opportunity for giving effect to it did not occur till a year after his death.

It has not only facilitated the administration of the Police, but resulted in an annual saving of Rs. 43,343.

With a view of further facilitating the working of the Department, the office of Kotwal of the City Suburbs has been abolished, and his duties entrusted to the Kotwal of the City, who has been allowed two Assistants to enable him to maintain efficient supervision. The result has been satisfactory, but there is still room for improvement. It has effected a saving of Rs. 4,851 per annum.

Amalgamation of City and Suburban Police.

Another important saving in the expenditure of the Department is the reduction of the number of Jemadars. A "Jowk" consisted of 12 sepoys, one writer, one Dufadar, and one Jemadar, divided between two nakas, the writer being in charge of one and the Dufadar of the other. As the duties at these nakas are, on the whole, satisfactorily performed by the writers and Dufadars, Jemadars have been given a small increase of pay, and their jurisdiction

Reduction of Jemadars.

doubled by placing them in charge of 2 "Jowks" or 4 nakas. The result has been a saving of Rs. 1,04,023 per annum.

Recruiting.

Some other minor savings have been effected in the constitution of the force, and as regards recruiting, orders have been issued for vacancies to be filled up by transfers from the Irregular Troops, in order that the latter may be gradually reduced in strength.

Mansabdars.

It has also been decided that those Mansabdars who receive their stipends from the Mansab Department, but are unemployed, should, when found fit for the Police Department, be instructed in Police duties, and be appointed after examination to existing vacancies. Several Mansabdars have already been so appointed as Amins. A small increase has been given to these men in addition to their mansab as an encouragement; thus, a Mansabdar who received Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 60. The Government, by this arrangement, saves Rs. 40 or Rs. 50, and the Mansabdar is quite satisfied.

Difficulties in working the system.

The separation of the Police from the Judicial branch of the Revenue Department, notwithstanding all the reforms introduced into the system of the Police Administration, was not attended with that success which was reasonably anticipated from it. It left the Police Department distinct in itself and subject to the sole control and dependent for its successful working on the sole exertions of its own officers, relieving the District Magisterial Authorities of all concern, interest or responsibility in the well-being of the Department, and thus depriving the Department of that moral support which it would enjoy from their supervision over it. The Village Police could not but remain under the Magisterial authorities, and there was therefore a want of cohesion between the two bodies. The late Sir Salar Jung, consequently, thought that the Village Police ought to be linked with the Regular Police, and the latter, as regards the preservation of peace and the detection of crime, subordinated entirely to the Magisterial authorities, and his views were in the main concurred in by Sir Steuart Bayley. His Excellency the Minister, on a consideration of these circumstances, appointed a Committee, consisting of Police, Judicial and Revenue officials, to carefully consider the existing system, and to suggest such alterations and amendments of it as may appear desirable. The Committee finally decided to leave the functions of the Police as at present, but recommended the re-amalgamation of the Police with the Judicial branch of the General Administration on the lines approved of by the late Sir Salar Jung, and to save unnecessary delay and friction, the transfer of the Police Department from the Home Secretary to the Judicial, and the substitution of Divisional Drill Depôt for District Drill Depôt, and the formation of an efficient and well-disciplined reserve

Further changes.

at the capital to meet extraordinary emergencies, and to form the nucleus of a proper Detective Force for His Highness' Dominions. The Committee further submitted a draft of the Rules for defining and regulating the powers and duties of the various officials connected with the Police Department under the new system, which have been sanctioned by Government, and are now in force.

Rules.

As these Rules are of great importance, and for the first time clearly define and distribute the work of the Department, a summary of them is inserted here.

Prime Minister.

The following matters relating to the administration of the Police Department shall come under the immediate control of the Prime Minister, and shall require his formal sanction :—

I. Any expenditure not provided for in the Budget.

II. Any permanent increase to the pay or allowances of any particular grade.

III. The Annual Budget.

IV. Rewards beyond the ordinary sanctioning powers of the Muin-ul-Maham for any special services rendered in Police matters, or for the detection of crime.

V. The special entertainment of any person in any grade above that of Dufadars (inclusive), such entertainments being only permitted on the joint recommendation of the Muin-ul-Maham and the Inspector-General.

VI. Questions of extradition.

VII. All questions touching the interference, where such is absolutely necessary for the general peace of the neighbourhood, of the Regular Police in serious riots in specially-exempted jagirs.

VIII. Original works and repairs beyond the sanctioning powers of the Muin-ul-Maham.

IX. All questions relating to pensions or gratuities.

X. Cases in which punishment beyond the Muin-ul-Maham's powers seems called for.

XI. Leave of Inspector-General of Police and District Superintendent of Police which the Muin-ul-Maham is unable to grant.

Muin-ul-Maham.

The following sections define the powers and general duties of the Muin-ul-Maham and all questions requiring his orders :—

I. All bills requiring the Minister's orders must pass through the Muin-ul-Maham, whose opinion should invariably be recorded thereon.

II. Promotion to the rank of District Superintendent of Police.

III. Subject to the sanction of the Minister, the promotion, punishment and dismissal of District Superintendent of Police on the joint recommendation of the Divisional Commissioner and Inspector-General of Police.

IV. Subject to the exigencies of the Budget, original works of Rs. 500 and under.

V. Subject to the Budget limits, repairs of Rs. 200 and under.

VI. Power to grant rewards in each case to the extent of Rs. 200 for the apprehension of any proclaimed offender or offenders, such rewards not to exceed Rs. 3,000 in the year.

VII. Right to entertain Special Constables to the number of 31 men or two jowks for three months or under, submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Minister.

VIII. Power to fine all Police Officers from the grade of District Superintendent inclusive, to the extent of three months' pay.

IX. Hearing of appeals from the Inspector-General of Police.

X. Sanctioning of the annual expenditure on account of uniform, accoutrements, arms, &c.

XI. In special cases the Muin-ul-Maham shall have the power of promoting any man in the Force to any grade for distinguished services either of his own motion or on the recommendation of the Inspector-General.

XII. Where difference of opinion on any Police matter may arise between the Judicial Authorities and the Inspector-General of Police, the right of appeal shall lie to the Muin-ul-Maham.

XIII. Power to grant casual leave to the extent of 15 days to the Inspector-General of Police and District Superintendent of Police.

The Muin-ul-Maham shall also forward weekly statements of his work for the information of His Excellency the Minister.

Secretary.

The duties of the Secretary will be—

I. The submission to His Excellency of papers bearing the Muin-ul-Maham's opinion thereon for final orders.

II. The preparation of notes on any special question of general importance requiring His Excellency's orders.

III. To carefully watch that expenditure is kept within the Budget heads.

IV. The disposal of all the usual routine office work, such as the completion of the files, which will be carried out under his orders.

V. He shall have sole control over the arrangements of his own office, such as the appointments, transfer and the selection of office hands, but in cases of dismissal persons drawing above Rs. 50 can prefer an appeal to the Muin-ul-Maham.

VI. He shall be held responsible for any irregularity committed in his office, and he shall see that the files of the cases prepared for the Minister or Muin-ul-Maham are correct, and rules and regulations are properly quoted. He shall be assistant to the Muin-ul-Maham.

Duties and powers of the Inspector-General of Police.

The duties and powers of the Inspector-General of Police will be—

I. To deal with the drill, discipline, equipment, and internal organization of the Force.

II. To submit the accounts of the Department for audit, &c.

III. To tabulate, compare and receive the crime, promotion, punishment and other returns of all districts.

IV. Subject to the financial control of Government, to regulate the dress, arms, drill and strength of the Force.

V. To constantly inspect the men and examine the Crime Registers kept up in districts.

VI. To issue orders through the Subadars in cases of organized crime, such as dacoity, organized conspiracy, forgery of stamps, &c., where special detective agency is necessary, or where the operations of the organized gangs extend over more than one division, and in which the extent of the operations render the Police of any one locality inadequate to cope with the crime.

VII. To fine any Police Officer below the rank of District Superintendent of Police Rs. 150.

VIII. To suspend any Officer of the Force.

IX. To transfer District Superintendents of Police from one Division to another in consultation with the Divisional Commissioners concerned.

X. To recommend Police Officers for promotion to the rank of District Superintendent of Police.

XI. To interfere, reporting such action to the Muin-ul-Maham, when satisfied that any particular promotion or entertainment is likely to militate against the efficiency of the Department, or is open to objection on other and good grounds. Such action, however, must only be resorted to in very exceptional cases.

XII. To appoint or promote to any grade in the Force, a privilege which he would in all likelihood hardly ever exercise.

Duties and Powers of the Subadars.

The Subadar's powers and duties will be—

I. To keep himself acquainted with the state of crime in his Division and the Police Administration of the Districts comprising his Division; this he will be able to do by means of the crime returns which the District Officers will submit to him and from his personal observations when on tour in his Division.

II. To transfer District Superintendents of Police from one District to another within one and the same Division.

III. To transfer Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors from one District to another within the same Division.

IV. To punish, suspend, promote or dismiss Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, dismissal being subject to the Inspector-General's concurrence.

V. To grant 3 months' privilege leave, and 12 months' leave on sick certificate, to Amins and Naib Amins; 15 days' casual leave to District Superintendents of Police.

VI. Subject to the exigencies of the Budget, to sanction original works not exceeding Rs. 100, the total for the Division being under Rs. 500.

VII. To sanction, subject to the Budget, repairs not exceeding Rs. 50, the total for the Division being within Rs. 200.

VIII. To fine any Police Officer under the grade of District Superintendent Rs. 100.

Powers and duties of District Magistrate.

The powers and duties of the District Magistrate will be as follows :—

I. To exercise supreme control over the Police of his District in executive matters so far as they relate to crime.

II. To inspect any register of criminal occurrences kept in any Police Station.

III. To transfer, for good and sufficient reason, any case under investigation from one Police Officer to another in the same district, the grounds for such transfer being duly recorded, and such order forming part of the proceedings.

IV. To transfer any Police Officer within his District from one station to another.

V. To promote or transfer within the limits of his own District, suspend, reduce and dismiss Dufadars and Jemadars, dismissal being subject to confirmation by the Divisional Commissioner, but only where difference of opinion exists between him and the District Superintendent of Police.

VI. To inflict fines on all ranks below that of District Superintendent to the extent of Rs. 25.

VII. To sanction, subject to the Budget limits, original works of Rs. 50 and under, the total for the whole District not exceeding Rs. 250 for any one year.

VIII. To sanction repairs on the same terms to the extent of Rs. 25 in each case, the sum total not exceeding Rs. 100 for the whole District.

IX. To grant 3 months' privilege leave, and 12 months' leave on sick certificate, to Dufadars and Jemadars.

X. To submit to the Subadar and the Inspector-General of Police such reports, returns, forms, diaries, &c., as the Inspector-General of Police may from time to time prescribe.

XI. To report to the Inspector-General of Police any point connected with the internal organization of the Police of his District which the District Magistrate may consider calls for reform or notice.

XII. To consider himself the channel of communication between the District Superintendent of Police and the Inspector-General of Police touching the ordinary crime of the District.

Tehsildars.

The ordinary duties of Tehsildars in their Police capacity will be confined to visiting the stations within their jurisdiction, examining the various registers and diaries, and bringing to the notice of the District Superintendent of Police any points appearing to deserve attention. They shall only exercise their Police powers for the purpose of enquiring into crimes when expressly directed to do so by the District Magistrate.

District Superintendent of Police.

The District Superintendent of Police enjoys the following powers :—

I. To entertain Constables of the 2nd class.

II. To punish by fine or 10 days' drill or dismiss Constables of both classes.

III. To promote 2nd-class Constables to 1st class.

IV. To suspend or fine all ranks below him to the extent of Rs. 10.

V. To transfer Constables anywhere within his District.

VI. To grant—

(*a*) three months' privilege leave to Constables of both classes ;

(*b*) six months' leave on sick certificate to Constables of both classes;

(*c*) one month's leave on substitute to Constables of the 2nd class;

(*d*) one month's privilege leave and the same period on sick certificate to Dufadars, Jemadars, and Amins;

(*e*) fifteen days' casual leave to Dufadars and Jemadars.

VII. To entertain the Mohirrirs of his District.

VIII. To appoint, punish or dismiss Bargeers. The right of appointing Bargeers rests with Silladars in the first instance, but in the event of a Silladar failing to exercise the privilege within 15 days of the vacancy occurring, the District Superintendent may fill up the vacancy as he thinks fit.

IX. To transfer Silladars from one Silladari to another within the District. In such transfers the Silladars concerned must be consulted.

X. To pass Silladars' horses and Jemadars' ponies pending the confirmation by the Inspector-General at annual inspection.

XI. To incur expenditure on petty repairs to the extent of Rs. 5, the sum total for the whole District not exceeding Rs. 100 per annum.

Duties of the District Superintendent of Police as regards crimes.

The duties of the District Superintendent of Police under these rules will be as follows :—

I. To communicate in everything relating to the crime of the District directly and solely with the District Magistrate as Head of the District Police.

II. To consider himself the District Magistrate's Assistant so far as the suppression and detection of crime are concerned.

III. To submit to the District Magistrate all reports, diaries, returns, &c., hitherto submitted to the Inspector-General of Police and other authorities.

IV. To communicate, as much as possible, with the District Magistrate in person, thus avoiding all unnecessary correspondence with him.

V. To keep the District Magistrate thoroughly acquainted with everything in any way affecting the crime of the District.

VI. To tabulate and submit to the District Magistrate, in the forms prescribed by the Inspector-General of Police, the crime returns received from the different Amins of the District.

Duties of the District Superintendent of Police in matters connected with the discipline and internal organization of the District Police.

The duties of the District Superintendent of Police under this head will be as follows :—

I. To report direct to the Inspector-General of Police and obtain his orders on all matters touching the drill, discipline, equipment, arms, accoutrements, and internal organization of the District Police.

II. To submit all reports and returns concerning the above subjects, as hitherto, to the Inspector-General of Police.

Duties of Police Officers below the rank of District Superintendent.

These Officers' duties will for the present be in no wise changed so far as the suppression and detection of crime, the apprehension and prosecution of criminals, the preservation of the peace, submission of reports, returns, &c., are concerned. They must, however, clearly understand that hereafter, for all Police purposes, in so far as such relate to crime, they are subordinate to the District Magistrate and his Assistants. They must also use their utmost endeavours to amalgamate themselves as much as possible with the Village Police authorities.

Powers and duties of Amins.

Amins will be entrusted with the following powers, namely :—

I. To fine all ranks below him up to Rs. 5.

II. To transfer Constables of both classes within his Taluk. In the event of the transfer of the same Constable twice within one year being necessary, the Superintendent of Police should be addressed in the matter.

III. To grant casual leave up to 15 days in the year.

IV. To recommend men for promotion to Head Constables and Dufadars.

Dufadars and Jemadars.

I. These officers shall be empowered to transfer men within their ranges from the Thannah to the Chowkee and *vice versa*.

II. To impose two days' extra duty or three days' drill.

III. To grant three days' leave to Constables, no two men being allowed to be absent on such leave from the circle at one and the same time.

Sadr Jemadars.

The powers of Sadr Jemadars shall be the same as those of Jemadars.

Duties of the Village Police.

The chief duties of the Village Police will be—

I. To communicate with the Beat Policeman on his daily visit to the village.

II. To inform the Beat Policeman of any crime or any unusual circumstance that may have occurred in or about the village since the visit of the last Beat Policeman.

III. To watch the movements of all known bad characters in the village.

IV. To communicate at once with the nearest Police Officer on the commission of any crime within or near the village.

V. To watch, on the commission of any offence, for any indication likely to lead to the detection of those concerned in the crime or recovery of lost property.

VI. To assist the Regular Police, whenever called upon to do so, on any Government duty.

Appeal.

One appeal in all cases will be allowed against dismissals, namely, to the District Magistrate from the District Superintendent of Police, and so on in the higher grades. Government, however, trusts that in exercising the right of fining or transferring subordinates great discretion will be shown by officers, as the orders so passed will, to all intents and purposes, be final, and in such cases a hasty order once passed may work considerable hardship.

The radical change introduced by the new system, as detailed in the foregoing abstract of rules, is the association of District Officers with the working of the Police Department. As was to be expected, it has been attended with the best results,

Effect of change.

Talukdars now feeling that they are to a certain extent responsible for the proper working of the Police instead of regarding it as an entirely separate and independent department.

In his report the Inspector-General of Police refers to the change in the following words :—

"There has been a very radical change in the Administration of the Police during the year under review. As formerly constituted, the Police Force formed a distinct department solely subject to the control of its own officers. This position of independence in relation to the District Magistrates deprived the Police of the powerful support of the Talukdars, and at the same time was not unnaturally a source of constant irritation to the District Authorities.

"The Magistrates concerned themselves but little with the crime of their Districts, as they were in no wise responsible for its suppression or detection, and any interference on their part would have been resented by the Police Authorities. The Police on their part lacked that very material assistance which the Talukdars alone possess, and crime consequently often passed undetected, perhaps in some cases unpunished, owing to the friction between the two departments. This state of affairs early attracted the Inspector-General's notice, but until a tour through the Province had been completed, actual steps to bring the Police under the Talukdars' control as regards the suppression and detection of crime were not adopted. Satisfied from practical experience of the districts that this change would be beneficial to the country at large, the change was suggested by the Inspector-General and eventually, in spite of strenuous and strong opposition, carried.

"The measure has been attended with the very best results, the hands of the Police have been strengthened, and at the same time their power of oppression has been lessened from the fact of their being immediately subordinate to the District Officer instead of being independent of him. The reports from all quarters point to the step being the first grand move towards a thorough re-organization of the Police. Of course, in all matters connected with the interior economy, drill, discipline and clothing of the Force, the Police are still under the Inspector-General of Police."

Referring now to the working of the Police during the year under report—

Strength of District Police.

The strength of the District Police remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.* :—

Muhtamims	16
Amins	105
Naib Amins	11
Sadr Jemadars	11
Sowars	387
Constables, Dufadars, &c.	9,555
	10,085

The proportion of Police to population is 1 to 606·5 and to the area about 1 to 7·2 per square mile.

The percentage of Christians is	·03
Do. Mahomedans	78·50
Do. Hindus	21·30

Arms.

Of the whole force, 8,864 men have been provided with muskets, 454 with swords and batons, and 481 with batons only.

Drill.

Respecting the drill of the Force, the Inspector-General reports as follows :—

"In the interior drill has been carried on as hitherto, but the system does not commend itself, the Drill-Instructors being in most cases men unqualified to impart instruction in such wise as to secure efficiency.

"During the year under notice, however, the services of two men, namely, a pensioned Dufadar of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry and a pensioned Havildar of the 1st Madras Pioneers, have been secured, and they have been entrusted with the instruction at head-quarters of the Sowars of the Sarf-i-khas, Nulgunda and Nagar-Kurnool Districts, and the Jemadars and Dufadars of the Sarf-i-khas. So far as the Mounted branch is concerned, the men have made very considerable progress in Drill, and the horses, too, have been more or less trained; in fact I have every hope by the close of the current year to have a really smart body of Mounted Police throughout His Highness' Dominions.

"As regards the Dufadars and Jemadars of Foot undergoing instruction the progress has not been so satisfactory. They have no doubt improved much but not to the extent anticipated. The object in bringing these officers into Head-quarters was to secure their receiving such instruction as would admit of their drilling the men of their respective '*Jowks*,' but many of them will never be able to accomplish this, the simple truth being that they have commenced too late in life. The Police Force are supposed these many years to have been regularly drilled. The instruction, however, they received was a farce, and all we can now do with them is

to make them as efficient as men of their years are ever likely to be, taking care in future to never promote a man unable to drill a squad."

1,775 men are able to read and write.

2,952 are reported to be under education, but probably their education is more nominal than anything else.

Taken as a whole, the *personnel* of the Police is not so good as it should be.

Personnel of Police.

Men who, by reason of age, are past all active work are still retained in the ranks, and others were enlisted in previous years not for their fitness for service, but because they were regarded as possessing a sort of hereditary right to service in the Police.

The Inspector-General made a lengthened tour in the year under review, and reported very unfavorably on the Police of some Districts, and especially on the Mounted Police, which proves the necessity of having an officer of experience to make annual inspections.

Changes in the Force.

The changes in the Force during the year were ;—

Discharged without pension and gratuity and dismissed during the year	223
Resigned	44
Died	222
Deserted	89
Percentage of discharges and dismissal to total strength.	2·3
Percentage of resignations	·4

No system has yet been introduced of granting pensions or gratuities to Constables unfit for duty.

Distribution.

The distribution of the force during the year was as follows :—

On duty in districts	8,127
At Lock-ups and Treasuries and as escorts to prisoners and Treasure	1,183
Guards at Central and District Jails	245
Total	9,555

Faulty registration of crime.

The registration of crime is still evidently very defective, and the figures on this head cannot be accepted as reliable.

The Inspector-General in reviewing the figures says:—" It is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the figures shown are very inaccurate ; for example, it is absurd to suppose that not a single case of theft occurred in the Raichore and Medak Districts during the years 1293 and 1294 Fasli, or that the Raichore, Bidar, Indur, and Elgundal districts were free from robbery during the same year."

Such being the case, the value of the returns is completely vitiated, and Government can only hope that during the current year the Inspector-General will be able to adopt such measures as will ensure greater accuracy in the future.

Reported cases.

The figures, such as they are, show that in all 7,098 cases were reported in 1294 Fasli as against 6,829 in the preceding year, the details being :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	392	259
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person... ...	1,232	932
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only	878	1,023
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against person	924	692
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property	2,382	2,156
CLASS VI.—Offences not otherwise specified	1,021	2,036
Total...	6,829	7,098

These figures embrace the following offences :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Murder	119	109
Dacoity	96	117
Highway Robbery	142	112
Robbery	182	221
Cattle Theft	630	636
Theft	1,363	1,156
Total...	2,532	2,351

Of the 109 murders reported, 17 were in connection with Thuggee, 5 dacoity, 11 highway robbery, 16 poisoning, and 60 from other motives.

Serious Crime.

Dacoities increased from 96 to 117, and robberies from 182 to 221. Highway robberies decreased from 142 to 112. Under dacoity and robbery there was a serious accession of crime, chiefly in the Parbhani, Nagur-Kurnool and Indur Districts.

In the latter district particularly dacoity was rife, there having been 50 cases as against 29 in the preceding year. The Inspector-General reports that "the Police eventually succeeded in putting this crime down, and the Detective Police have since received information which justifies our entertaining the hope that some of the gangs that spread such terror through the country will eventually be brought to justice."

It is to be hoped that these expectations may be fulfilled, as up to the present there can be no doubt that the Police have not effectually coped with the dacoits, and in the districts named there has been an abnormal amount of crime. One great difficulty in the way of the Police is the protection the dacoits receive from persons living in Jagir villages in which the Government Police have no jurisdiction. These Jagirs are so intermixed with the Khalsa villages that after committing a crime the dacoits find no difficulty in taking refuge in them, and in many instances the District Police receive no assistance from the local Jagir authorities.

Obstructions by Jagirdas.

In contradistinction to this indifference, or concealed opposition, to the District Police, it may be noticed here that a very important arrest was lately made of a large gang of dacoits in the Jagir of the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra on the borders of the Indur District. The men were at once made over by the Nawab's Talukdar to the District Police, and it is expected that several cases will be proved against them. The arrests were considered to be so important that Colonel Henderson, C.S.I., of the Thuggee Department, acknowledged, through the Resident, the services of the Nawab's officials on this occasion.

Arrests in Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra's Districts.

The detective work of the year under report, as compared with 1293 Fasli, is shown in the following figures :—

Results of working.

	2993 F.	1294 F.
Number of cases investigated	6,829	7,098
Do. traced	5,045	6,193
Do. in which conviction was made	4,822	5,379
Percentage of cases traced to those investigated	73·8	87·2
Percentage of convictions to cases traced	95·4	86·8
Do. do. investigated	70·6	75·7
Number of persons arrested	15,004	15,261
Do. actually put on trial before Adawlut ...	14,283	12,212
Number of persons convicted	5,255	4,235
Percentage of conviction to arrests	35.2	27·8
Do. of persons actually put on trial before Adawlut to arrests	95·1	80·02
Estimated value of property stolen or robbed ... ...Rs.	3,76,424	3,90,689
Do. do. recovered	1,45,779	1,20,043
Percentage of recovery	38·7	30·7
The number of non-cognizable cases traced...	550	408
Number of persons arrested	759	643

The Inspector-General's comment on these figures is :—

"As regards the number of cases traced and cases in which convictions were obtained, the "results of the year under report were, the Inspector-General considers, satisfactory. It is, of "course, absurd to suppose that last year's figure of percentage of convictions to cases traced, to

"wit, 95·4, can be correct ; in fact, this year's percentage of 86·8 is in all likelihood considerably "higher than it should be."

When the Inspector-General cannot trust the figures of his own department, it would be useless for Government to make any comment on the results they reveal, further than impressing on all officers concerned with the preparation of the returns the necessity of greater accuracy in future.

Hasty arrests.

The number of arrests compared with the number of persons actually put on trial is discreditable to the Police. It is, however, receiving the attention of the Inspector-General, who writes in regard to it :— "There is no question whatever the Police of His Highness' Dominions made a "very large number of most unnecessary arrests, and the sooner this is put a "stop to the better, as beyond doubt the Police wield this terrible power for "nefarious purposes."

Stolen property.

The estimated value of property stolen was Rs. 3,90,689, of which Rs. 1,20,043, or 30·7, was recovered. Considering the difficulties the Police have to contend with in consequence of the independent jurisdiction of Jagirdars, already referred to, this result is not on the whole unsatisfactory.

Detective Police.

During the year under report steps have been taken to constitute a specially trained detective force. The men are selected from the Police ranks, but are specially reserved for detective duties. Thirty-six men and four officers were thus employed during the year.

City and Suburban Police.

The City and Suburban Police is, as already stated, under the command of the Kotwal, who has two assistants.

Total Strength.

The total strength of the Force is as follows :—

Superior Officers	3
Muhtamims	2
Sadr Amins	10
Amins	27
Naib Amins	3
Sowars	49
Constables of all grades	2,830
Arabs	128
Miscellaneous servants	64
Total...	3,116

Total Cost.

The total cost of these Police amounted, in the year under report, to Rs. 3,82,690-6-9 as against Rs. 4,44,186-1-6 in 1293 Fasli, but the latter year comprised 14 months.

Changes.

The following changes took place in the Force during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Men resigned	67	98
Dismissed	262	371
Died	133	103
Deserted, &c.	18	4
	480	576

No explanation has been afforded of the greater number of changes in the Force, but whatever the cause may have been, the following figures appear to show that the result has been to substitute many Hindus for Mahomedans, the constitution of the Force as regards caste being as follows :—

Castes.

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Mahomedans	2,845	2,581
Hindus...	399	536
Parsis	1	1
Christians	...	...
Percentage of Mahomedans	87·6	83·3
Do. of Hindus	12·2	16·9

In a city like Hyderabad, containing a powerful and turbulent class of Arabs and Rohillas, it is necessary to have a large preponderance of Mahomedans in the Police Force ; but hitherto the number of Hindu constables has been less than it should be, and the increase of 137 as shown by the above figures is a wise measure on the part of the Kotwal.

Offences reported.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 1,036 as against 930 in 1293 Fasli, being an increase of 10·2 per cent., and considering that 1293 Fasli was composed of 14 months, the difference is in reality still greater. An analysis of the returns shows, however, that the increase is entirely in minor offences, and that in serious offences there is a very satisfactory decrease.

The figures under this head are as follows :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	47	41
Class II.—Serious offences against the person	224	175
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	88	52
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person	3	198
Class V.—Minor offences against property	442	457
Class VI.—Offences not otherwise specified	106	113
	930	1,036
Deduct Cases affecting the public convenience...		1
Total.....	*930	10,35

* The total of these cases comes actually to 910, and there is evidently some mistake about 20 cases which cannot now be accounted for.

These offences were divided between the city and suburbs as follows :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
City	402	515
Suburbs	528	520
	930	1,035

Classification of offences.

In Class I., Offences against the State and public tranquillity, there is a decrease of 6 cases, or 12·7 per cent. In riots, or offences against the public tranquillity, there is a more marked improvement, there having been only 9 such cases as against 38 in the preceding year. The Police are to be congratulated on this result. In Class II., Serious offences against persons, there is a decrease of 49 cases, or 21·8 per cent. There were only 7 murders as against 27 in the preceding year. In 1293 Fasli 8 murders were committed by Thugs, while in the year under report none were committed. Similarly there were 19 murders by poison in 1293 Fasli against only 3 in the year under report. In Class III., Serious offences against the person and property, there is a decrease of 36 cases, or 40·9 per cent. In Class IV., Minor offences against persons, there is an increase from 3 to 198, of which no explanation has been afforded by the Kotwal. The increase occurs under the following heads :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Causing hurt	...	117
Hurt by giving undue provocation.....	...	35
Unlawful obstruction and confinement.....	2	8
Endangering life.....	1	25
Exacting labour by force.....	...	13
	3	198

It would seem from these figures that there must have been some error in the classification, or return of offences in 1293 Fasli, as it is impossible to believe that there were no cases of hurt in that year.

In Class VI., Offences not otherwise specified, there is only a slight increase of 7 cases, but there should really be a decrease of 12 cases, as 19 cases of accidental death have been wrongly included in the return.

Result of working.

The following statement shows the success which attended the Police enquiries in reported cases :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Cases reported	930	1,036
Cases in which arrests were made	878	971
Cases in which convictions were obtained ...	878	626
Percentage of arrests	92.2	93·7
Percentage of convictions on arrests	100	64·4

The comparison with the figures for 1293 Fasli is of little value, as it is impossible to believe that in that year the whole of the cases committed for trial were successfully prosecuted to conviction. The figures in this respect for 1294 Fasli are apparently more correct, 64·4 per cent. representing a fair average of police working. The fact, however, that out of the total number of cases reported 93·7 arrests were made indicates something faulty in the registration of crime, as it cannot be supposed that in a city like Hyderabad, which offers special facilities for offenders to conceal themselves, the Police were so effective in dealing with the whole of the crime committed.

Arrests, &c.

The following figures show the number of persons arrested and brought to trial, and the value of property stolen and recovered :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.
Number of persons arrested	1,461	1,556
Committed for trial	1,442	1,511
Convicted	475	538
Percentage of persons arrested	99·7	97·1
Percentage of persons convicted of those arrested	32.3	34.5
Percentage of persons convicted of those committed.	32·9	35·6
Cases in which property was stolen	507	450
Cases in which property was recovered	383	371
Value of property stolen	Rs. 79,668-7-1	92,213-7-3
Value of property recovered	Rs. 32,999-3-0	41,338-11-3
Percentage of property recovered	41·4	44·8

In this statement again the percentage of persons arrested is suspiciously high, and must be accepted with considerable reserve.

Stolen property.

The value of property reported to be stolen increased from Rs. 79,668-7-1 in 1293 Fasli to Rs. 92,213-7-3 in the year under report, but the recoveries show more than a corresponding increase, being 41·4 and 44·8 per cent., respectively.

SECTION III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

Previous absence of Courts of Law.

During the first quarter of the present century the Courts of Justice were in as great a state of confusion as was the case in every other department. In the districts there were no regular Courts whatsoever, and merchants and traders provided for their own protection by maintaining bands of Arabs and of Rohillas. When a creditor wished to enforce payment of his debt, his action was very summary. He needed no decree, but himself, by means of his armed followers, attached the debtor's house, and if his claim was not satisfied by the property he found, he proceeded to inflict

such punishment as he thought fit. A special force was entertained for the suppression of murder and dacoity, and persons suspected of these crimes were arrested, fined and then released. The guilt or innocence of the parties was a matter of secondary consideration. Those who had no money were sent to jail, where they languished for years without trial, and a wealthy individual could do pretty nearly what he liked with impunity. In the city the Kotwal was invested with almost supreme power, and frequently exercised it in a wrong way. The Minister was regarded as the head of the judicial system, such as it was, and his were the only orders which were regarded with any amount of respect.

Measures first introduced.

In 1821 the then Prime Minister established a Court in the city, named the Adalat-i-Dewani, for the disposal of civil cases. The name of this Court was afterwards changed to that of the Superior Civil Court (Adalat-i-Dewani Buzurg), but it must not be supposed that it possessed an independent authority, for appeals from its decisions lay to the Minister. In 1838 a Court was established in the city for the trial of criminal cases, but it remained in the same state of dependence upon the Minister. In fact, it would have been useless to invest the Courts with independent authority, because the people would not have respected their decrees. In 1845 the first step was made towards establishing Courts of Justice in the districts, and Munsiffs and District Judges were appointed. The Courts were prohibited from enforcing a higher rate of interest than one per cent., the punishment of cutting off hands was abolished, and the rite of Suttee was prohibited. An office was also founded in the Prime Minister's palace for the receipt of petitions, which in the course of a short time became so popular that it developed into the Court of Small Causes. There was at this time no regulated procedure for the Court; no difference was observed between civil and criminal cases, and the Prime Minister was in reality the Judge in every important case.

Sir Salar Jung's first reforms.

In 1853 the late Sir Salar Jung was appointed Minister, and he at once turned his attention to the reforms so greatly needed. The first change introduced was the establishment in the city of the so-called King's Court with power to pass independent judgments, except in cases of capital punishment and imprisonment for life, which sentences were subject to confirmation by the Minister. The power of the City Kotwal was at the same time greatly reduced, and measures were adopted for bringing accused persons to a speedy trial. The introduction of the Zillahbundi, or District System, enabled the Minister to establish a series of District Courts with appeals lying from the subordinate to the higher Courts. These officers were entrusted with civil as well as criminal powers, and appeals from them lay to the

Minister, and were disposed of by him through his Judicial Secretary, who was at the head of a specially organized department. In 1864 the Resident was invested with judicial powers over Europeans and others residing in the Residency limits. In 1869 a Judicial Minister was placed at the head of the Judicial Department, and in 1872 the first step was taken towards the establishment at Hyderabad of a Central, or High Court, competent to dispose of appeals from the District authorities. This Court was presided over by one superior and four minor Judges. In 1874 an order was passed making the decisions of the Appellate Court final, but, owing to the refusal of the public to accept such decisions, this order was never fully carried into effect, and other reasons necessitated the repeated interference of the Prime Minister in the Judicial Department. In civil cases appeals from the High Court were allowed to the Minister in suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value.

As regards the city, the High Court was invested with original powers in criminal complaints, and a City Magistrate was appointed with Magisterial powers up to 3 years' imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine.

Rules prescribed.

In 1875 rules and regulations for the working of the Judicial Department were framed, and in 1876 a Suburban Court was established for the trial and disposal of cases. All these changes involved a considerable amount of expenditure, which in 1878 amounted to Rs. 5,61,316, or six times as much as it had been twenty years before. To meet this expenditure there was only a very incomplete and defective Stamp Act. Still further reforms, however, were in contemplation, and a regular scheme was devised for the separation of the civil and criminal functions of the District officials, but just at the time when it was proposed to introduce the scheme the death of the late Minister occurred, and for some time it remained in abeyance.

His Highness' intentions.

When His Highness the Nizam assumed the reins of Government in 1884, he announced his intention to carry out the late Minister's scheme and to thoroughly reorganize the whole judicial system of the country. During the last two years it has been the endeavour of His Highness' Government to redeem this pledge, and the following brief resumé will show what has been done :—

Powers of Courts.

When the present Minister assumed office, criminal and civil powers were exercised by the District officials. The Lower Courts were those of the Naib Tahsildars with small original powers, and the other District officials were invested with powers increasing in extent. Appeals from the Lower Courts were heard by the 1st Taluqdars, and the Sadr Taluqdars held the highest civil and criminal jurisdiction in the divisions. They heard appeals from the Courts immediately subordinate to them, and exercised original criminal powers to the

extent of 10 years' imprisonment and Rs. 4,000 fine. Superior to these Courts was the High Court in Hyderabad, which had been instituted by the late Minister as far back as 1872. The powers of this Court, however, were by no means similar to those exercised by the High Courts in British Presidencies. The Minister, through his Judicial Secretary, was in reality the head of the Judicial Department. He was the ultimate authority to whom references were made, and by whom orders were passed, and in all miscellaneous matters he was the Appellate authority. The High Court possessed no powers of revision or of supervision, nor indeed did it possess authority to lay down rules of conduct for the guidance of the Lower Courts. The first change introduced by the present Government has been to invest the High Court with the powers thus previously exercised by the Minister and to make it, in reality as well as in name, the Supreme Court of Judicature in His Highness' dominions.

Separate Judicial Department.

The first task which devolved upon the thus reconstituted High Court was a reform in the judicial system of the districts, and it was deemed advisable to commence operations in that division, in which, of late years, there has been most material progress made. In the Western, or Aurungabad Division, the circumstances were such as to make a change more necessary than elsewhere. Not only is this portion of His Highness' dominions the most advanced in civilization, but the effect of the Revenue Settlement has been to enhance the value of land, and by thus giving an increase to the pecuniary transactions, the civil work devolving upon the Revenue Officers was found by them to be too onerous. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to commence in this Division a separation of the Civil and Revenue functions, and a scheme based on the plan decided upon by the late Minister for the establishment of separate Civil Courts, was drawn up by the High Court, and eventually received the sanction of Government. The introduction of this scheme was entrusted to Mr. Ikbal Ali, one of the Judges of the High Court, early in the year 1885, and in a very short time the new Courts were in working order. The scheme consists of 14 Munsiffs, 4 District and one Divisional Judge. The Munsiffs and District Judges exercise civil powers only, and the Divisional Judge is also the appellate authority in criminal cases for appeals against the decisions of the Taluqdars. It had been the intention of the late Sir Salar Jung to introduce this scheme throughout the whole dominions, but after much consideration the present Minister resolved to introduce it as an experimental measure in the Western Division only, and eventually, if desirable, to extend it to the other Divisions with such modifications as experience may find to be required. As a matter of fact, the experience of the last eight months has shown that certain modifications are necessary, especially as regards increasing the work

of the different Courts. Proposals have been submitted to the Government on this subject by Mr. Mehdi Hassan, the Chief Justice of the High Court, and are now under consideration. The principal points to be considered are :—(1) the effect of these new Courts on the agriculturists; (2) a reduction in the number of the Courts so as to ensure sufficient work for each, without at the same time unduly enlarging the areas of jurisdiction so as to put the public to inconvenience. As regards the first point, the Chief Justice is of opinion that the new Courts exercise no more injurious effect upon the agriculturists than is the case under the old system elsewhere. He maintains that there is no disproportionate increase in the number of suits filed, and an actual decrease in number of applications for execution of decrees in the Western Division, where matters in this respect are on exactly the same footing as elsewhere. Further, whereas in the Western Division the suits for money alone exceed in number the whole of the suits of a similar nature brought in the three other Divisions the converse is the case as regards suits for arable land, the aggregate number of suits of this nature in the other Divisions being more than three times as great, as that in the Western Division; and as regards suits against agriculturists generally, the number filed in the Western Division is in no way proportionately greater than the number filed against the same class elsewhere. The working of these Courts is being closely watched by Government, and after they have been tried for a little longer, it will be possible to come to a decision as to the effect they have on the agricultural classes. In the meantime there is nothing in the returns for the year under report to lead to an opinion contrary to that of the Chief Justice. It is, however, under consideration whether, in order to minimize the possibility of any hardship, it will not be advisable to entrust the execution of decrees against agriculturists to the Revenue Officers. As regards the second question, the report of the Chief Justice shows clearly that in some Courts the work is too light, and in none, with the exception of the Divisional Judge, is it sufficient to occupy the whole time of the officer presiding. The Government have therefore decided to introduce a mixed system as recommended by the Chief Justice, under which Civil Judicial Officers will be retained only in those talukas where the work is sufficient, whilst in the others the civil cases will be heard, as heretofore, by the Revenue Officials in the ordinary course.

Code of Procedure.

The next subject to which the attention of the High Court was directed was the want of a Code of Procedure, together with certain other Rules and Regulations necessary for the better administration of justice. These have been drawn up, and were before the Council of State at the end of the year. The powers of supervision which were entrusted to the High Court have been satisfactorily exercised. Arrangements have

been made for the preparation of periodical returns, and errors of procedure in the Lower Courts have been checked. The duty of supervision has been carried on not only by the Judges of the High Court, but also by the District and Divisional Courts. In this way during the year the Divisional authorities have inspected 50 out of 238 Courts, some of them more than once. The Divisional Judge of the Western Division has inspected 18 Courts, and the Judges of the High Court have themselves personally inspected the five City Courts and the Divisional and District Courts at Gulberga. It is trusted that in future this important duty will in no way be neglected, and that the whole of the Courts will, during the year, be regularly inspected by the District and Divisional authorities.

Language of Courts.

Following out the policy of the late Minister, the use of the Persian language in the different Courts has been discontinued, and effective steps have been taken for the substitution of Urdu in its place. This language, however, is not the established and universally spoken language of the country, and acting on the suggestion of the High Court, the Government have therefore directed that every officer is to pass an examination in one of the vernaculars of the District in which he is employed. These vernaculars are Marathi, Telugu, and Canarese. One year has been allowed for Marathi and two for Telugu. It is intended that in future no one unacquainted with at least a colloquial knowledge of one of the vernaculars, besides a thorough knowledge of Urdu, will be appointed.

Judicial Procedure.

Important reforms were accomplished in the procedure of Courts. In 1293 orders were issued for removing the Limitation bar in respect of complaints of all the offences except adultery; for permitting recovery by decree-holders of their costs of execution from judgment-debtors; and for rendering compulsory the disposal by the Full Bench of the High Court of cases in which the punishment of death may be proposed to be awarded. In 1294 orders were issued for providing prison accommodation in the districts for civil debtors, and besides various other general circulars and directions, consolidated circulars were issued by the High Court, with the sanction of the Government, for regulating the procedure of Civil Courts and for the levy of Court-fees and process-fees. The latter introduced the practice of the levy of process-fees for the first time in the City Courts, and also the practice of the levy of Court-fees in case of complaints of petty offences and in suits below Rs. 16 in value or amount. Some other personal exemptions from the payment of Court-fees were also done away with, and while the system and incidence of the levy of both the fees remained the same as before, the result of the new rules has been a very substantial increase in the income from Court-fees, which in 1294 amounted to about half

as much again as in 1293. In communication with the British Government it was also agreed that the decrees of the Courts in British India should not be executed by the Courts here without the sanction of His Highness' Government, nor of the Courts here by the British Courts without the sanction of the British Government.

Since the close of the year, a consolidated circular has been issued for taking security from those officials of Courts who are entrusted, in the discharge of their duties, with property. Pending the enactment of a regular Criminal Procedure Code, a few rules have been issued for the cognizance and disposal of complaints.

Officials.

In accordance with His Highness' declaration on the occasion of his installation, every attempt has been made to secure the services of able, honest, and efficient officers. This has been especially borne in mind in the establishment of the new Courts in the Western Division. In filling up vacancies among the officials, however, as far as practicable, the services of the men under reduction were utilized. In 60 cases the appointment of new men became necessary ; but even then recourse was had to the natives of this country. That these natives form the bulk of the employés in the Judicial Department is evident from the circumstance that, out of the total of 1,152 employés, as many as 806 are natives of these dominions and only 110 natives of Upper India, the proportion of the latter being much higher among the higher officers. Similarly, while out of 57 higher officers, as many as 54 are Mahomedans ; out of 1,095 subordinate officials, only 651 profess that faith.

Legal Practitioners.

The condition of the Bar has long been known to be anything but satisfactory. The City Courts were over-crowded by men in most cases hardly qualified for their work and practising under a provisional license only. In the districts there were no rules or restraints whatever, and every body being competent to practise as a legal practitioner, the persons who practised as such were naturally without the requisite qualifications. The consolidated Civil Procedure Circular rendered the latter practice as in force at the time illegal, but the public had got so much accustomed to it that it was considered expedient rather to modify and regulate it in a proper manner than to abolish it altogether. The final proposals of the High Court having been received only recently, are still under consideration, but a regular examination for pleaders was held in 1294, and all those practising without license, or with only a provisional license, were ordered to appear at the examination. Those who did not go up for the examination have been refused a license ; but those who, having been practising as legal practitioners, attended the examination and failed to succeed, have been allowed grace for another year. The full results of the measure will appear in future, but already there has been a great diminution

in the number of the pleaders not qualified for the work. Thus, while in 1294 as many as 145 licenses were issued for practice in the City Courts alone this year only 226 licenses have been issued for practice in the City Courts as well as the districts. Some measures have also been taken to bring professional petition-writers under the control of the Courts.

Income and Expenditure.

These various reforms have not only introduced increased efficiency in the working of the Courts, as will appear from the figures given hereafter, but have also led to an increase in the receipts from Courts and Judicial tribunals, and to a decrease in the expenditure incurred on them. An exact comparison of the total receipts and expenditure in 1294 with those in 1293 and prior years is on account of various causes not practicable, nor are the total figures known with accuracy ; while the recorded income for the years 1293 and 1294 was Rs. 2,98,889 and Rs. 3,73,567, respectively, the recorded expenditure stood at Rs. 7,66,053 and Rs. 6,18,082, and the latter figure, even if all calculations were made as in 1293, cannot possibly exceed Rs. 7,56,319. Notwithstanding that the year 1293 was composed of 14 months, there was an increase in 1294 under all the heads of income in the Civil Courts, the receipts from Court-fees alone having risen by more than half a lakh of rupees. Receipts on account of process-fees, recoveries on account of pauper costs, and the amount of commission on account of sale of attached property were doubled ; while the amount of penalties levied in respect of instruments executed otherwise than on stamp paper of full value rose by 50 per cent., and the miscellaneous income by about 1,000 per cent. In the receipts of Criminal Courts there is a slight fall in the amount realized from sale of impounded cattle and on account of treasure trove, but, on the other hand, the income from fines rose from Rs. 67,300 in 1293 to Rs. 80,999 in 1294, and the receipts on account of unclaimed property also show a slight increase. The expenditure would have been considerably less than what it was, if it were not for the improvement effected in the status and emoluments of Judicial Officers. To attract a superior class of men for appointments in the future, salaries of the low-paid Divisional and District Judicial Assistants have been raised, and the salaries of all the High Court Judges equalized by raising the salaries of those who were rather under-paid. At the same time, a strict regard has been had to economy, notwithstanding a great increase in work in 1293. One of the Assistants of the City Small Cause Court, as well as one in the City Magistrate's Court, was removed, and the number of the High Court Judges was reduced and kept at the reduced strength during 1294. The chief feature of the financial administration of the Courts in 1294 was the transfer of a considerable amount of expenditure from the rather over-crowded establishments at head-quarters to the districts where it was sorely needed. The expenditure on the City Courts, which had been increasing steadily for the last five years, fell from Rs. 3,23,119 in 1293 to

Rs. 2,55,558 in 1294. On the other hand, the new Civil Courts of the Western Division alone cost Rs. 75,000. Recently, still further retrenchments in the Judicial Department have been decided upon, and as the income from Court-fees is certain to increase during the present year, it is hoped that in most of the Civil Courts the expenditure will be more than counterbalanced by the receipts, as was the case in 1294 in the Western Division.

Besides Village Police Patels, who exercise a very petty criminal jurisdiction, there were, in 1293, exclusive of the Sarf-i-khas 200 Courts, whereof only 3 in the city exercised exclusively civil functions, and the City Magistrate's Court and 28 Customs Courts criminal powers exclusively. In 1294, including Sarf-i-khas there were 239 Courts, whereof besides the 3 City Courts, 18 Courts in the Western Division had civil powers only, and besides the City Magistrate's Court and the 28 Customs Courts, there were 38 Courts of 2nd and 3rd Taluqdars that were allowed the exercise of criminal powers merely. Some of the Courts are presided over by more than one Judge, and at the end of 1294 the Civil Courts were presided over by 157 officers and the Criminal Courts by 236 officers. Of the Civil Courts, 113 exercised original jurisdiction only, 22 both original and appellate jurisdiction, and 3 appellate jurisdiction merely. Of the Criminal Courts, 62 exercised exclusively original jurisdiction, and 156 both original and appellate, the large number of Appellate Courts being due to the circumstance that the appeals against the decisions of Patels lie to the Taluqdars. Of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction, 16 had a jurisdiction unlimited as regards value or amount, and the others as follow :—

District Judges	up to Rs.	5,000
City Small Cause Court	,,	2,000
Munsiffs	,,	500
Tahsildars	,,	300
Naib Tahsildars	,,	50

The powers of the Criminal Courts have remained the same up to the present time, but a revision of them is now under contemplation.

The foregoing remarks have been considered necessary in order to show how far, during the last two years, His Highness' Government have endeavoured to fulfil the promise held out by His Highness on the occasion of his installation. A good deal has been done, and much remains to be done, but changes involving matters of so much importance to the people and the country can only be introduced cautiously and after mature consideration. The details which follow, showing the work done by the several Courts during the year, will show that whilst the Government has been considering the reforms and changes which would seem to be called for, every attention has been paid to keeping up the efficiency of the existing Courts. The figures show a steady increase in every respect; not only were there fewer arrears at the close of the year, and this in spite of an increased number of instituted suits;

but the nature of the work done has greatly improved. In a financial point of view, there are also the same satisfactory results, and there would seem to be reasonable grounds for anticipating that before long the Courts will become self-supporting.

Difficulty of comparison of the actual working of 1293 and 1294.

The actual judicial work of both the Civil and Criminal Courts shows a decided improvement in 1294. An exact comparison of the results of the working of that year with those of the year 1293 is not practicable for various reasons. In the first place, the year 1293 extended over 14 months, while the year 1294 is of the ordinary length. Secondly, the figures for 1294 include the work of the Sarf-i-khas Courts and the Suburban Court which were excluded in 1293, and exclude that of the Arabs' Court and of some of the other Courts for which returns have not yet been received. Still the figures hereafter given under the different heads show that in 1294 there was not only increased work, civil and criminal, original and appellate, for disposal by the various Courts, but that more work was actually disposed of by all the classes of Courts, and generally with greater thoroughness and in less time.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of original civil suits instituted and disposed of.

The total number of civil suits instituted and disposed of in 1293 and 1294 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits for disposal.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1293	11,074	13,477	11,131	2,346
1294	13,492	16,622	15,025	1,597

Efforts were made in 1293, with some success, to dispose of accumulated arrears, and notwithstanding a large increase in the number of suits filed in 1294, the balance that remained undisposed of was lower than in the previous year, only 150 of those pending at the end of the year having been instituted more than six months before. Litigation has been increasing steadily for years, but is still below the average in the British Indian Provinces, and below that in the Berars and Mysore, the principal causes of the deficiency being the absence, in a great part of these dominions, of a regular settlement of land revenue, and the consequent non-existence of fixed rights in land ; of the absence of regular laws, and the consequent non-determination by the Government, and in most cases ignorance on the part of the people, of their rights and obligations; of the absence of proper communications, and the consequent non-development of trade and local industries; and, last, though not least, on account of the non-existence here of those short periods of limitation for suits which so much encourage the multiplication of suits in British India.

The details of fresh institutions and disposals of original suits in the various Courts ere as follows :—

Year.	High Court.		Subordinate City Courts,		Courts in the Western Division.			Courts in the Southern Division.		Courts in the Northern Division.		Courts in the Eastern Division.	
					Number of Suits instituted.		Number of Suits disposed of.						
	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of.	During first 4 Months.	During latter 8 Months.	During first 4 Months.	During latter 8 Months.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of.
1293	61	73	1,848	1,922	4,923		4,799		1,826	1,902	1,414	1,458	998	945
1294	97	145	2,363	2,779	1,538	*4,838	1,155	5,768	2,333	2,595	1,266	1,459	1,728	824

* This figure is much above the correct one, as some of the new Courts in the Western Division returned the suits received from the former Courts as fresh instituted.

N.B.—The figures in this statement do not tally with those in the preceding paragraph.

The increase in institutions was thus in the City Courts and all the Divisions ; but the disposals remained stationary in the Northern Division, and fell slightly in the Eastern Division.

The details of fresh institutions and disposals in the various classes of Courts in the districts were as follows :—

Year.	Divisional Courts.		District Courts.		Tehsil Courts.	
	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Number of Suits instituted.	Number of Suits disposed of.
1293	1	0	547	417	7,218	7,181
1294	8	11	919	1,345	9,856	10,798

The greatest amount of work was thus disposed of, as in previous years, by Courts of lower grades, the City Small Cause Court having disposed of during both the years as much as 75 per cent. of the entire litigation in all the City Courts, and the Tehsil Courts about 95 and 90 per cent. of the entire litigation in the Districts in 1293 and 1294 respectively.

The daily average of the disposals by the purely Civil Courts, though higher than that of the Courts having criminal and revenue functions, was yet far from sufficient to occupy their full time. Thus, each of the Judges in the Small Cause Court and each of the Munsiffs in the Western Division disposed of about only 3 suits during every two days. The annual average for each of the Tahsil Courts in the Southern, Northern and Eastern Divisions was 88·6, 40 and 33, respectively, and in 1293 in the Western Division was as high as 138. Similarly, the District Courts having appellate work also disposed of on an average 249, 59, 21 and 23 suits in the Western, Southern, Northern and Eastern Divisions respectively.

Details of disposals.

The results of the disposal of the various suits were as follows :—

Mode of disposal of Suits.	1293.	1294.
Plaints rejected	139	54
Plaints withdrawn	*1,524	236
Suits dismissed for default	1,873	2,371
Total disposed of summarily...	3,536	2,661
Suits compromised	†2,095	1,980
Suits decreed on confession		2,201
Suits decreed *ex-parte*	1,111	1,734
Suits dismissed *ex-parte*	.....	266
Total disposed of without contest...	3,206	6,181
Suits decreed for plaintiff in whole or part	3,416	4,603
Suits decided in favour of defendant	973	1,485
Suits decided by arbitration	.....	95
Total disposed of after contest...	4,389	6,183

* Includes those in which claim was satisfied.

† Includes those which were decided by arbitration.

The contested cases thus formed in both the years about 40 per cent. of the entire disposals, the average being this year as high as 60 per cent. in the High Court, 47·6 per cent. in the Subordinate City Courts, and 43·6 in the Civil Courts in the Western Division. The attention of the Courts has been invited to the necessity of a closer examination of plaints, to the desirability of a proper encouragement of the system of arbitration, and to the advisability of keeping a check on dismissals for default.

Non-payment of institution Court-fees.

The number of suits brought without payment of Court-fee on account of general or special exemptions is very high, being about half of those brought on stamped paper, but about the middle of 1294 the exemption in favour of claims below Rs. 16 in value or amount was done away with; and the number is, therefore, certain to fall very considerably. The number of suits brought *in forma pauperis* is small; but an examination of all the figures show that such claims are usually brought for extravagant amounts which can be proved to a small extent only, if at all. About the middle of 1294 revised rules were issued for the institution of such claims; and the very strict orders repeatedly issued for a very careful enquiry into pauperism before allowing suits to be brought without payments of Court-fees have latterly led to a material decrease in such suits. The working of personal exemptions from the payment of Court-fees will be carefully watched, because if it continues to lead to unfounded or exaggerated claims, suitable measures will be rendered imperative to put an end to the consequent demoralization. As a matter of fact, long usage is the only thing that justifies personal exemption from the payment of Court-fees, and it becomes a question for serious consideration whether a system should be allowed to continue under which those who are well able to pay Court-fees should claim exemption from what poorer men are compelled to pay.

The following are the details as to the suits instituted on payment and without payment of Court-fees :—

Nature of Suits.	Number of Suits.		Amount adjudicated upon in Rupees.		Amount decreed in Rupees.	
	1293.	1294.	1293.	1294.	1293.	1294.
Suits brought on stamped paper	7,063	10,008	22,53,399	48,17,525	13,21,364	21,57,718
Suits *in forma pauperis* ...	231	321	26,64,770	50,02,084	1,24,297	1,48,337
Suits in virtue of general or special exemption ...	3,310	3,312	8,62,336	9,46,728	2,75,831	1,31,787

Valuation and character of litigation.

The average value of suits in 1293 and 1294 in the High Court was Rs. 15,718 and Rs. 29,687, respectively, and in the Subordinate Courts Rs. 320 and Rs. 522, respectively, thus showing that the value has risen in 1294 generally in all the Courts. Among the Subordinate Courts suits of high value are heard usually in the Darul Kaza Court, the average value there having been Rs. 14,372 in 1294. The absurdity of the pauper suits is shown from the fact that 321 suits represented a total value of Rs. 50,02,084 while 10,008 ordinary suits were valued at only Rs. 48,17,525. Most of the suits are of petty value, as many as 6,125 having not exceeded Rs. 50 in 1294; and there were altogether 10,856 suits in 1294 as against 9,872 in 1293 that did not exceed Rs. 300 in value or amount, the proportion of suits of less value being still higher in the Western Division. Suits of higher value have also risen, there having been in 1294 158 suits as against 64 in 1293 exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value or amount.

Suits other than those for money were in 1293 only 8 per cent. of the entire litigation, but rose in 1294 to 12 per cent. The details of the principal classes of suits for the two years are given below :—

	1293.	1294.
Suits relating to immoveable property	384	578
For declaration of rights	...	201
Suits for foreclosure	25	26
„ preemption	26	25
„ inheritance	53	169
„ marriage	170	18
„ divorce		17
„ cancellation of documents	...	7
„ partition	...	136

Of the suits for money, about half are based on written contract, and about a fifth on accounts. The suits on unwritten contracts are also increasing, having more than doubled in 1294. The details of the principal classes of suits for money during the two years are given below :—

Classes of Suits.	1293.	1294.
Suits on contract in writing	5,205	5,778
„ „ not in writing	545	1,344
„ „ accounts	2,445	2,441

Average duration.

That the work was done more expeditiously in all the classes of Courts in 1294 than in 1293 appears from the circumstance that the average duration of original contested suits has fallen from 105 days in 1293 to 78 days in 1294, and the fall appears to be general in all the classes of Courts. There is a slight rise in the average duration of uncontested cases, which has risen from 65 to 68 days, the increase being chiefly in the Darul Kaza Court, where it has risen from 116 to 170 days. The average duration of appeals has also fallen from 91 days in 1293 to 90 days in 1294. Still further improvement is required, however, in this direction, there being no doubt that the disposal of suits is still unnecessarily delayed in many Courts.

Number of Civil Appeals instituted and disposed of.

Civil Appeals.

The total number of Civil Appeals instituted and disposed of in 1293 and 1294 was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals for disposal.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1293	1,473	1,965	1,407	558
1294	1,793	2,295	1,895	400

Consequent on the increase of original suits, there was an increase in the number of appeals also. The disposals of appeals have also kept pace with the increase of institutions, and the number that remained undisposed of at the end of the year was lower than in previous years. There were, besides, 9 appeals disposed of by the Full Bench of the High Court, against the decisions of Divisional Benches.

The details of fresh institutions and disposals of appeals in the various Courts were as follows :—

Year.	High Court.		Courts in the Western Division.				Courts in the Southern Division.		Courts in the Northern Division.		Courts in the Eastern Division.	
	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Appeals instituted.		Number of Appeals disposed of.		Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.
			During first four months.	During latter eight months.	During first four months.	During latter eight months.						
1293	250	290	637		582		298	268	209	176	79	68
1294	339	436	171	704	252	713	300	326	201	226	78	86

The increase in institutions was only in the High Court and in the Western Division, and the number of appeals presented actually fell slightly in the other divisions. The disposals, however, show a substantial increase in all the divisions also.

The details of fresh institutions and disposals of appeals in the various classes of Courts in the districts were as follows :—

Year.	Divisional Courts.		District Courts.	
	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Appeals instituted.	Number of Appeals disposed of.
1293	284	267	939	850
1294	729	601	692	858

The extraordinary increase in the work of the Divisional Courts is due to the circumstance of the District Judges' Courts in the Western Division not having been constituted until several months of the year 1293 had elapsed.

Results of disposal.

The results of disposals of the various appeals were as follows :—

Mode of disposal of Appeals.	1293.	1294.
Compromised or withdrawn, &c.	32	...
Number of Appeals rejected on presentation	59	105
Number of Appeals dismissed for default	124	343
Total disposed of summarily ...	215	448
Number of Appeals in which decisions were confirmed	587	708
" " " reversed	442	387
" " " modified		176
" " a remand was ordered for further enquiry...	173	194
Total disposed of after hearing ...	1,202	1,465

The number of appeals disposed of summarily has more than doubled in 1294. Of the appeals disposed of after hearing, the number of those in which the Lower Courts' decision was confirmed have risen by about 20 per cent., and the number of those in which the decision was reversed or modified have risen by 27 per cent. The proportion of reversals was highest in the District Courts.

Applications for execution.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees presented and disposed of in 1293 and 1294 was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Applications presented.	Number of Applications for disposal.	Number of Applications disposed of.	Balance remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1293	6,363	8,099	6,393	1,706
1294	8,312	10,764	9,389	1,375

Consequent on the increase in the disposal of suits and appeals there was an increase of about 31 per cent. in the number of fresh applications presented for execution and in the entire execution work for disposal, and of about 47 per cent. in the number of execution proceedings disposed of; the balance of execution proceedings remaining undisposed of at the end of the year being also less than in previous years, and only 311 had been pending for more than six months. Of these 220 cases were pending on account of obstruction in execution, and as such obstructions are generally by officials of petty refractory Jagirdars, every effort is being made to put them down with a strong hand, and stringent orders were issued to that effect during the year.

The details of fresh applications and disposals in the various Courts were as follows :—

Year.	High Court.		Subordinate City Courts.		Courts in the Western Division.				Courts in the Southern Division.		Courts in the Northern Division.		Courts in the Eastern Division.	
	Number of Applications for the execution of the decrees.	Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Number of Applications for the execution of the decrees.	Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Number of new Applications for the execution of the decrees.		Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of.		Number of new Applications for the execution of the decrees.	Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Number of new Applications for the execution of the decrees.	Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Number of new Applications for the execution of the decrees.	Number of Execution Proceedings disposed of.
					During first four months.	During latter eight months.	During first four months.	During latter eight months.						
1293.....	207	261	2,504	2470	20	51	20	96	834	807	445	420	321	278
1294.....	178	217	2,615	2,839	2,225	1,636	2,248	2,292	934	1037	441	460	282	358

In 1294 the number of execution proceedings for disposal thus rose chiefly in the first four months in the Western Division, and to a slight extent in the Subordinate City Courts and the Southern Division, and fell in the High Court and the other two divisions. The disposals show an increase in all the Courts. The increase in the districts was in both the District Courts and the Tehsil Courts, as will appear from the following details of fresh institutions and disposals in those Courts :—

Year.	District Courts.		Tehsil Courts.	
	Number of new Applications presented.	Number of Applications disposed of.	Number of new Applications presented.	Number of Applications disposed of
1293	579	521	3,057	3,080
1294	646	810	3,389	5,743

The details of the mode of disposal of the execution proceedings are as follows:—

Year.	Execution Proceedings in which satisfaction was obtained in full.	Execution Proceedings in wh ch satisfaction was obtained in part.	Execution Proceedings in which some arrangements were made for satisfaction.	Execution Proceedings in which no satisfaction was obtained.
1293	2,013	1,216	466	2,698
1294	3,335	1,582	1,273	3,199

The number of cases in which steps were taken for satisfaction of decrees more than doubled in 1294. The number of proceedings in which, on account of various causes, no satisfaction was obtained also rose by 18 per cent., but the number of those in which full satisfaction was obtained rose by as much as 66 per cent.

For purposes of satisfaction of decrees other than those for money, arrest and attachment of property were very seldom resorted to, but while in 1293 satisfaction was had in 2,361 cases by payment of money or delivery of moveable property decreed, and in 358 cases by giving possession of immoveable property, in 1294 the corresponding figures were 4,586 and 387, respectively.

The total amount of money paid into all the Courts by or on behalf of judgment-debtors during the years 1293 and 1294 was Rs. 3,75,237 and Rs. 5,36,445, respectively. Of the latter amount, Rs. 1,10,857 were realized in execution proceedings without attachment of property, Rs. 3,35,555 after attachment of property, and Rs. 39,362 by sale of moveable property, and Rs. 50,671 by sale of immoveable property.

In 1294 sales of moveable property fell considerably, while other coercive processes were used more liberally, the chief increase being, however, in the number of persons whose property was attached.

The following are the details of the cases in which coercive processes were ordered:—

Year.	Attachment of property.	Sale of moveable property.	Sale of immoveable property.	Arrest only.	Imprisonment.
1293	610	1,738*	63	.....	56
1294	4,000	585	244	38	178

* This includes cases of attachment of salary also.

In execution of decrees against agriculturists, arrest was not resorted to, but the details of the incomes realized and the coercive processes employed against

agriculturists in 1293 cannot be ascertained at present. In 1294 it was as follows:—

		Number of applications for execution of money decrees.	Amount of decrees of which execution was applied for.	Amount realized without the issue of any process.	Amount realized by attachment in Rupees.	Amount realized by sale of moveable property in Rupees.	Amount realized by sale of arable lands in Rupees.	Amount realized by sale of dwelling houses in Rupees.	Amount realized by appropriation of profits of land in Rupees.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Division.	District Courts.....	157	43,775	4,091	2,148	820	252	1,097	...
	Tehsil Courts.....	385	34,639	4,207	18,649	2,600	216	...	...
Other three Divisions.	District Courts.....	22	20,407	405	3,848	3,933	...	211	...
	Tehsil Courts..... ..	436	26,626	11,289	11,195	1,800	155	389	10
	Total.....	1,000	1,25,447	19,992	35,840	9,153	623	1,697	10

The High Court, on a careful analysis of all the figures, contends that as against agriculturists, if those figures are reliable, not only were there comparatively fewer applications for execution than elsewhere, but also a lower proportion of the amount recovered, as well as of the coercive processes issued against their property, and the result would have been still more favourable, had it not been for the strictness of the District Judge of Aurungabad.

The Civil Courts disposed of besides a great deal of miscellaneous work; the High Court alone, besides a vast amount of other work, having disposed of 114 miscellaneous appeals and 157 revision cases.

Civil Miscellaneous Work.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Besides the High Court, there were during the year, including Sarfikhas, 217 Courts presided over by 236 officers, distributed according to different grades, as follows:—

Number of Criminal Courts.

Class of Courts.	Number of Courts.	Number of Officers.
Naib Tehsildars	4	4
Tehsildars with Muhtamim-i-Kadirabad...	124	124
Talukdars, 3rd Grade	16	16
Talukdars, 2nd Grade	22	22
Talukdars, 1st Grade, with Amaldars of Sirpur-Tandur	17	29
Divisional Courts	4	7
Railway Nazim	1	1
Customs Amins	18	18
Customs Superintendents	8	8
Customs Talukdar, 2nd Grade	1	1
Customs Talukdar, 1st Grade...	1	2
City Magistrate's Court	1	4
Total.....	217	236

The number of the Courts was the same as in the previous year, the reduction of 4 in the number of officers was due to the introduction of the new judicial organization in the Western Division. The constitution and the powers of the various Courts also remained unaltered. The returns called for of the Patels' work have unfortunately not been received, and their work will, therefore, not be referred to in this report.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

HIGH COURT.

Number of prosecutions for disposal.

The number of fresh prosecutions instituted during the year was 152 implicating 302 persons, which, with 29 cases implicating 81 persons, remaining undisposed of from the previous year, and including 7 cases implicating 25 persons received for confirmation, and 3 cases concerning 9 persons received by transfer from other Courts, and excluding 5 cases concerning 17 persons transferred to other Courts, gave a total for disposal of 186 cases implicating 400 persons. The corresponding figures for the prior three years were as follows:—

Cases and persons for disposal.	1293.	1292.	1291.
Number of cases for disposal	248	156	135
Number of persons for disposal	483	291	347

Disposal of cases.

Of the total for disposal, 161 cases concerning 363 persons were disposed of during the year, as against 219 cases affecting 402 persons in 1293, and 134 cases affecting 234 persons in 1292, and 130 cases affecting 329 persons in 1291. Of the total disposals, a remand was ordered in 2 of the cases that were received for confirmation, 5 cases affecting 20 persons were dismissed for default, and 1 case affecting 33 persons for default in prosecution, 11 cases affecting 26 persons were compounded, 1 was withdrawn, in 4 complaint was rejected without summoning the accused, in 1 abatement ordered on account of the accused having absconded, and in 7 proceedings terminated without any offence being disclosed against any person. Thus, about 19 per cent. of the cases were disposed of without investigation, and some of those cases were mere summary proceedings, but they were entered in registers and have been shown in returns as

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usual, but arrangements have been made to prevent this in future. In the remaining 84 cases which could be disposed of finally on the Original Side, 27 persons were discharged, 89 were acquitted, and 63 punished. In the 45 cases of murder, 1 man died, and 4 were discharged, 52 acquitted, and 24 convicted. Proper comparison with the results of the previous years is not practicable. The returns for the three years do not unfortunately give full information as to the details of the disposal of cases, and the distinction made there of proved and unproved cases is not intelligible, as a case may well be partly proved and partly unproved. But it is clear that the percentage of convictions here was very low during the year, having fallen from 38 in 1293 to 17·9 in 1294. It is to be regretted that the returns do not shew whether this decrease took place in the cases forwarded by Police for trial, or in those instituted otherwise, but there is no doubt that the working of the Police has not been able to keep pace with the progress of Courts.

Arrears.

25 cases affecting 37 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year, as against 29 cases affecting 81 persons in 1293, 22 cases affecting 57 persons in 1292, and 5 cases affecting 18 persons in 1291. Of the 37 persons, 6 are under custody, and 1 on bail. Of the cases undisposed of, only 3 have been pending for more than 3 months, 1 on account of the accused who is a resident in the Amir-i-Kabir's jurisdiction, and 2 on account of the non-receipt of a final reply to references made to Government.

Average duration.

The average duration of all cases, including those transferred, is 56 days, as against 73 days in 1293, 38 days in 1292, and 54 days in 1291.

Miscellaneous cases.

The returns shew that only one miscellaneous case was heard in the High Court, in which the final order passed was against the persons affected.

SUBORDINATE COURTS.

Cases for disposal.

The number of fresh prosecutions instituted during the year was 17,875* concerning 36,288 persons which, adding 705 cases affecting 1,544 persons pending from the previous year, and also 786† cases concerning 1,678 persons received by transfer from other Courts, and excluding 543 cases concerning 1,146 persons that were transferred to other Courts, gave a

* The figures in the following page show 17,586 cases, and in this and several other respects there are discrepancies which the High Court has not explained.

† The returns do not shew when the extra 243 cases affecting 532 persons came by transfer to the Courts, and it is possible that there is some mistake in the figures.

total for disposal of 18,823 cases affecting 38,364 persons. The corresponding figures for the prior three years are as follows :—

Cases and persons for disposal.	1293.	1292.	1291.
Number of cases for disposal.	18,922	15,101	15,963
Number of persons implicated	36,905	29,834	30,954

Thus, while there was a slight decrease in the number of cases as compared with those of the previous year, there was a considerable increase in the number of persons that came for trial before the Courts. The actual work that the Subordinate Courts had to do during the year was in excess of that in any of the previous three years. Of the cases instituted 9,091 affecting 20,181 persons were received from the Police, 7,296 affecting 13,201 persons were instituted on complaint, and 1,488 cases concerning 2,906 persons came for hearing in other ways, the details of which are not reported. As to the cases instituted on complaint, there was a decrease both in the number of cases and in the number of persons who were implicated, and these numbers were less than those that were forwarded by Police. The details of the actual institutions and the totals for disposal in the City and in various divisions during the year were as follows:—

Class of Courts.	Instituted.		Total for disposal.	
	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.
City Magistrate's Court	3,001	5,233	3,226	5,670
Courts of the Western Division	4,149	9,221	4,328	9,527
Courts of the Eastern Division	2,391	4,797	2,589	5,232
Courts of the Northern Division	3,366	6,818	3,540	7,394
Courts of the Southern Division	4,062	8,661	4,167	8,867
Atraf-Balda District Court	617	1,139	677	1,246
Total ...	17,586	35,869	18,527	37,936

These figures shew that the amount of Criminal work in the various divisions is also somewhat in the same mutual proportions as the Civil work there. The Western Division had thus the greatest amount of work, the Southern Division comes next, and the Courts in the Eastern Division have the least work. The

details of the totals for disposal in the various classes of Courts in the District was as follows :—

Names of Divisions.	Sadr Taluqdars' Courts.		First Taluqdars' Courts.		Second Taluqdars' Courts.		Third Taluqdars' Courts.		Tahsildars' Courts.		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Western Division ...	101	259	393	1182	508	1295	548	1205	2778	5586	4328	9527
Eastern Division ...	70	192	657	1405	271	625	196	336	1395	2674	2589	5232
Northern Division ...	53	173	784	1949	299	703	291	585	2113	3984	3540	7394
Southern Division ...	93	307	822	2067	429	862	236	550	2587	5081	4167	8867
Atraf-Balda	...	...	172	428	112	192	114	197	279	429	677	1246
Total ...	317	931	2828	7031	1619	3677	1385	2873	9152	17754	15301	32266

The Tehsildars had thus, as last year, about half of the total amount of work for disposal, the proportion of work taken by them being slightly above the average in the Western Division, and slightly below the average in the Eastern Division. In the Southern Division, the work to be done by the Tehsildars increased about 30 per cent., the work being the heaviest in the districts of Parbhani and Naldrug, and the lowest in the districts of Medak and Elgandal. The District Courts had comparatively a little less work this year, the decrease being chiefly in the Western Division, where the District Courts had proportionately much less than in the other divisions. The District Courts of Birh and Nander took up the smallest amount of work, the District Courts of Lingsugur and Nagar-Karnul having taken the largest work. More work was thrown in the Western Division on the 2nd and 3rd Grade Taluqdars, who had during the year a larger proportion of cases for disposal. The District Courts had, however, a higher percentage of the total number of persons for disposal, the cases before these Courts being more complex. The number of cases for disposal by the Divisional Courts was also larger than in the previous year, the Southern Divisional Court having the largest number of cases to dispose of. The four Naib Tehsildars had 140 cases affecting 255 persons for disposal, 28 Customs Courts had only 115 cases shewn curiously as having only 102 persons implicated therein. One Railway Nazim alone had 41 cases implicating 71 persons.

Cases disposed of.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 18,146 affecting 36,756 persons, as against 18,250 cases affecting 35,376 persons disposed of in 1293, and 14,486 cases affecting 28,638 persons in 1292.

Class of Courts.	1294.		1293.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Subordinate City Courts	3,089	5,333	3,178	3,795
Courts of the Western Division	4,207	9,212	5,585	11,997
Courts of the Eastern Division	2,487	5,035	2,451	5,026
Courts of the Northern Division	3,446	7,092	3,570	7,272
Courts of the Southern Division	4,043	8,550	3,346	7,116

The decrease in the work in the Western Division is only apparent, being due to the exclusion of the number of cases decided in Aurangabad in this year, which in 1293 amounted to as many as 1,930 cases. There is a great increase in the work done in the Southern Division, specially in the Tehsil Courts there. The work in that class of Courts in the other divisions has, however, slightly fallen The details of the number of cases disposed of in the various classes of Courts are as follows :—

Names of Divisions.	Sadr Taluqdars' Courts.		First Taluqdars' Courts.		Second Taluqdars' Courts.		Third Taluqdars' Courts.		Tehsildars' Courts.		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Western ...	96	221	370	1,095	495	1,253	514	1,125	2,732	5,518	4,207	9,212
Eastern ...	57	171	611	1,332	261	607	194	334	1,364	2,591	2,487	5,035
Northern ...	51	168	718	1,735	292	675	287	561	2,098	3,953	3,446	7,092
Southern ...	79	247	789	1,954	412	821	233	543	2,530	4,985	4,043	8,550
Total...	283	807	2,488	6,116	1,460	3,356	1,228	2,563	8,724	17,047	14,183	29,889

It will thus be seen that the Tehsildars did as much as 61·5 per cent. of the total disposals in the districts, the First, Second, Third and Sadr Taluqdars having had only 17, 10, 8, and 1 per cent. respectively. Even of the total disposals in all the Courts, the number of decisions by the Tehsildars comes up to 48 per cent., or about 1 case in every 3 days for each officer. The City Magistrate's Court disposed of work only a little less than the previous year, or about 17 per cent. of the total work disposed of during the year, each officer thus having disposed of a little more than 2 cases every day, or, excluding cases dismissed for default and compounded, only about 1 case every day. All the Taluqdars and District Judicial Assistants disposed of between them 28 per cent. of the total cases disposed of, or each officer on an average about 1 case in every 5 days. The 28 Customs Courts disposed of 64 cases only, as against 103 in 1293 and 170 in 1292, each Court having thus had on an average 1 case in every six months. The 4 Naib Tehsildars disposed of a little more work than last year, or about 1 case in every 10 days.

Persons disposed of and results of disposals.

The total number of persons whose cases were disposed of during the year was 36,756. The results of the disposal of the cases and persons during the year were as follows :—

Results of Disposals	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Percentage of persons to total persons whose cases were disposed of.	
			1294	1293
Without Enquiry.				
Proceedings abated on account of insanity of the accused ...	10	21		
Proceedings abated on account of death or absconding of the accused	27	46		
Proceedings dismissed for default	1,790	3,256		
Proceedings in which compounding was ordered	2,477	4,468		
Total ...	4,304	7,779	21	21
After Enquiry.				
Proceedings in which all persons were discharged	2,384	5,880	15	44
Proceedings in which all persons were acquitted	4,314	10,576	28	
Proceedings in which conviction was secured	6,803	11,357	30	31
Total ...	13,501	27,813	75·5	75
Proceedings in which a reference was made for confirmation.	341	1,153	3·3	3

The following are some of the most important results as regards persons accused in the various classes of Courts :—

Class of Courts.	Number of persons not enquired about on account of default.		Number of persons discharged and acquitted.		Number of persons, sentenced.	
	Number	Percentage to total persons disposed of.	Number	Percentage to total persons disposed of.	Number.	Percentage to total persons disposed of.
City Magistrate's Court	1,989	37	1,722	32	963	18
First Taluqdars' Courts	160	2	3,232	49	1,912	29
Second Taluqdars' Courts	275	7	1,850	52	985	27
Third Taluqdars' Courts...	49	1	1,615	58	814	29
Tehsildars' Courts	768	46	7,440	42	6,501	37
Total.....	3,241	93	15,859	233	11,175	140

The last year's returns did not give the number of men discharged and acquitted separately, and the corresponding figures for the lower Courts for this year also are not reliable, most of the Courts not having understood properly the distinction between them, and the extraordinary disparity between the figures sent in by the Courts not admitting of any other explanation. But the returns received show beyond all doubt that the working of the Subordinate Courts resulted this year in a decrease in the number of convictions secured during the year. The falling off in convictions was chiefly in the City Magistrate's Court, where the percentage of convictions fell from 38 to 18. This is particularly unsatisfactory, when it is considered that the percentage of convictions in Tehsil Courts, which take cognizance usually of even pettier suits than those disposed of in the City Magistrate's Court, is as high as 37. The percentage of convictions in some of the District Courts was greatly below the average, the District Courts at Bidar and Gulberga having convicted only 15 and 18 per cent. of the persons that they disposed of. The percentage of persons discharged and acquitted was comparatively large in the Courts of Taluqdars, and the Subadars have been asked to examine some of the files of the Courts, where the percentage was highest. The number of accused persons, against whom no enquiry was made on account of proceedings affecting them being dismissed for default, was extraordinarily large, being more than half as much again in all the other Subordinate Courts put together.

Details of Punishments.

The number of persons to whom punishment was awarded was less even than of those convicted, because in accordance with the practice prevailing among the Courts, the conviction of an

offender is not necessarily followed by his punishment, and the detention during the period of trial and the execution of a bond with or without securities for future good behaviour is often taken as sufficient. The matter is under contemplation by the High Court, and detailed instructions will be issued at an early date about it. The returns this year do not give details of such cases, but the number of persons to whom some punishment was awarded appears to have been more than 10,000. The details of the punishments awarded during the year in the various classes of Courts were as follows :—

Class of Courts.	Only rigorous imprisonment.	Only simple imprisonment.	Only Fine.	Fine with other punishment.	Only whipping.	Whipping with other punishment.	Only forfeiture.	Forfeiture with other punishment.
City Magistrate's Court	318	70	321	19	58	10	...	...
Sadr Taluqdars' Courts	20	1	8	...	...	...	12	2
1st Taluqdars' Courts	778	107	530	70	28	5	74	80
2nd Taluqdars' Courts	258	39	363	17	...	26	26	66
3rd Taluqdars Court's	239	82	297	18	47	2	49	18
Tehsildars' Courts	552	200	3,901	367	355	37	385	44
Customs Courts	3	...	28	3	...	...	...	...
Naib Tehsildars' Courts	1	2	66	3	2	...	...	1
Railway Nazim's Court	...	8	27	1	...	...	...	...
Total...	2169	509	5,541	498	490	80	546	211

The details of the punishments awarded in the principal Courts in the different portions of the dominions were as follows :—

Names of Courts.	Only rigorous imprisonment.	Only simple imprisonment.	Only fine.	Fine with other punishment.	Only whipping.	Whipping with other punishment.	Only forfeiture.	Forfeiture with other punishment.
Courts in the Western Division	573	128	1,705	129	158	3	246	2
Do. Eastern Division	295	71	786	95	99	16	39	...
Do. Northern Division	548	108	1,309	178	85	42	135	150
Do. Southern Division	310	101	1,226	34	68	3	123	27
Total...	1726	408	5,026	436	410	64	543	179

Arrears at the end of the year.

677 cases affecting 1,608 persons remained pending at the close of the year, as against 672 cases affecting 1,529 persons at the end of 1293, and 615 cases affecting 1,196 persons at the end of 1292. The balance in none of the Courts was large enough to require any comment, and was distributed among the various classes of Courts as follows :—

Cases and persons in arrears.	City Magistrate's Court.	Sadr Taluqdars' Courts.	Courts of 1st Taluqdars.	Courts of 2nd Taluqdars.	Courts of 3rd Taluqdars.	Courts of Tehsildars.
Number of cases	137	34	174	61	57	161
Number of persons	337	124	499	156	132	305

Of the total number of persons that remained pending enquiry, only 470 were in custody, chiefly in the Divisional and District Courts. There were, however, 93 accused under custody in the Courts of the Tehsildars of Naldrug, and 35 in the Court of the Second Taluqdar of Raichur, and an explanation has been asked of the circumstance.

Average duration.

The general average duration of criminal enquiries and trials was, including cases transferred to other Courts, which cannot, as the returns have been received in the High Court, be eliminated from computation for this purpose, was 12 days. The following statement gives the average duration for the different classes of Courts during the year under report and the previous year :—

Year.	City Magistrate's Court.	Sadr Taluqdars' Courts.	1st Taluqdars' Courts.	2nd Taluqdars' Courts.	3rd Taluqdars' Courts.	Tehsildars' Courts.
1294	10	26	28	13	15	7
1293	22	21	20	16	15	9

The slight increase in the average duration in the Sadr Taluqdars' and First Taluqdars' Courts was more than counterbalanced by the material decrease of the period of average duration in the City Magistrate's Court and the Courts of Tehsildars who disposed of by far the greater majority of suits. Among the Sadr Talukdars' Courts, the average duration in the Eastern Division was as high as 65;

among the District Courts, that in Sirpur-Tandur was 120, and the Districts of Bidar and Khammam had also an average duration of 63 and 62 days respectively. Among the 2nd Taluqdars, the 2nd Taluqdar of Atraf-Balda had as high an average duration as that of 57 days; among the 3rd Taluqdars, the 3rd Taluqdar at Nalgunda had an average duration of 66 days; and among the Tehsil Courts those in Elgandal showed the longest duration of 78 days. Explanations have been called for from these Courts of the unusual delay that took place with them in the disposal of criminal cases, which is very unsatisfactory.

Witnesses examined.

The total number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts during the year was 31,466, whereof 18,673 attended the Courts without being called, and 12,793 in compliance with summonses issued for their attendance. Of those who attended, 27,888 were dismissed on the very day of attendance, and the others detained for examination for the number of days given below respectively:—

2,288	witnesses	were detained	for 2 days.
911	,,	,,	3 ,,
299	,,	,,	4 ,,
23	,,	,,	5 ,,
15	,,	,,	6 ,,
15	,,	,,	7 ,,
27	,,	,,	8 ,,

The greatest number of the longest detentions was in the District Court of Nagar-Karnul, where alone as many as 21 witnesses were detained for 8 days, 12 for 7 days, 5 for 6 days, 3 for 5 days, 32 for 4 days, and 204 for 3 days. The Customs Court, with its extremely little work, shows 3 witnesses detained for 7 days, and the District Courts of Khammam and Nalgunda 5 witnesses each for 5 days. The Second Taluqdar of Khammam also detained 20 witnesses for 5 days and 20 more for 4 days. The number of detentions for 3 days was large in the District Courts of Nander and Indur, the Court of the Second Talukdar of Nagar-Karnul and of the Third Talukdar in Medak. Among the Tehsil Courts, the number of detentions was the highest in the Tehsil Courts of Parbhani District, whereas many as 184 were detained for 4 days, and 254 for 3 days. An explanation has been called for from the District Court of Nagar-Karnul, from the Customs and from the Tehsil Courts in Parbhani District, of the long durations in those Courts which the High Court considers extremely unsatisfactory. To make matters worse, no payment of diet or travelling expenses was made to any witnesses in Nagar-Karnul, and in this state of things it is by no means surprising that as many as 23 witnesses did not attend even in compliance with a summons from Court. Payments to witnesses were quite unknown in most of the Courts and

Districts, only 252 witnesses having altogether been paid their expenses, the majority of the payments made having been in the District of Parbhani. Altogether 94 witnesses did not attend the Courts on being summoned, but there is no information to show why their attendance was not compelled, or whether they had been summoned unnecessarily.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

There were 310 miscellaneous proceedings affecting 456 persons instituted in the Courts, which, with 8 cases affecting 11 persons pending from the previous year, and with 107 cases affecting 119 persons received by transfer, gave a total for disposal of 425 cases affecting 586 persons. In 313 cases, orders were passed in favor of 429 persons, and in 95 cases, orders were passed against 134 persons; 17 cases affecting 23 persons remaining undisposed of at the end of the year. The City Magistrate's Court naturally had most of such cases, having had as many as 138. In the districts, the work between the various classes of Courts was distributed as follows :—

Class of Courts.	1st Taluqdars' Courts.	2nd Taluqdars' Courts.	3rd Taluqdars' Courts.	Tehsildars' Courts.
Courts in the Western Division	8	6	2	3
Courts in the Eastern Division	48	...	...	...
Courts in the Northern Division	63	2	...	82
Courts in the Southern Division	24	...	3	23
Total...	143	8	5	108

The unusually great disparity of work in the various classes of Courts is due apparently to the different modes in which such cases are dealt with in different districts.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

HIGH COURT.

Number of appeals instituted and disposed of.

There were 238 appeals instituted in the High Court, which, with 89 pending from the previous year, and with 1 that came for review, gave 328 as the total for disposal during the year, as against 381 in both 1293 and 1292. Notwithstanding a fall in institutions, the

High Court did more work and the disposals during the year amounted to 304, or 92·6 per cent. of the total for disposal, as against 296 in 1293, and 265 in 1292, giving a percentage, as against the total for disposal, of 77·6 and 69·5 respectively. The result is that the balance at the end of the year amounted to 24 cases affecting 33 persons, whereof 5 only were pending for more than three months. In two of these 5 cases, the enquiry ordered in the course of appeal had not been finished, and in 3, records had not been received from lower Courts, notwithstanding repeated orders.

Results of disposals.

Three of the appeals were dismissed for default, as against 9 dismissed in 1293. In 2 cases, the appeal was rejected, and in 2 a remand was ordered during the year, as against 38 cases remanded in 1293 for further enquiry. The percentage of cases in which judgment was confirmed, reversed and modified rose from last year, though, while the number of decisions confirmed was 113 only, the decisions modified and reversed amounted to 75 and 109 respectively. The generally high percentage of decisions that could not be confirmed on appeal does not speak favorably of the work of the lower Courts. The largest number of decisions reversed and modified were those of the Western Division, but the worst decisions were apparently those of the Assistants in the City Magistrate's Court, three-fourths of those that came under consideration on appeal having been reversed or modified.

Average duration.

The average duration of appeals in the year under report was only 40 days, as against 130 in 1293, and 120 in 1292.

Revisions.

During the year, 87 applications for revision were presented, which, with 4 pending from the previous year, gave a total of 91 for disposal. 87 applications were disposed of during the year, the applications having been rejected in 74 cases, a remand ordered in 10, and the order complained against reversed in 3. It is to be regretted that the corresponding figures for the previous year are not available for comparison.

Confirmation.

123 cases affecting 370 persons came up during the year for confirmation on the Appellate side of the High Court, which, with 47 cases affecting 136 persons pending from the previous year, and with 2 cases affecting 2 persons that came before the High Court in other ways, gave 172 cases affecting 508 persons as the total for disposal. Altogether 156 cases affecting 462 persons were disposed of by the High Court, with an average pendency of 60 days for each case. There were left at the end of the year only

16 cases affecting 46 persons, 41 of whom were in custody. The corresponding figures for the previous three years are as follows:—

Year.	Total for Disposal.		Disposed of.		Balance.		Average Duration.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
1293	195	497	148	361	47	136	65	26·4
1292	134	419	119	361	15	58	48·8	18·2
1291	175	553	161	518	14	35	28·3	9·7

The increase in the average duration of the disposal of such cases is due to the necessity of more frequent remands, on account of the imperfect character of the enquiry by the lower Courts. Only 6 of the cases were pending for more than 3 months, whereof 4 had been remanded for further enquiry, and the records not received back in the High Court.

Three of the accused appear to have died pending enquiry. The High Court of its own authority acquitted and discharged 298 persons in 75 cases, and convicted 74 persons in 56 cases. Of these 74, as many as 63 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 5 to simple imprisonment, 1 to fine and imprisonment, and 5 to fine only. 25 cases affecting 87 persons were referred to the Government for confirmation. As to these 87 persons, the High Court recommended that 36 might be acquitted and discharged, and that 1 might be sentenced to death, 30 to imprisonment for life, 15 to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, 4 to 10 years,' and one to 5 years'. The reference in cases other than those in which death or imprisonment for life was proposed being made under rules previously in force. Intimation has been received from the Government in 21 cases of confirmation of the orders proposed by the High Court.

Results of the disposal of confirmation proceedings.

SUBORDINATE COURTS.

The appeals instituted in the Subordinate Courts in 1294 amounted to 1,225 affecting 1,766 persons, which, including 245 cases affecting 321 persons pending from the previous year, and 1 case affecting 1 person that came for rehearing, and excluding 3 cases affecting 3 persons transferred to other Courts, gave a total for disposal of 1,468 cases affecting 2,085 persons.

Number of appeals for disposals.

The details of the total appeals for disposal in various Classes of Courts, as compared with the previous years, were as follows :—

Class of Courts.	1294		1293	1292	1291
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Cases	Cases
Divisional Courts	866	1,225	702	453	546
District Courts	599	857	447	327	278
Customs Courts	3	3	1	...	1
Total.....	1,468	2,085	1,150	780	825

The increase this year in the number of appeals has been chiefly in the Western and Southern Divisions, where the work was more than double that in the other division. Among the Divisional Courts, that of the Western Division, and among the District Courts, that of Parbhani, had highest work, having 276 and 115 appeals respectively; while among the Divisional Courts, that of the Northern Division, and among the District Courts, those of Atraf-Balda and Sirpur-Tandur, had the least, having had only 183 and 47 respectively.

Total disposal.

The total number of appeals disposed of during the year was 1,320 affecting 1,847 persons, or about 90 per cent. of the total cases for disposal, as against 80 per cent. in the previous year.

The details of this for the various classes of Courts were as follows :—

Class of Courts.	1294		1293	1292	1291
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Cases	Cases
Divisional Courts	759	1,060	540	381	494
District Courts	558	784	381	309	256
Customs Courts	3	3	1	2	...
Total.....	1,320	1,847	922	692	750

The increase in the disposals was chiefly in the Courts which shew an increase in the institutions, some of the cases disposed of appear to have been rather of revision than of appeal, but the exact number of such cases cannot be ascertained. Among the Divisional Courts, the Court of the Southern Division disposed of as many as 250 appeals, while that of the Northern disposed of only 132. Among the District Courts, the Taluqdar of Parbhani did the most work, having disposed of 111 appeals, while the Madadgar of Atraf-Balda disposed of 4 only, and the Madadgars of Sirpur-Tandur, Medak, and Elgandal, only 7, 10, and 11 each.

Results of disposals.

Of all the appeals disposed of, 3 appeals by 2 persons abated on account of their death, 16 appeals by 24 persons for default, 120 appeals by 229 persons were dismissed for other reasons. Of the balance, a remand for fresh enquiry was ordered in 83 cases affecting 137 persons; in 385 cases affecting 601 persons, the decision of the lower Courts was confirmed; in 483 cases affecting 636 persons, the decision of the lower Courts was reversed; in 163 cases affecting 209 persons, modified; and in the Western Divisional Courts, in 7 cases affecting 9 persons, some other order was passed. The proportion of reversals varied widely in different Courts, but was generally higher than those of confirmed. Among the Divisional Courts, the Courts of the Eastern and Western Divisions, and among the District Courts, those of the Eastern and Southern Divisions, and particularly, the Court at Naldrug, had a marked excess in the number of reversals, while the District Courts in the Western Division had a preponderance of decisions confirmed, and the District Court of Bidar confirmed 19 decisions, and reversed 10 only. The main results of the Appellate work of the Divisional and District Courts in the various divisions were as follows :—

Class of Courts.	West.				East.				North.				South.			
	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.
Divisional Courts	83	119	51	18	43	90	6	4	83	56	9	6	146	93	19	39
District Courts	111	80	51	30	12	33	18	1	59	59	20	11	62	102	35	28

Arrears.

At the end of the year, 148 cases affecting 238 persons remained undisposed of among the Subordinate Courts. The Divisional Courts of the Western and Eastern divisions had 45 and 37 cases respectively, while the Southern Divisional Court had only 4 pending. Among the District Courts, the balance was generally low. The District Court of Naldrug

had 17 cases pending, but it had a heavy file, and also disposed of as many as 87, which was far more than the number disposed of by any Court excepting that of Parbhani.

Average duration.

The average duration of appeals in the Subordinate Courts was 47 days only. The details for the various classes of Courts, as compared with those of the previous year, are given below :—

Class of Courts.	West.		East.		South.		North.	
	1294	1293	1294	1293	1294	1293	1294	1293
Divisional Courts	29	90	85	36	42	47	56	23
District Courts	52	23	88	37	29	47	18	34

It is unsatisfactory that the average duration in the Eastern Division, notwithstanding very light work in that Division, is not only more than that in the other divisions, but even more than double that in the previous year. On the other hand, in the Southern Division, where the work is heavy and steadily on the increase, the average duration is comparatively low, and much lower than in the previous year. In the Western Division, while the average duration in the Divisional Court has fallen very low, that in the District Courts has risen very high, while the case in the Northern Division is just the reverse. The Sadr Madadgar of the Eastern Division, the District Madadgars of Nalgunda and Khammam, and the Talukdars of Indur, Parbhani and Nander have been asked for an explanation of the unusually high average duration of their Courts.

Criminal fines.

The total amount realised on account of fines, exclusive of Aurangabad District, for which returns have not been received yet, is given in the returns of income and expenditure as Rs. 80,999, the amount received in 1293 being Rs. 67,300. The net realizations shewn in the returns of punishments inflicted are Rs. 67,715, and in all probability both the figures are incorrect, the difference being due to the Courts' having prepared both the returns without reference to each other, and dealing differently in the preparation with amounts paid as refunds, rewards, and compensation, and in some cases even with the amount of fines inflicted on the miscellaneous side. The

details of realizations and balances as given in the returns of income and expenditure for the various classes of Courts are as follows :—

Class of Courts.	1294.		1293.	
	Amount realized in Rs.	Balance in Rs.	Amount realized in Rs.	Balance in Rs.
High Court	2,262	7,799	1,730	8,129
City Magistrate's Court	5,535	2,404	3,843	3,084
Customs Courts	1,522	2,605	1,021	3,659
Courts in the Western Division	19,071	8,807	18,084	5,381
Do. Eastern Division	8,932	7,601	13,513	1,066
Do. Northern Division	10,727	4,144	13,667	4,420
Do. Southern Division	21,618	2,616	15,414	6,336
Total...	69,668	35,977	67,272	32,075

The realizations this year thus show a decided progress in all the Courts excepting some in the Northern and Eastern divisions, and there is a falling off in the unrealized balances also except in the Eastern and Western divisions.

The balances were particularly high in the High Court and in the District Courts of Khammam and Parbhani.

Unclaimed property.

The receipts under this head have fallen during the year from Rs. 65,783 in 1293 to Rs. 55,004 in 1294; the decrease appears to be chiefly in the Western Division, where the receipts from sales of unclaimed animals fell by about Rs. 7,000, and the receipts from sales of other unclaimed property by more than Rs. 2,000, but the decrease is to a great extent nominal, and the result in the main of the non-receipt of returns from the District of Aurangabad, where the income in 1293 under the two heads was Rs. 4,828 and Rs. 2,611 respectively. The falling off in the Northern Division is also great, but part of it may be accounted for by the circumstance that the figures for 1293 are for 14 months, while those for the year under report, for 12 months only. The decrease, in the Eastern Division, in the receipts from sales of unclaimed cattle is, to a great extent, counterbalanced by the increase in the receipts from sales of other property. The receipts in the Southern Division show a slight increase. The receipts from sales of stray cattle were all in the Tehsil Courts, but it is to be regretted that the returns do not show what was the expenditure incurred on their account. The sales of unclaimed property appear to have been ordered by almost all the courts, and it deserves consideration whether the jurisdiction in the matter does not require rules to regulate it properly.

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

Number of Jails.

The total number of jails in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions is 20. This number does not include the Tehsil lock-ups in which prisoners under trial, or those sentenced to less than a month's imprisonment, are confined.

Supervision.

The District Jails are under the supervision of an officer, styled the Nazim-i-Adalut, who is the Judicial Assistant to the Talukdar, whilst those at the capital are in charge of a Superintendent. In the preceding year the Superintendent of the City Jails was appointed Inspector-General of District Prisons in addition to his other duties, but his services are required so constantly in Hyderabad that he has been unable to proceed to the districts, and the appointment is practically in abeyance.

List of Jails.

The following is a list of the jails in His Highness' Dominions :—

City Jails.

1. The Central Jail at Chinchelgooda.
2. The Talib-ud-Dowla Jail.
3. The Begum Bazaar Jail, situated outside the City.
4. The Fort Mahomednagar (Golkonda) Jail.

District Jails.

5. The Nalgunda Jail.
6. The Nagar-Kurnul Jail.
7. The Hanumkonda Jail.
8. The Aurungabad Jail.
9. The Birh Jail.
10. The Parbhaini Jail.
11. The Nander Jail.
12. The Medak Jail.
13. The Indur Jail.
14. The Elgandal Jail, situated at Kareemnuggur.
15. The Bidar Jail.
16. The Sirpur-Tandur Jail.
17. The Central Jail at Gulberga.
18. The Raichur Jail.
19. The Linsugur Jail.
20. The Naldrug Jail.

Class of Prisoners.

These jails contain not only prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by the Criminal Courts established in the Diwani Districts of His Highness, but also those sentenced by such officers of the Police or the Reformed Forces as are competent to award the punishment of imprisonment. In these jails are also confined offenders tried and punished by British Courts located in His Highness' territory when there is not sufficient room for such criminals in British prisons; and, lastly, all persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment by the Criminal Court of the Sarfikhas Districts, where there are no jails, are sent to these prisons

Under-trial Prisoners.

At the beginning of the year under report there were 580 prisoners awaiting trial. 4,056 under-trial prisoners were admitted during the year, giving a total for disposal of 4,636; of these 2 escaped, 4,098 were convicted or discharged, and 536 remained at the end of the year, of whom 501 were males and 35 females. The daily average of under-trial prisoners was 597·82. In 1293 Fasli the admissions of under-trial prisoners were only 3,824 notwithstanding that the year extended over 14 months. In that year, however, the daily average was very much higher, being 714·05, which would indicate that cases were disposed of more expeditiously in 1294 Fasli.

Convicts.

The figures regarding convicted prisoners are as follows :—

	1294 F.			1293 F.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Balance	2,857	165	3,022	2,911	188	3,099
Admitted in current year.	2,838	263	3,101	2,806	286	3,092
Transferred from other Jails	.....	.....	863	.....	.....	588
Total ...	.....	.....	6,986	.....	.....	6,779
Daily Average	.....	.....	2,360·08	.....	.....	2,578·69

There were thus 3,101 admissions as against 3,092 in the 14 months of 1293 Fasli, and yet, notwithstanding that the prison population was larger, and the period two months shorter, the daily average in 1294 Fasli is said to have been 2,360·08 as against 2,578·69. No explanation has been given of these figures, and it would appear that there is an error in the calculation which cannot now be corrected for this report, as the largest population in the shortest period must naturally give the largest daily average.

Disposal of prisoners.

The foregoing number of convicts was disposed of as follows :—

	1294 F.			1293 F.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Transferred from other Jails	.....	.....	876	.....	.....	591
Executed	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Discharged after expiry of time	.....	.....	2,814	.....	.....	2,865
Died	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	94
Escaped	29	.....	29	.....	.....	27
Punishment remitted ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	176
Total ...	.....	.....	3,872	.....	.....	3,757
Remained at the end of year	2,936	178	3,114	2,857	165	3,022

There is a difference of 13 between the number of convicts transferred to and transferred from jails, which is accounted for in the report by this number probably being in transit at the end of the year.

Deaths.

The number of deaths, viz., 151, or, according to another statement in the Jail Report, 156, is very high, and points to the necessity of improved arrangements for the custody of prisoners. No analysis has been given of the causes which led to death, except that 20 prisoners in the Indur Jail succumbed to cholera. In the Gulberga Jail there were in all 49 deaths from different causes. The death-rate per mille of prison population was 59 in 1294 Fasli as against 34 in 1293 Fasli. In future reports the causes of death will be duly shown.

Sick.

The total number of prisoners admitted to hospital in 1294 Fasli was 17,256 as against 22,975 in the preceding year. No particulars have been given regarding the treatment of these prisoners.

Terms of imprisonment.

The terms of imprisonment to which the prisoners convicted during the year were sentenced is classed as follows :—

Sentenced to imprisonment	not exceeding	1 month	48
Do.	do.	3 months	118
Do.	do.	6 months	260
Do.	do.	1 year	354
Do.	do.	2 years	377
Do.	do.	4 do.	621
Do.	do.	10 do.	553
Do.	do.	14 do.	242
Do.	exceeding	14 years.....	49
Do.	for life.....		492
		Total.....	3,114

Escapes.

Thirty-one prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 13 effected their escape from inside the jail and 18 while outside or in transit. 12 escaped prisoners were re-arrested during the year, and 57 prisoners still remained at large; of these 35 escaped in previous years and 22 in the year under report.

Castes.

The following statement, although incomplete by reason of the absence of returns of the Western Division, shows, as far as is known, the caste of the prisoners admitted to jail during the year:—

Caste.	1294 F. Prisoners admitted during the year.	Percentage on whole admission.	1293 F. Prisoners admitted during the year.	Percentage on whole admission.
Mahomedans...	686	26·41	685	22·17
Hindus	1,138	43·80	1,571	50·84
Other castes	774	29·79	836	26·99
Total ...	2,598	.....	3,092	.....

Professions.

The professions or occupations of the prisoners are classed as follows. These and the succeeding figures are also incomplete as regards the Western Division :—

	1294 F.	1293 F.
Watandars and cultivators	725	748
Traders	30	34
Artizans	41	294
Servants	219	281
Other occupations	1,583	1,735
Total	2,598	3,092

Education.

The following figures show how many prisoners were educated and how many illiterate :—

	1294 F.	1293 F.
Educated	151	152
Illiterate	2,447	2,940
Total	2,598	3,092

Sexes.

With reference to sex, the numbers stand thus :—

	1294 F.	1293 F.
Males	2,838	2,806
Females	263	286
Total	3,101	3,092

Previous conviction.

The subjoined table shows how many previous convictions the prisoners had undergone :—

	1294 F.	1293 F.
Once convicted	2,475	2,733
Twice do.	90	226
Thrice do.	33	100
Convicted more than three times	0	33
Total	2,598	3,092

Punishments.

139 males and 2 females were punished during the year for offences against jail discipline, such as smoking, refusal to work, &c. The punishments awarded were as follows :—

	Male.	Female.
Solitary confinement	3	...
Reduction of diet	28	2
Solitary confinement with reduction of diet	4	...
Whipping	89	...
Others	15	...

In addition, 7 males and 1 female were committed to Court for trial,

These figures must be regarded, not as showing the good behaviour of the prisoners, but either the lax discipline in the management of the jails, or omissions to render correct returns. It is impossible to believe, for instance, that in the jails at Hyderabad, with an average daily population of 852, there should only have been 43 offences during the year, or taking the figures for Gulberga with an average daily population of 380, there should only have been 5 punishments in the whole year.

It must be admitted that jail management and discipline in His Highness' Dominions falls very far short of the standard which is to be desired. All that can be said on this point is that measures are now being taken by Government to remedy the defects which exist, but the administration of the jails can never be placed on a thoroughly satisfactory footing until more suitable buildings are provided, and this, for financial reasons, can only be done gradually as funds are provided.

Diet.

The diet of prisoners in the jails is reported to be as follows :—

Daily.										Twice a Week.	Once a week.		
Rice.		Wheat Flour.											
Male Prisoners employed on labour.	Male Prisoners without labour and female Prisoners with or without labour.	Male Prisoners employed on labour.	Male Prisoners without labour and female generally.	Chillies.	Salt.	Tamarind.	Firewood.	Toor or Moong.	Vegetables in lieu of Dall.	Sweet Oil.	Mutton or Goor.	Ghee.	Saffron.
14 Chetaks.	10 Chetaks.	1 Seer.	12 Chetaks.	2 Tolas.	1¼ Tolas.	3 Tolas.	1 Seer.	2 Chetaks.	Price of Dall.	2 Tolas.	¼ Seer.	3 Tolas.	2 Tolas.

The number of prisoners at the end of the year (3,114) were employed as follows :—Simple imprisonment without labour 27, unemployed owing to sickness, &c., 443, engaged on roads, buildings, gardens, &c., 1,576, engaged in grinding grain 75, engaged in cleaning jails, &c., 548, engaged in printing 39, engaged in writing 23, engaged in making tents and carpets 383.

The income and expenditure connected with labor and manufacture are set forth in detail below :—

Income.

Accounts. Cash receipts derived on account of wages or sale-proceeds of articles manufactured : —

	Rs.	a.	p.
Actually realized	22,070	1	11
Outstanding	55,543	3	1
Price of manufactured articles used or consumed in the Jails themselves ... 2,010 14 6			
Wages of labour employed in the Jails. 59,862 6 4			
Wages of labour employed by other Government Departments 57,273 7 6			
	1,19,146	12	4
Value of articles remaining unsold at the end of the year	32,112	1	3
Price of raw material in stock	7,800	2	5
Total Income Rs.....	2,16,672	5	0

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance outstanding at the end of 1293 Fasli	49,812	8	10
Cost of articles manufactured and lying in the godowns at the beginning of the year under report	19,520	4	5
Cost of raw materials	8,027	10	10
Cash disbursed in the purchase of raw materials during the year	21,773	12	4
Cash disbursed in the purchase and repairs of instruments	403	1	3
Salaries of instructors	3,577	11	3
Do. of provisional supervisors	33,560	6	6
Miscellaneous charges	253	10	0
Total Expenditure.....	1,36,938	1	5
Profit Rs.....	79,734	3	7

In some jails the price charged for articles, and which were simply adjusted by departmental book entry, was much above the true value, and the foregoing estimate of profit would, if the accounts were closely gone into by an expert, probably be subjected to considerable reduction. The Gulberga Jail, owing to the interest taken in it by the Subadar, is the most advanced as regards manufactures, and indeed in every other respect.

The total expenses of the Jail Department during the year under report as compared with 1293 Fasli is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Expenses of Feeding.		Expenses of Clothing.		Expenses given to prisoners on release.		Expenses on construction, repairs and rent of buildings.		Establishment and Contingencies		Hospital Expenses.		Expenses of Guards.		Total Expenses.	
	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total. Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.	Total Expenses.	Cost per Head.
1293	1,44,176 13 1	44 3 2	12,451 7 7	3 13 1	859 8 3	0 4 2	13,771 15 5	4 3 7	49,310 3 0	15 1 10	3,372 2 2	1 7 0	1,32,847 0 0	40 11 7	3,56,794 4 9	109 6 0
1294	1,18,256 13 2	44 10 6	12,291 2 0	4 10 3	1,059 10 7	0 6 4	11,579 15 2	4 5 11	41,890 9 0	15 13 1	5,349 8 2	2 0 3	1,17,183 11 11	44 4 4	3,07,611 6 4	116 2 8

Average expense per head.

It will be observed from these figures that the cost per head for each prisoner for the year under report was Rs. 116-2-8, of which the details are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Food	44	10	6
Clothing	4	10	3
Advances on release from jail	0	6	4
Construction and repairs of buildings	4	5	11
Establishment	15	13	1
Hospital expenses	2	0	3
Guards	44	4	4
Total	116	2	8

Reforms during the year.

During the year under review a Special Committee, consisting of Mr. Palmer, the Subadars of the Southern and Eastern Divisions, the Judicial Secretary to Government and his Assistant, was appointed to consider the changes to be made in the rules regarding the internal economy of the jails, discipline, &c. A set of new rules was drawn up, and having received the sanction of Government, was brought into force during the course of the year. Certain retrenchments were also effected towards the close of the year in the expenditure of the Central Jail. A system was introduced of giving to prisoners on their discharge a ticket of release so as to protect them from arrest as suspicious characters. More recently a Sub-Committee has been appointed to report on jail buildings and to submit recommendations for their improvement.

Disturbance in the Central Jail.

The most important event in the Jail Administration of the year was a serious outbreak that occurred in the Central Jail at Hyderabad. The disturbance originated in the dissatisfaction of the prisoners at the new rules which had been lately introduced, prohibiting the use of intoxicating drugs. They refused to accept their usual rations, and continued for two days in a refractory state. Under orders of Government a body of reformed troops was despatched to the jail, in order to enforce obedience and to confine the prisoners in their cells. Most unfortunately the troops failed to preserve their temper, and on some of the prisoners throwing stones, at once fired, killing eleven prisoners and wounding 32, of whom 2 subsequently died. The whole occurrence was investigated by a Special Commission, and the result was that the reformed troops were blamed and duly punished. The Superintendent, Mr. Gordon, and Jailor Smith were praised for the energy and tact which they had shown.

SECTION V.—REGISTRATION.

Except the registration of title-deeds in Municipal Towns, there is as yet no system of registration in His Highness' Dominions.

SECTION VI.—MUNICIPALITY.

Municipal government, in the full acceptation of the word, does not yet exist in these Dominions.

Number of Municipalities.

There is a Municipal Commissioner for the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad, with Assistants, and a suitable staff of Sanitary Inspectors, a Municipal Engineer, &c. There is also the Chadderghat Municipality, and 16 Municipal Committees at the Head-quarters of Districts, but these are all practically Government Departments, entirely controlled and superintended by Government officials, and with a few minor exceptions drawing their incomes from Government sources. Local self-government, including both the authority to administer, as well as the responsibility of administration, is unknown, and the so-called Municipalities are more of the nature of State Sanitary Departments than Municipalities.

The reports received of the working of the Municipalities afford very little information, especially as regards the details of the improvements carried out.

New works in City.

In the City and Suburban Municipality the total expenditure on new works, of which no details have been given, amounted in the year under report to Rs. 42,188-4-1 as against Rs. 68,863-8-7 expended during the 14 months of 1293 Fasli.

Repairs and Establishment, &c.

On repairs, establishments, purchase of bullocks, and miscellaneous the expenditure of the two years was Rs. 1,59,810-9-8 and Rs. 1,41,108-7-7, respectively, which does not include Rs. 15,000 expended in 1294 Fasli on alterations to the Bolarum Residency.

Total Expenditure.

The total expenditure under all heads in the two years was as follows :—

1293 Fasli	Rs.	2,09,972	0 2
1294 Fasli	„	2,01,998	13 9

Improvements.

Within the last ten years great improvements have been made in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad, streets having been widened, drains and gutters constructed, and the daily accumulations of refuse regularly removed. The water-supply and the general sanitation of the city is still very defective, but the former is likely soon to be improved. It has been decided to provide the city with a pure supply of water either from the existing Mir Alum Lake or from a new tank to be constructed near Talpalli, or by means of a new dam across the Musi river. The scheme will in all probability ultimately include supplies from each of these sources. The plans and estimates are being prepared under the supervision of Mr. G. Palmer, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and it is hoped that during the current year they will be completed and the work commenced. The cost is roughly estimated by Mr. Palmer at from 9½ to 15 lakhs according to which scheme is adopted.

Income.

The income of the City Municipality, as compared with the preceding year, is as follows :—

	1294 Fasli.			1293 Fasli.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Registration of title-deeds	24,890	14	2	17,023	14	6
Noozul or land-tax	2,419	15	1½	2,231	0	8½
Zemindars	2,936	3	6	2,768	3	6
Miscellaneous.....	16,528	9	8	15,729	4	6
Total Rs.....	46,775	10	5½	37,752	7	2½

The income of 1294 Fasli bears the proportion of 17·78 per cent. to the expenditure of the year, the balance being provided from the General Revenues. On the other hand, however, Government takes the whole of the octroi duty, and is altogether a gainer by the transaction.

Noozul.

With regard to the collection of Noozul or land-rent, it is shown that there are large arrears chiefly on account of obstructions on the part of Nobles in the City. In this respect the administration of the Municipality appears in an unsatisfactory light.

Chadderghat Municipality.

The Chadderghat Municipality is under the control of the Secretary, Public Works Department. This Municipality was formed in the year 1290 Fasli (1881), but consists merely of an establishment for carrying out sanitary measures and petty works connected therewith. The average

annual expenditure since its formation has been Rs. 55,785. The expenditure during 1293 was Rs. 81,502; in 1294 it was Rs. 68,078. The Budget for 1295 amounts to Rs. 87,922-8-0 subject to the consideration of the General Finance Committee.

The jurisdiction of the Chadderghat Municipality extends over 9¾ square miles, being the same as that of the Suburban Court. No income is derived by taxation, and the whole expenditure falls on Government. Much trouble is frequently given by Jagirdars and large land-owners, who persistently refuse to comply with Municipal regulations. Throughout the Municipality generally the assistance and co-operation of the Police is much needed. Before the establishment of the Chadderghat Municipality, sanitary arrangements in the large and rapidly increasing station were almost entirely neglected. The Government has, however, during the last five years given a powerful impetus to this very important matter, but it is considered that the time has come for the Chadderghat Municipality to be so organized as to become in due course self-supporting. At present it is entirely dependent on Government for its income; the cost of sanitary measures, stree lighting, and watering, which should properly fall on the owners and occupiers of land and houses, being defrayed by Government.

A set of rules for the formation of a Committee and the gradual attainment of this object has been drawn up by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and is now under consideration. The receipts during the year were only Rs. 285-11-6, as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fines	159	3	6
Sale of property	3	8	0
Sale of manure	123	0	0
Total	285	11	6

The following statements show the works completed and in progress during the year :—

CHADDERGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT showing Works completed during the year 1294 Fasli.

No.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293 Fasli.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294 Fasli.	Balance of Estimate.	Remarks.
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
	Original Works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Constructing a Bridge and Channel to drain off Gosha-mahal Kunta	1,482 0 0	1,044 0 6	1,015 6 10	2,059 7 4	.....	
2	Lighting 28 lamps on the Upper Secunderabad Road ...	550 0 0	615 0 0	346 8 4	346 8 4	203 7 8	
3	Constructing Road connecting Muktiarganj and Troop Bazaar Road	532 0 0	138 12 3	397 8 0	536 4 3	.....	
4	Do. 5 Latrines for females	2,059 0 0	.....	2,050 10 1	2,050 10 1	8 5 11	
5	Compensation to individuals for losses sustained during the rains of 1882...	3,424 0 0	.....	3,424 0 0	3,424 0 0	.....	
6	Sinking a Well at Narayanguda for low-caste people	325 0 0	.....	319 8 7	319 8 7	5 7 5	
7	Sanitary Arrangements at Mallakpet during the Races of 1884	392 11 11	.....	392 10 10	392 10 10	0 1 1	
8	Compensation for walls demolished in constructing a Latrine at Kothabasti	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	19 0 0	.....	
9	Precautionary Measures for 1294	8,217 4 0	.....	8,217 4 0	8,217 4 0	.....	
10	Compensation for a portion of a house demolished in constructing Troop Bazaar Drain	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	
11	Lighting Lamps on Public Roads	5,600 0 0	.....	995 14 11	995 14 11	4,604 1 1	
12	Providing Privy Pans to Public Latrines	600 0 0	.....	226 14 3	226 14 3	373 1 9	
	Total	23,215 15 11	1,797 12 9	17,420 5 10	18,603 2 7	5,194 8 11	
	Repairs.						
1	Constructing Parapet Wall to one side of a well by the main road at Khairatabad	171 0 0	157 12 0	8 2 3	165 14 3	5 1 9	
2	Repairing an old Public Latrine at Kachiguda and providing Privy Pans	223 14 1	123 14 1	100 0 0	223 14 1	.....	
3	Constructing Parapet Walls to 4 wells at Kathbiguda and Imblibund	301 0 0	198 7 10	10 7 1	208 14 11	92 1 1	
4	Do. Parapet Wall around Mecca Bavdi	185 0 0	121 8 6	6 6 4	127 14 10	57 1 2	
	Total.....	880 14 1	601 10 5	124 15 8	726 10 1	154 4 0	
	Abstract.						
	Original Works	23,215 15 11	1,797 12 9	17,420 5 10	18,603 2 7	5,194 8 11	
	Repairs	880 14 1	601 10 5	124 15 8	726 10 1	154 4 0	
	Total	24,096 14 0	2,399 7 2	17,545 5 6	19,329 12 8	5,348 12 11	

CHADDERGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT showing Works in progress at the end of 1294 Fasli.

No.	Name of Work.	Amoune of Estimate.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293 Fasli.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294 Fasli.	Balance of Estimate.	Remarks.
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Original Works.						
1	Constructing a Drain for Sewage at Troop Bazaar	5,186 0 0	969 5 1	3,073 5 9	4,042 10 10	1,143 5 2	
2	Putting up Lamp Posts on Public Roads	4,960 0 0	.....	4,653 1 8	4,653 1 8	306 14 4	
3	Sinking a Well at Jamal Basthi for low-caste people	325 0 0	.....	34 1 5	34 1 5	290 14 7	
4	Constructing 5 Latrines for females	2,059 0 0	.....	581 3 11	581 3 11	1,477 12 1	
	Total ...	12,530 0 0	969 5 1	8,341 12 9	9,311 1 10	3,218 14 2	
	Repairs.						
1	Demolishing and reconstructing a Compound Wall to widen the Road to Roman Catholic Chapel	152 10 8	133 2 0	.....	133 2 0	19 8 8	
2	Constructing Parapet Wall around Katora Bavdi in the Husain Sagar Village	864 0 0	.....	700 12 3	700 12 3	163 3 9	
3	Boiling water and cleaning still from a drinking-water well at Imbibund	644 0 0	.....	466 2 7	466 2 7	177 13 5	
	Total ...	1,660 10 8	133 2 0	1,166 14 10	1,300 0 10	360 9 10	
	Abstract.						
	Original Works	12,530 0 0	969 5 1	8,341 12 9	9,311 1 10	3,218 14 2	
	Repairs	1,660 10 8	133 2 0	1,166 14 10	1,300 0 10	360 9 10	
	Total ...	14,190 10 8	1,102 7 1	9,508 11 7	10,611 2 8	3,579 8 0	

District Municipalities.

Up to the 1st Khoordad 1294 Fasli, District Municipalities were worked as a separate Department under the Sadr-ul-Maham Miscellaneous Department. As in the Chadderghat Municipality, almost their entire cost has been borne by Government. In the towns of Gulberga and Aurungabad, however, a great advance has been made, and these Municipalities have been made to some extent self-supporting. On the date named above the District Municipal Department was amalgamated with the Public Works Department, and, whilst petty works that were formerly carried out by the Municipal Department are now carried out by the Public Works Department, under the power of sanction conferred on Subadars and Taluqdars, a special grant to each head-quarter town of the Districts is given by Government for sanitary purposes. These grants amount in the aggregate to Rs. 49,272 per annum, averaging Rs. 3,080 each for 16 towns, and the grants vary from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 7,200 for each town according to its size and importance. This expenditure is included in that of the Public Works Department proper.

It is contemplated to extend, as soon as possible, the self-supporting system to all these towns, and to form Municipal Committees and institute Local Funds in each. The rules drawn up by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and now under consideration, can be made generally applicable in all instances with the necessary modifications to suit local circumstances.

SECTION VII.—MILITARY.

The military forces in His Highness' Government are composed of the Regular Troops, the City Troops, the Golkonda Brigade, and the Irregular Troops; there are also the Sarf-i-khas and Paigah Troops, but as these are not under the orders of Government they are not referred to in detail in this report.

Regular Troops.

The Regular Troops under the command of Major Nevill are composed of two horse batteries of four guns each, four regiments of Cavalry, one of which, the African Cavalry, is on the Government system, and the other Lancer Regiments on the Silladari system, 3 regiments of Infantry, one Infantry Depôt, one Garrison Band, and one Garrison Cavalry Band.

The average strength of the Regulars during 1294 Fasli was as follows :—

Head-Quarters	Combatants	1·00
	Non-Combatants	54·00
Artillery	Combatants	261·00
	Non-Combatants	148·50
Cavalry	Combatants	1193·65
	Non-Combatants	493·73
Infantry	Combatants	1915·50
	Musicians	80·91
	Non-Combatants	210·33
Depôt	Combatants	50·66
	Non-Combatants	60·00
Cavalry Band	Musicians	40·08
	Non-Combatants	23·00
Garrison Band	Musicians	49·58
	Non-Combatants	5·00
Clothing Department.	Non-Combatants	17·00
Medical do.	Non-Combatants	13·00
European Commanding Officers.	Combatants	49·82
	Non-Combatants	1·00
Cadets		6·58
Medical Officers		10.00

The Total average strength of combatants was thus :—

Artillery	261
Cavalry	1,193
Infantry	1,915
Depôt	50
European Officers	49
Total...	3,468

The troops are quartered as follows :—

Head Quarters, Hydera-bad.	Artillery.
	African Cavalry Guard.
	1st Regt. Lancers.
	3rd Regt. do.
	1st Regt. Infantry.
	2nd Regt. do.
	Infantry Depôt.
	Garrison Band.
	Do. Cavalry Band.
Gulberga	2nd Regt. Lancers.
	Detachment 3rd Infantry.
Shorapur	3rd Regt. Infantry.

City Troops.

In addition to the Regular Troops, there are three regiments of Infantry, *viz.*, 4th, 5th and 6th, known as City Re-organized Troops. Although not strictly Regular Troops, the 4th and 6th Regiments are included in the Budget of the Regular Troops. These two Regiments are each 700 strong, and are armed, equipped, &c., in the same manner as the Regulars. They are commanded respectively by Captains Finglas and Griffin, and are quite independent of each other and of the Commandant of the Regulars, but matters which the Commanding Officers cannot deal with are referred to the Military Secretary, Regular Troops, for the orders of Government. The 5th Regiment; with a strength of 300, is much in the same position as regards control and discipline, but being the Minister's own regiment, the funds for its maintenance are drawn from His Excellency's private Treasury, and are not provided for in the Budget of the State.

The cost of the Regular Troops, including the 4th and 6th Regiments, amounted in 1294 Fasli to Rs. 16,61,993.

Golkonda Brigade.

A Brigade, composed of men taken from the Irregulars, has lately been formed at Golkonda under the command of Afsur Jung Bahadur, the strength of which is—

1 Regiment Cavalry 300
1 Regiment Infantry.....900 (of which 200 are undisciplined).
Gunners 80

Although not forming a part of the Brigade, the same Officer commands the Mysoram-Regiment, 1,059 strong, which was formed some years ago by the late Minister with the object of enlisting and bringing under discipline Rohillas and some other classes who, when unemployed, were a danger and trouble to the State.

Irregular Levies.

The Irregular Levies of the State which, as remarked by His Excellency the Minister in a recent public speech, "hardly deserve the name of an army" have been placed in charge of Major Gough, Military Secretary, with a view to reductions being more systematically effected.

RETURN OF IRREGULAR TROOPS.

No.	Detail of Troops.	Strength of Troops in 1293 Fasli.		Transfers.		Reductions.		Total of Transfers and Reductions.		Remaining Strength.		Remarks.
		Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Sowars	3,586	3303 Horses ... 56 Mianas ... 46 Elephants. 21 Palkees ... 1 Top ..... 18 Camels ...	29	16 Horses... 1 Miana	13	10 Horses... 1 Elephant.	42	26 Horses... 1 Miana .. 1 Elephant	3,544	3,277 Horses ... 56 Mianas ... 45 Elephants. 21 Palkees. 1 Top. 18 Camels.	The pay of 23 Sowars, 21 Horses, 1 Elephant and 1 Palkee is included in "Tunkha Jagir."
2	Bargheers	541	39 Horses ... 2 Mianas ...	....	....	11	....	11	....	530	39 Horses. 2 Mianas.	
3	Arabs	6,072	70 Horses ... 5 Palkees ... 14 Mianas ... 10 Elephants. 4 Camels ... 1 Standard...	....	....	37	....	37	....	6,035	70 Horses. 5 Palkees. 14 Mianas. 10 Elephants. 4 Camels. 1 Standard.	
4	Scindees	975	1 Miana ...	.....	.....	26	.....	26	.....	949	1 Miana.	
5	Line or Barjowans.	9,414	40 Horses ... 1 Aftabgiri . 1 Miana ... 9 Guns ..... 4 Waggons. 74 Bullocks. .	980	....	464	....	1,444	....	7,970	40 Horses ... 1 Aftabgiri. 1 Miana. 9 Guns. 4 Waggons. 74 Bullocks.	10 men draw pay from "Tunkha Jagir."
6	Burkundaz	634	1 Horse.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	.....	604	1 Horse ...	47 men draw pay from "Tunkha Jagir."
7	Ratoors	126	2 Horses ...	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	120	2 Horses.	
8	Roomees	26	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	11	.....	
9	Alli Gole, &c...	220	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	

The total strength of these troops is shown in the following statement :—

Return of Irregular Troops—(*Continued*).

No.	Detail of Troops.	Strength of Troops in 1293 Fasli.		Transfers.		Reductions.		Total of Transfers and Reductions.		Remaining Strength.		Remarks.
		Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses, &c.	Men.	Horses.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Mootfurkat ...	908	11 Horses ... 4 Mianas ... 2 Elephants. 152 Women ... 4 Billakaida Men. 3 Drummers.	46 .... 152 Women...	....	25	5 Horses ... 1 Miana	71 .... 152 Women..	5 Horses ... 1 Miana	837	6 Horses. 3 Mianas. 2 Elephants. ..... 4 Men Billakaida. 3 Drummers.	
	Total...	22,502	3,466 Horses ... 79 Mianas ... 58 Elephants. 26 Palkees ... 1 Aftabgiri.. 1 Top ..... 152 Women... 4 Billakaida Men. 9 Guns ..... 4 Waggons.. 1 Standard... 74 Bullocks... 3 Drummers. 22 Camels ...	1,055 Men ... . 152 Women...	16 Horses ... 1 Miana	627	15 Horses... 1 Miana ... 1 Elephant.	1,682 Men ... . 152 Women	31 Horses ... 2 Mianas ... 1 Elephant.	20,820	3435 Horses ... 77 Mianas. 57 Elephants. 26 Palkees. 1 Aftabgiri. 1 Top. ..... 4 Billakaida Men. 9 Guns. 4 Waggons. 1 Standard. 74 Bullocks. 3 Drummers. 22 Camels.	117 Men, 21 Horses, 1 Elephant and 1 Palkee draw pay from "Tunkha Jagirs," belonging to Rajah Rai Rayan Bahadur, Rajah Shewraj Bahadur, and Roy Durgapurshad, which is under investigation in the Sub-Committee.

It will be seen from these figures that the total number recorded as combatants is 20,820 with 3,435 horses and 9 guns, &c., the annual cost, as stated by the Accountant-General, being Rs. 49,24,240.

Of the total number of Irregular Troops, there are 5,250 located at various places of importance in the districts (details of which are given in the Appendices), the remainder of the force being kept at and about the city.

The Cavalry consist of numerous bodies of men, varying in number from 2 to 514, which are under the command of 123 Jemadars, having no subordinate officers under them. These Jemadars are, in most cases, men of good family and position, whose ancestors have, either by services rendered, or by the presentation of nuzzeranas, been rewarded with the grant of a certain number of assamees. The increase in the numbers of the Irregular Troops appears to have been brought about in many instances by the system of nuzzerana, whereby wealthy adventurers took advantage of the pecuniary embarrassments of the State to gain status and influence.

In many cases the Jemadars, in addition to the amount allowed by Government for the payment of men and keep of horses, draw special allowances for maintaining elephants equipped with either howdahs or umbarees for State occasions, or for the expenses of Mianas, in view to the upholding of their dignity. The allowances of Jemadars vary, of course, with the strength of their Jumeyuts, and the amounts range from Rs. 40 to Rs. 2,000. The sum paid by Government for the upkeep of a Trooper in the Cavalry varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35. The rule is that the Bargeer Sowar should receive one-third of the above amount, but there is no doubt that this is a matter of private arrangement with the Jemadars, some of whom make more liberal terms with their men than others.

The Infantry is divided into the several classes shown above.

The Barjowans (composed almost entirely of Deccanees) comprise fifty-one so-called regiments, under officers designated "Coomandans," apparently a corruption of the French word "Commandant," which was, no doubt, in use when the Government employed French Officers.

The status enjoyed by the "Coomandans" varies considerably, a few of them being men of some influence and position, whilst others are as insignificant as are their regiments. Some of the regiments have so dwindled away as to be almost effaced. For instance, there is sometimes an establishment consisting in all of *nine men*, which is still called a regiment. Of the fifty-one regiments, there are twenty-nine less than fifty strong, only fourteen contain more than 100 men, whilst there are only seven which can muster over 300, the strongest of all having 2,049 men.

The private of the line, or Barjowan, is poorly paid, for he only draws Rs. 5-12-0 per mensem, six annas out of which is deducted to meet the cost of his clothing when such is supplied, which is at very irregular periods. The pay of Havildars is but Rs. 7 to Rs. 8, and that of Jemadars and Subadars Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

For arms, they are supplied, some with city-made muskets and bayonets, some with the old "Brown Bess" from the British Arsenal, and some with ancient flintlock muskets, the Brown Bess being the only weapon safe to use. It may be mentioned that the supply of the city-made muskets to the Regular Troops has been long discontinued, since they were comdemned by a Committee.

The pay of Coomandans ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. One or two, however, of the more important of these officers, with comparatively strong regiments, draw as much as Rs. 350.

It is hoped that gradually several of these old and poorly-paid Coomandans will be pensioned, and several of their regiments amalgamated into one or two of a strength that will render them more manageable and useful.

Arabs.

The Arabs, of whom it has been above stated there are 6.035, are divided into Jumeyuts of varying numbers, ranging from 2 to 1,348. There are fifty Jemadars with subordinate officers, designated Chaooses and Mintharafas. The allowances of the Jemadars vary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200 per mensem, according to the strength of their Jumeyuts. They are generally men of good family, some being pure bred natives of Arabia, and others descendants of such who have been born in Hyderabad. Some few of them have acquired considerable wealth, and have had extensive money dealings in Hyderabad, both with private individuals and, formerly, with the Government. The pay of the Chaoos is from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50, and the Mintharaf Rs. 50. Privates get Rs. 12, if natives of Arabia, and Rs. 8 if country-born.

The Arabs are armed a good deal according to their own taste, but as a rule they all carry the native match-lock, sword and shield, with daggers *ad libitum*.

Scindees.

The Scindees, of whom there are at present nearly 949 employed in the Irregular Troops, were first entertained during the reign of the Nizam Secunder Jah, about eighty years ago. At the time referred to, two brothers from Hyderabad, Scinde, made their appearance in Hyderabad, and having got into favour with the Nizam, obtained for themselves, and a few others from their country, military employment under this Government. As a matter of course, their success led to the immigration of others of the same nationality, who, by aid of local influence and nuzzeranas, were also entertained in the service.

These troops appear to have distinguished themselves in some military operations against a fort in the Khammam districts in the time of Rajah Chundoo Lal. The Scindees are paid at the rate of Rs. 9 and 7 respectively for pure natives of Scinde and those born in these Dominions. The Duffadars draw from Rs. 12 to 15.

Under the designation "Burkundaz" it will be seen that 604 men are returned. The meaning of this term is matchlock men.

Burkundaz and Aligole.

The "Aligole," who are armed similarly to the Burkundaz, were originally composed entirely of the Shiah sect of Mahomedans. Hence their name, which means "followers of Ali."

Of the other classes included in the Infantry, whose numerical strength is trifling, no special mention seems called for, their designations referring to the country to which they belong or whence they originally came.

Until of late years the Government exercised but little check over the payment of the Irregular Troops. There was no regular monthly distribution of pay, nor, in fact, any established system. Some officers in command drew their pay through the Sherishtadars, some through the Peshkár, and others again direct from the Treasury. The monthly submission of Muster Rolls was not enforced. The pay was issued according to the demand of whoever might happen to be the recognized authority for the time being, and so long as the fixed amount was not exceeded no further scrutiny was exercised over the distribution. The Sherishtadars, Nakeebs and Jemadars, of course, profited largely by the absence of system, whilst the sepoy and sowar had to be content with whatever was given them, no means of redress being open to them. In many cases they did not even know what amount of pay they were entitled to. The Jemadar was supreme and unfettered in the authority with which he was entrusted by Government. Any check or interference in his proceedings would have been considered by him a disgrace and loss of "dignity."

The Jemadar or his ancestors having given a nuzzerana to the Government, in his turn took his nuzzerana before filling up vacancies; when fines were imposed, the amount was appropriated by him instead of being credited to Government.

The corruption and abuses existing in the Irregular Troops, as well as in most other Departments of the State at the commencement of Sir Salar Jung's administration, at length came to be dealt with by that distinguished Minister.

Reforms.

The first attempt at reform was the appointment of Nazum-i-Jumeyut, an official whose duty it was to exercise a general supervision over the Irregular Troops, and to this post Moulvi Mahomed was the first to be appointed. The result of his appointment (to the duties of which he

appears to have brought considerable activity and energy) was the establishment of certain recognized rates of pay to the lower ranks, the submission of monthly pay abstracts, reports of enlistments, discharges, transfers, promotions or reductions, and the granting of leave.

The pay of the establishments then came to be disbursed through the Nazum-i-Jumeyut instead of being paid over in a lump sum to the Jemadars, and a form of muster roll was also brought into use. Two or three of the more important of the Arab Jemadars, including Sultan Nawaz Jung, have, however, been made exceptions, and are alllowed to disburse their men's pay themselves.

These reforms, as a matter of course, resulted in considerable benefit to Government, and relief to the ranks. Committees were then formed to enquire into disputes, to exercise control over discharges of men, and new establishments, to cast old and worn-out horses, and to replace them by serviceable ones. Under the operation of these measures many irregularities and abuses were checked; the tyranny and oppression of Jemadars was to some extent prevented, and much expense saved to Government.

Under such a state of things it cannot be expected that much attention has been given to drill and discipline. With the exception of one or two of the line regiments, parades are not even thought of, and the appearance of the men, except on the annual march past or lungur, is considered a matter of no importance.

Duties of Troops. Barjowans.

The duty of the Infantry of the line (Barjowans) consists chiefly in furnishing miscellaneous guards, of which, besides those around His Highness' Palace, and on public offices, there is a very large number employed for private as well as Government purposes, and on these guards the men once mounted remain in many cases for years together without being relieved! A return lately called for shows that the number of guards furnished in the city and suburbs is no less than 1,028, comprising 4,839 men. It is the Minister's desire that many of these guards should be removed as being quite uncalled for, and steps are being taken to carry out these instructions.

Arabs. Infantry of the line.

The duty of the Arabs is to mount guard at the houses and offices of their Jemadars and certain of the city nobles; to escort them through the streets of the city; and to take charge of Government Treasure at District Treasuries, and in transit to the Sadr Treasury. In this latter duty the Infantry of the line likewise take a part. These troops are also largely employed on various escort duties, and in guarding prisoners. They are also very frequently told off to the duty of attending marriage and other processions, when applied for by nobles or persons of influence.

Cavalry.

The Cavalry are chiefly utilized as escorts, not so much on Government duty as on private sowarees, little attention being paid to their dress, accoutrements or horses, as is clearly evidenced by their slovenly and unsoldierlike appearance.

During the year under report Rs. 16,097 have been saved in the expenditure in the Military Secretary's Office, Rs. 75,945-9 on the Troops, and Rs. 6,900 in the allowances to the Sherishtadars. The Munsab Department has also been transferred from the head of Irregular Troops, and this, with other transfers, has nominally reduced the expenditure on military forces by Rs. 20,40,922.

Arrangements are in contemplation for getting rid of a considerable number of old and worn-out officers and men, some on pensions, and by discharging some with a fair gratuity. In these cases it is proposed to make a rule of appointing a relative to some vacancy either in the Irregular Troops or in the Police, so that the change may result in as little hardship as possible. Hitherto it has been customary to receive back into the Irregular troops all old and worn-out men discharged as unfit for further service in the Regular Troops, provided that they have done over twenty years' service with the latter, and provided that they were originally transferred to the Regular from the Irregular Troops. These old and worn-out men are appointed to any suitable vacancy that may be available, and their addition to the numbers has for a long time constituted one of the obstacles in carrying out the reductions desired by Government. As the number of men left in the Regular Troops qualified for entertainment in the Irregular Troops, is now nearly exhausted, this difficulty, which has gradually diminished, will soon be entirely removed. There is, however, no doubt that an appointment under some Jemadar in the Irregular Troops has, owing to the paternal character of the Government, come to be looked forward to by many as a final refuge for the destitute.

Moothfurkhat.

Numbers of young men in reduced circumstances and with some claim to the protection of Government have been appointed to an establishment called the Moothfurkhat, of which mention has already been made. Once appointed to the Moothfurkhat, they draw their allowances, keep a horse to ride at processions and on gala days, but, with a few exceptions, perform no sort of duty whatever. This department contains a motley gathering of members, military and non-military, some of whom were females, who, in the absence of male heirs, had been provided for by Government. It has, however, now been thought proper to discontinue the inclusion of these females in the strength of the Irregular Troops.

Imtyazis.

Another class who may be considered bad bargains for the Government is designated Imtyazi. The number of Imtyazis is 443, some of whom receive high rates of pay varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 500, and are not expected to perform any duty. They are generally relatives of the Jemadars and other persons who have influence with the Government. Their allowances, like those of the Moothfurkhat, go a considerable way to swell the figures, which incorrectly represent the military expenditure of the State.

Management.

The management of the Irregular Troops is conducted under the immediate supervision of the Muin-ul-Maham, to whom all questions of importance are submitted with the opinion of the Military Secretary. The Muin-ul-Maham either disposes of subjects laid before him, or sends them for the orders of the Minister. The immediate head of the Irregular Troops is the Nazum-i-Jumeyut, who is responsible for the observance by the Jemadars and Coomandans of order and regularity. His reports are made to Government through the Military Secretary, who is responsible for the orders of Government being fully communicated and thoroughly carried out.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION I.—GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS.

Original constitution.

The Public Works Department has been in existence since the year 1277 Fasli, and has from time to time been re-organized according as the requirements of the State have demanded, and with the view of improving the efficiency of the Department with due regard to its economical working. On its first organization it was placed under the chief executive control of Mr. William Marrett, who previously had held the position of Superintendent of Roads under the British Resident.

In the year 1280 Fasli His Excellency the late Minister, acting under the advice of the Resident, placed the Department under the charge of a European Engineer as Secretary to Government, and, about a year afterwards, the services of some 10 English Engineers were engaged, who were most of them placed in charge of Districts, one of them, Mr. Haskoll, being appointed Superintending Engineer or chief executive officer of the Department.

In the year 1282 Fasli the services of the European Secretary to Government were dispensed with, and the post was conferred on Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, who had previously held the appointment of Principal of the Civil Engineering College. In 1283 Fasli the desirability of extending the State Railway in the direction of Chanda and of the Singarenni coal-fields having been brought prominently to light, a special Railway Survey Department was organized, and Mr. Haskoll was placed in charge of it with a suitable staff, including two European Engineers, under him. Mr. G. Palmer succeeded Mr. Haskoll as Superintending Engineer.

1285 Fasli.

Up to the year 1285 Fasli (1875) the Department had been worked on the District system, that is to say, an Engineer was placed in charge of all the Public Works in each District. It was found, however, that with 18 Districts thus to be provided for, the Executive staff of the Department was not strong enough to provide a thoroughly competent Engineer for each, and it was therefore decided to select the five most competent men and place

one in charge of each of the five Divisions into which the State was at that time divided. At the same time an Engineer was to remain in charge of each District, but he was to carry on his work under the direct orders and guidance of the Engineer in charge of his Division. Thus it was considered that superior professional supervision would be available on works throughout the country.

1288 Fasli.

This system was put in force and continued until the year 1288 Fasli (1878), when it was considered that an equally efficient establishment could be maintained at a less cost, by doing away with District Engineers and placing the Divisional Engineer in sole charge of his Division, with a suitable staff of Assistant Engineers and Subordinates under him, whom he could place in charge of the different works in the Division without reference to Districts, and thus utilise to the fullest extent the professional strength of the Department, which hitherto had been somewhat wasted by the necessity of placing an Engineer in charge of each District regardless of whether the expenditure on works in that District was sufficient to warrant the appointment of a separate officer or not, This system of working was in force when the present Administration commenced.

Municipalities.

In the year 1282 Fasli (1872) Municipalities were started in all the District head-quarter towns of the Dominions and in several other important towns, These Municipalities were not self-supporting, but funds were granted in each case on an annual Budget Estimate, and an officer was appointed to each Municipality as Municipal Engineer or Inspector, to superintend the works that were carried out, These works consisted for the most part of cleansing streets, thoroughfares, drains, &c,, constructing and repairing roads within the limits of the towns themselves, and occasionally the construction or repair of roads leading from important towns to the main trunk roads. Also the repairs of such Government buildings within the towns that had not been constructed by or were not under the maintenance of the Public Works Department,

These Municipalities were worked by a separate Department, under which was also placed the Municipality of the City of Hyderabad and its suburbs.

The Municipality in each District was placed immediately under the charge of the 1st Talukdar, who, it was intended, should be assisted by a Committee of five or six members, all of whom were to be appointed by Government.

Grant for small works.

A great difficulty was always experienced as regards small works, such as petty repairs to tanks, irrigation channels, buildings, &c., that were too numerous to make it possible for the Public Works Department officials to look after them, and which did not come within the jurisdiction of the Municipalities, These works were classed under the head of

"Mahramat," (repairs) and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was annually allowed in the P. W. Department Budget to meet the outlay on them. The estimates for these works were sent by the Talukdars to the Superintending Engineer, whose duty it was to pass them; but as he was not in a position either to check these numerous small estimates, or to inspect the works when they were carried out, the system was not a good one, and it was found that much money was wasted or spent without proper control.

Abpashi Department.

To remedy this evil, in the year 1288 Fasli (1878) another Department was instituted called the Abpashi Department, and the Rs. 2,00,000 allowed in the P. W. Department Budget for "Mahramat" works was transferred to this new Department. It was placed immediately under the Revenue Department, and two or three professional Engineers were appointed to it, and the services of the Municipal Engineers and Inspectors were also utilised by it; the latter, however, had still their Municipal duties to perform.

Thus, when the present Administration commenced, works, all of which might more or less be classified as Public Works, were being carried out by three different Departments, *i.e.*—

1. The Public Works Department.
2. The Municipal Department.
3. The Abpashi Department.

Difficulties in working Department.

It was also found that a great deal of friction existed between the Revenue and Public Works Departments, which did not permit of the full utilisation of the professional element in the latter. It was impossible to blame one Department more than the other for this state of affairs, and it could only be hoped that some new scheme might be found by which the difficulty could be removed. The Revenue Department was inclined to carry out as much work as possible by means of the Municipal and Abpashi Departments, which worked directly under its own orders, and to leave only large and important works to the P. W, Department; but the professional element in the Municipal and Abpashi Departments was not of a high class, whilst the Government was not always prepared to sanction expenditure on such important works as the Revenue Department deemed alone should be entrusted to the P. W. Department. It was also very difficult to draw the line between the two classes of works, and the Abpashi Department frequently found itself unable to cope with works that the Revenue Department were unwilling to hand over to the Public Works Department.

Recent organization.

In order that a better understanding might be brought about, a Committee was formed, consisting of the head officials of both the Revenue and P. W. Departments, and this Committee was directed to enquire fully into the subject and to submit their opinion to Government with the

details of any scheme that they might think fit to put forward. The result was the submission of a scheme that comprised the following important alterations:—

1. The amalgamation of the Public Works, Municipal, and Abpashi Departments into one Department to be called the P. W. Department.

2. Placing the P. W. Department subordinate to the Revenue Department, so far as regards the initiation of works and the general arrangement as regards expenditure in the Districts, granting at the same time increased powers to Subadars and Talukdars to sanction estimates for works, so that those works which were formerly carried out by the Municipal and Abpashi Departments could be at once attended to without the delay inseparable from reference to higher authority, and under properly qualified supervision.

3. Maintaining at the same time the integrity of the P. W. Department as a professional Department, the members of which should be responsible to the heads of their own Departments, in all professional details.

This scheme was approved, and, with His Highness's sanction, a re-organization of the Departments concerned was put in force in accordance with it.

Constitution under re-organization.

Under this re-organization the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, was promoted to the rank of Consulting Engineer to Government. The Superintending Engineer, Mr. G. Palmer, was made Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department, and his place as Superintending Engineer was taken by Mr. Rai Munnulal, who had for some years been Assistant Secretary to Government under Mr. Wilkinson. The system of District Engineers was again reverted to, because it was thought that by the amalgamation of the three Departments the works in each District would be sufficiently numerous to require the appointment of these officials, but in order to maintain the efficient supervision that had been exercised by the late Divisional Engineers, the officers that had held that position were appointed Inspecting Engineers, and the duty was thrown upon them of frequently travelling through their Divisions and inspecting the works that were being carried out therein, issuing instructions and giving advice when necessary, and reporting on the works fully and frequently to the Superintending Engineer. The Inspecting Engineers had, however, no actual executive charge, and the District Engineers corresponded direct with the Superintending Engineer.

The additional number of hands thus brought into the P. W. Department from the old Municipal and Abpashi Departments rendered it possible to appoint an officer to take charge of the works in nearly every important Taluk, and thus the carrying out of petty works was well provided for. A provisional Code of

Rules was drawn up for the guidance of all the officials concerned. The re-organization was commenced on the 1st Isfundar 1294 Fasli, and by the 1st Khoordad of the same year the necessary changes and new appointments had all been effected.

It is satisfactory to observe that the new scheme has so far worked successfully, inasmuch as the friction between the Revenue and P. W. Departments appears to have disappeared. Two other changes of an important nature have however shown themselves to be necessary.

Inspecting Engineers.

The Inspecting Engineers having each made several tours of inspection, it was found that little benefit was derived from their mere inspection reports. District Engineers were not directly responsible to the Divisional Engineers, and the latter were unaware of what correspondence went on between the former and the Superintending Engineer. The size of a division also was too great to allow of inspection at sufficiently frequent intervals to ensure compliance with all the advice and suggestions that the Inspecting Engineers might have given; and in short it was felt that the full benefit of the professional services of four of the senior Officers of the department could not be derived, unless executive responsibility for all the works carried out in their respective divisions was thrown upon them.

The Subadars all agreed in this view, and it has therefore been deemed advisable to revert to the designation of Divisional Engineer, and to direct that these officers shall have executive charge of, and be held fully responsible for, all works in their divisions, and that all correspondence between head-quarters and the districts should pass through them.

The other change is the amalgamation of the offices of the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, and of the Superintending Engineer into one office.

Sadr-ul-Maham abolished.

The P. W. Department had, like other departments, from the year 1280 to the year 1294 Fasli (1870 to 1884), been worked under the orders of a Sadr-ul-Maham. The Sadr-ul-Maham, as in other departments, required a separate office distinct from that of the Secretary to Government. The Superintending Engineer was also styled Secretary to the Sadr-ul-Maham, and his was the office in which the share of the business of the department that fell to the Sadr-ul-Maham was conducted. There were thus two large offices at head-quarters, namely, that of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Sadr-ul-Maham or Chief Executive Office and that of the Secretary to Government or Chief Control Office. These offices naturally had much correspondence with each other, and it was evident that if the two offices could be combined in one, much time and labour would be saved and a considerable reduction in the cost of establishment effected. His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung was strongly in favour

of this amalgamation, but so long as the post of Sadr-ul-Maham remained, it was impossible to deprive that Minister of a distinct office.

Muin-ul-Maham appointed.

When however the appointment of Sadr-ul-Maham was done away with, and that of Muin-ul-Maham substituted for it, a separate office became no longer necessary, and arrangements were soon made for amalgamating the two. This amalgamation has just been effected, and the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, reports that it is working well, and promises to prove a very successful and advantageous change. The saving effected on the original cost of the two offices is Rs. 1,044 per month, or Rs. 12,528 per annum. The change from Inspecting to Divisional Engineers necessitated an increase in the office establishments of these officers, and it was found that slight increases had to be made in the office establishment of the Hyderabad District and in the Account Branch of the General Office. When all these changes had been effected, the nett saving was found to be Rs. 410 per month, or Rs. 5,028 per annum. Although this is not a large amount, it is fully expected that a great improvement in the working of the department will result from the change, and that further reductions will be possible before long.

It may be mentioned here that a copy of the whole re-organization sheme for the P. W. Department was sent to the Resident, and Mr. Cordery was pleased to comment upon it and to make some very valuable suggestions as to the future working of the department. Amongst other things, he advocated the abolition of the appointment of Consulting Engineer and his establishment, the amalgamation of the two head-quarters offices into one, and the distribution of the work now done by the Superintending Engineer amongst the officers in charge of divisions, leaving them to correspond direct with the Secretary to Government.

Resident's advice.

Mr. Cordery also commented on the proportions borne by the cost of establishment to the expenditure on works, and in the establishment itself of the cost of "Direction" to "Executive," and these he showed did not compare favourably with other similar departments in India. It was with the view of improvement in these respects that he offered his suggestions. The Minister quite concurs in Mr. Cordery's views, and although it is not for several reasons feasible to put them all in force at once, he considers that all future changes in the department should be made with the view of doing so as soon as possible.

Report on 17 years' work.

Soon after the re-organization of the P. W. Department, the Secretary to Government was instructed to prepare a report on the working and expenditure of the department since its institution in 1277 Fasli, covering a period of 17 years. This report is very full and exhaustive, and contains information of much value as a State record. It shows that during the

period reported on, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,64,12,443, which was distributed as follows :—

	H. S. Rs.
Original Works	48,20,627
Repairs	67,28,665
Tools and Plant	85,022
Establishment	47,78,129
Total...	1,64,12,443

The details of the first two of these heads are—

	Original Works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.
Military Buildings	4,31,586	2,10,148
Civil Buildings	14,93,960	3,16,119
Irrigation	12,11,614	34,35,153
Communications	14,28,231	26,37,574
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,55,236	1,29,671
	48,20,627	67,28,665

The Resident very kindly commented on this report also. After stating that he considered the report to be a record of steady and and beneficial progress from the infancy of the department to the present time, he proceeded to criticise the variation from year to year in the percentage of establishment to works, which he considered should be more uniform; he then discussed the expenditure under the different heads of Irrigation, Roads, Civil Buildings, &c., and after pointing out some variations that appeared to him to exist in the relative importance that had been from time to time attached to each of these heads, he commented on the importance that should always be attached, first, to irrigation works, as benefiting Government by the revenue derived from them, and then, as of scarcely less importance, to roads, more particularly at the present time to the Railway feeders required by the rapid extension of the Railway. He deprecated too large an expenditure under present circumstances on civil buildings, and expressed his opinion that a more methodical system of allotting grants for expenditure under main heads should be adopted.

Mr. Cordery also called attention to the variation of expenditure on public works as compared with the population of divisions, and pointed out that this should receive more attention, so that the whole country should benefit more equally by the expenditure; he noticed the absence of information as to the actual revenue derived from irrigation works, and suggested that a special branch of the P. W. Department should be organized to examine and estimate for all important works of this nature, the construction of which would prove beneficial.

Under the head of Roads, Mr. Cordery appreciated the difficulty experienced by the department in maintaining in good order so large a number of miles on the comparatively small grant that can be allowed, and suggested that the efforts of the P. W. Department should be confined to keeping in order the main trunk roads,

those leading to the surrounding British territory and the Railway feeders. The smaller feeders to these roads and other district roads might be left to the Revenue authorities to maintain.

His Highness' Government is much indebted to Mr. Cordery for his useful criticisms and suggestions, and the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, has been directed to bear them in mind and act as much as possible upon them in the future administration of the department. The principal tables in this report are reprinted in the Appendices.

Work of last two years.

Six months of the year 1293 had elapsed when the present Administration began, and as it is difficult to separate the expenditure that was incurred during the first half of 1293 from that incurred during the second half, a general statement of the whole of the work done in 1293 Fasli has been prepared with a similar statment as regards the year 1294.

Table 1.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE in the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for the year 1293 Fasli.

	HEADS.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Grand Total.	Percentage to Total Cost.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Public Works Proper.	Military Works	7,280	22,181	29,461		
	Civil Buildings	1,48,380	6,724	1,55,104		
	Irrigation Works	20,422	2,35,934	2,56,356		
	Roads	90,127	3,44,230	4,34,357		
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	86,032	4,881	90,913		
	Total...	3,52,241	6,13,950	9,66,191	.....	73
	Establishment chargeable to D. P. W. Proper.....	.....	.....	3,57,060	13,23,251	27
				Grand Total...H.S.Rs.	13,23,251	

Table 2.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE in the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for the year 1294 Fasli.

	HEADS.	Expenditure adjusted.		Expenditure unadjusted.	Total.	Grand Total.	Percentage to Total Cost.
		Original.	Repairs.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Public Works Proper.	Military Works	13,762	22,141	5,349	41,252		
	Civil Buildings	1,60,565	7,583	44,369	2,12,517		
	Irrigation Works	15,170	1,48,021	56,705	2,19,896		
	Roads	55,861	2,20,041	1,28,429	4,04,331		
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	45,725	2,221	4,799	52,745		
	Conservancy.....	.....	.....	.....	9,626		
	Total...	2,91,083	4,00,007	2,39,651	9,40,367	.....	72
	Establishment chargeable to D. P. W. Proper.....	3,38,319	.....	34,049	3,72,368	13,12,735	28
					Grand Total...H.S. Rs.	13,12,735	

Expenditure.

It will be seen from these statements that the total amount spent on works in 1293 was Rs. 9,66,191 and in 1294, excluding expenditure on conservancy, Rs. 9,30,741, or a total for the two years of Rs. 18,96,932. Out of this sum the expenditure on military works has been 3·73 per cent. of the whole, on Civil Buildings 19·38 per cent., on Irrigation Works 25·11 per cent., on Roads 44·21 per cent., and on Miscellaneous Public Improvements 7·57 per cent.

The greatest expenditure has been incurred on roads. The reason for this has been that the principal lines of communication through the country had got into a very bad state previous to their being handed back to the P. W. Department in 1292 Fasli, and a large outlay was necessary to bring them into a proper condition for the traffic that passes over them. It will probably take some three or four years more before even the main trunk roads can be brought into good condition, and therefore a much less annual expenditure on roads than the sums above given can hardly be expected. The increasing importance of Railway Feeders also will be an obstacle in the way of reduction under this head.

Thus, if greater importance has been attached during the last two years to roads than to irrigation works, the explanation just given will show that this has been unavoidable.

Roads.

The principal main trunk roads on which expenditure is now being incurred are :—

The road from Hyderabad to Gulberga and to Sholapur, total 220 miles.
Do. do. Hyderabad to Karnul, including branch from Jedcherla to Kistna Railway Station, 196 miles.
Do. do. Hyderabad towards Masulipatam, 116 miles.
Do. do. Hyderabad to Warangal and on to Mangumpet on the Godaveri, 163 miles
Do. do. Hyderabad towards Nagpur, 195 miles.
Do. do. Hyderabad to Medak, 54 miles.
Do. do. Aurangabad to Nandgam, 54 miles.
Do. do. Aurangabad to Jaulna, 40 miles.
Do. do. Aurangabad to Toka, 25 miles.
Do. do. Raichur to Lingsugur, 54 miles.
Do. do. Yadagherri to Shorapur, 30 miles.

As Irrigation Works return a revenue to Government, it is very important that due prominence should be given to them in every P.W.D. Budget, and previous to the time treated of in this report such prominence was always given to works of this class. The necessity of restoring the roads has interfered with Irrigation Works, but every effort will be made in future years to give Irrigation Works the first place in the Budget, even if expenditure on new roads or on civil buildings has to be curtailed.

Irrigation Works.

The most important Irrigation Works of the two years have been closing the breaches in the Balkapur Anicut, caused by the floods of 1883 maintaining the Ibrampatam and Balkapur Channels, the latter supplying the Husain Sagar Tank; restoring the Ambaripet Tank: all the above in the Hyderabad District.

The construction of a channel to the Malkapur Tank, and the restoration of the Malkapur, Garrapalli, Wailal and Malkanur Tanks in the Northern Division.

The completion of the Bosga Tank and the Bichal Anicut in the Southern Division, the restoration of the Kungal Tank and Channel, Hutkur, Budpur, Elgur Mustial, Muparam, Charkonda and Utkur Tanks in the Eastern Division.

Proposed future distribution.

The General Finance Committee, on the proposal of the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, Muin-ul-Maham, Revenue Department, has lately outlined the allotments for the Budget of 1296 as follows:—

Irrigation Works	Rs.	6,50,000
Roads	„	4,50,000
Civil Buildings	„	3,00,000
Total for Works	Rs.	14,00,000

The amount allotted for civil buildings is to include Rs. 1,00,000 for His Highness' Palace at Sarunagar.

The expenditure on civil buildings during the last two years, amounting in all to Rs. 3,67,621, has included an expenditure of about Rs. 2,10,000 on His Highness' new Palace at Sarunagar, the other principal works carried out having been the Thuggee Jail at Kachiguda, new school buildings at Rambold's Kothi, and several Tehsil Kacheries in the Southern and Western Divisions.

Miscellaneous works.

The principal works under the head of Miscellaneous Public Improvements have been the construction of a large masonry drain from the Seetarambagh Tank to the River Musi in the Hyderabad District, to improve the sanitary condition of the crowded neighbourhood it traverses, and to prevent the recurrence of the heavy damage caused by the floods that occurred in the monsoon of 1882. A detailed list of all works executed by the Department in 1294 is given in the appendix.

Cost of Establishment.

In the year 1293 the cost of establishment compared with the total outlay was 27 per cent. This was higher than the average for the previous five years, which had been 25·6 per cent. The increase was mainly due to the official year having been increased to 14 months without a corresponding increase in the Budget Estimate. In 1294 the percentage of establish-

ments rose to 28, and the chief cause of this was the influx of extra establishments from the Abpashi and District Municipal Departments at the last reorganization, and also, no doubt, partly to the fact of a reorganization taking place, which must always, in some degree, delay the progress of works. The establishment for 1295 is estimated at 23·33 of the whole cost, but this is subject to further reduction by the contemplated abolition of the appointment of Consulting Engineer with his office establishment, and by other reductions and changes that are under consideration. The actual percentage will also depend on the total amount budgetted being spent on works. It is hoped that by next year the percentage will be still further reduced.

Workshops.

The Public Works Workshops and General Stores have not shown a profit to Government up to the end of the year 1293. In Mr. Palmer's report on the operations of 17 years the probable loss since the establishment of the Workshops and Stores in 1280 is estimated at Rs. 1,34,996, but since the accounts for that year have been adjusted, the probable loss is shown only to have been Rs. 1,08,770.

This loss is entirely due to no effort having been made to secure a profit. Stores have been supplied and articles manufactured for Government Departments at too low a price to cover the real outlay, and the salaries of the principal officials employed, with the cost of the office establishment, have been charged to Government in the Workshops department.

Whereas, however, on the one hand a loss is shown by the Workshops and Stores, on the other, Government Departments have benefited by them to the value of much of that loss, and the fact must not be lost sight of that the Workshops have proved an exceedingly useful institution to the Government, especially when emergent work is required, such as at the time of His Highness' installation, and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, when cheaper and better work can be executed by such an institution than can be obtained from contractors.

By the reorganization of 1294 the Workshops and Stores, which had formerly been under the direct control of the Secretary to Government, were transferred to that of the Superintending Engineer. Since that time a new system of working is being gradually brought about, and it is expected that in a short time it will be possible to show that the Workshops can be carried on without any loss to Government, and with the result of being able to supply all Departments of the State with articles of the best and soundest manufacture, at rates that will compare favourably with local prices.

It will of course be necessary that every Department should pay in cash or by book transfer in accounts for articles or stores supplied to them, and these pay-

ments must be promptly adjusted. The retention of the Workshops is now, however, under the consideration of the General Finance Committee, and if retained at all, it is probable that they will be re-constituted on an entirely different basis so as not to interfere with private enterprise.

The General Stores were originally established with the view of supplying all Departments of the State with such articles as stationery, instruments, &c., that they might require, and to supply these of good quality and at the lowest price. This object has been to a great extent fulfilled, and indents from all Departments are received and complied with.

The expenditure on the Workshops and Stores for the year 1293 was Rs. 1,06,082, and the estimated value of the outturn was Rs. 1,23,240.

In 1294 the expenditure was Rs. 79,681 and the estimated value of the outturn Rs. 84,421, thus it will be seen that since 1292 the establishment has not been working at a loss.

Printing Branch.

The printing branch of the General Stores and Workshops is one of considerable utility and pays its way; but it is advisable that its usefulness should be extended by all the Government printing work being sent to it. The machinery is capable of doing this without much, if any, extension, and only a comparatively small outlay for increasing the type would be necessary to enable this branch to comply with all demands.

Telephone.

The telephone establishment is now placed under the Superintendent of the Workshops, the plant, &c., having been taken over from the Company that originally put it up. No income is derived from this branch, but it would be well, as a matter of accounts, if the offices to which the instruments are attached were debited with their share of the cost, and the same adjusted by cash payments or book transfers.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Civil Engineering College.

The expenditure on this institution during the present administration was as given below. At the recent reorganization of the P. W. Department the College was abolished, the intention of Government being to recruit the ranks of the P. W. Department Executive Staff by selecting native gentlemen of Hyderabad, assisting them in obtaining a technical education in one or other of the Civil Engineering Colleges in British India, and appointing them, when duly qualified, to posts in His Highness' P. W. Department.

Average expenditure in former years.....	Rs. 25,671
Expenditure during 1293	,, 18,553

HIS HIGHNESS' PALACE AT SARUNAGAR.

His Highness' Palace.

The building of the Palace was commenced in 1290 Fasli on plans prepared by Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, the late Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department, and the work is now directly under his charge as Consulting Engineer.

The Palace as designed is in the Saracenic style, and is in four blocks with courtyards intervening between them, but connected along the sides by corridors. The blocks consist of the main building, the quarters for His Highness' companions or Masahibs, His Highness' private apartments, and the Zenana accommodation.

The main building consists of a central block, containing the public reception-rooms on the ground floor and six suites of bed-rooms above, which may be converted, when necessary, into twelve bed-rooms. On both sides of the ground floor are corridors leading to wings, each consisting of a suite of reception and bed-rooms.

Immediately to the rear of the central main block, and separated from it by a courtyard measuring 200 feet by 100 feet, is a block of buildings intended for the use of the Masahibs, and consisting of a grand general reception-room, a dining-room, and four suites of bed-rooms, convertible, when necessary, into eight bed-rooms. This block is connected with the main building by corridors on both sides, in the centre of which are the gateways which form the public entrance to the palace, while the spacious courtyard just alluded to forms the carriage drive.

Behind the block for the Masahibs, and separated from it by another courtyard of similar dimensions to the one already described as forming the carriage drive, is His Highness' block of private apartments. These consist of a reception-room on the ground floor, 60 feet by 30 feet, with bed-rooms above. The whole looks out into a vast quadrangle about 300 feet square, round three sides of which are arranged the apartments for the Zenana, while His Highness' own apartments form the fourth side.

Corresponding to the side wings which open out from the corridors of the main building and situated behind them in a line with the block for the Masahibs' quarters are two similarly designed blocks, but differently arranged inside, the one comprising the kitchen and the other the accommodation for His Highness' private offices. The kitchen is in two distinct sets, the one for Moglai and the other for English use.

The Zenana block opens out directly by a covered and private passage into another garden intended for the ladies. A private entrance for carriages leads into the Zenana courtyard.

The expenditure on the work up to date has been about Rs. 2,64,777, and the estimated cost of the buildings when completed is Rs. 12 lakhs.

SECTION II.—RAILWAYS.

The Nizam's State Railway.

The necessity for a Railway to the capital of the leading Native State in India was recognized as far back as 1861, when the Government of Bombay proposed to survey a line from Sholapur to Hyderabad. In 1862 the junction of the G. I. P. and Madras Railways was contemplated, and from several surveys proposed a main line was decided upon *viâ* Raichur with branches from Gooti to Bellary and Gulberga to Hyderabad. This was approved by the Secretary of State. Nothing came of it, however, and in answer to Sir Richard Temple's reminder of its necessity and importance as far as His Highness' Dominions were concerned, the Secretary of State, in 1868, decided upon first securing a general survey of the whole of India, so that priority might be given to the construction of lines most urgently required. This being done, and Major Pemberton's scheme for the Railway having been received, it was proposed in March 1869 by the Government of India, and approved by the Secretary of State in July, that the branch line to Hyderabad should be constructed at once as a State Railway through the Agency of the British Government.

In accordance with the wishes of the Nizam's Government, however, it was shortly afterwards agreed—

(*a*) that the whole capital should be provided by the Nizam's Government, whose sole property the line was to become;

(*b*) that all profits should be the State's; and

(*c*) that the British Government, acting in concert with the Nizam's Government, should construct, manage and work the State Railway.

Proposed Route.

Major Meade, B.S.C., Secretary to the Resident, and Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, was appointed Superintending Engineer. Having in 1869 and 1870, in company with Mr. Reynolds, made a preliminary survey of the country, he fixed on Wadi as the most suitable point for the junction; on Tandur, as a town close by which it was desirable to pass; and on a point near Shewareddipet, as the most suitable for crossing the ghât. He avoided Gulberga as the junction, or any point between that town and the Kagna, because of the expensive bridge work over its tributaries, the rivers Bhimathora and Mula, which it would have been necessary to construct.

It was, therefore, decided to leave the G. I. P. at Wadi, about 7 miles below Shahabad, and to take the line up the Kagna Valley, keeping a little to the south of that river for the first 40 miles. Close by Tandur, a place of some local trade,

there is a station called Nanapur, where the river is considerably narrowed; it was deemed advisable to cross it at this spot to avoid the expense of cutting through the rough hilly country on its western bank, which would have been much in excess even of the expense of bridges over the Kagna and its tributaries.

From the top of the ghât the most obvious route was down the valley of the Musi river, and this was adopted as far as Pattapur, a station 87 miles from Wadi.

As the Railway was intended to serve Secunderabad and Trimulgherry, places lying from 8 to 10 miles north of Hyderabad, it was decided to run a more northerly line than the direct Musi Valley one, *viz.*, that *viâ* Nagalapali, Lingumpali, and Kokatpali to the north of the Trimulgherry entrenchment, where agreeably, with the expressed opinion of the Government of India, it was intended to have the principal depôt, workshops, &c. Thence the line would run east of the Trimulgherry Hills, by the cavalry lines, along the eastern slope of the Hussain Sagar Tank Bund, through Chaderghat and up to Afzulgunj. But this proposal was objected to by His Highness' Government on the ground that to establish the principal depôt at any town other than Hyderabad would injure the trade of that city, and, as an alternative, it was proposed that leaving Nagalapali the line should run in a south-easterly direction to the city, passing within a mile of the fort of Golkonda.

Solution of the difficulty.

Other objections were raised, and the Engineers, as a compromise, decided to bring the line from Pattapur to Lingumpali, thence through to Musapet Valley to the north-west corner of the Hussain Sagar Tank. At this point it bifurcates, one branch of about 3 miles, going direct to Hyderabad, the other, skirting cantonments on the south and east, to the eastern side of the entrenchment.

The Cantonment Depôt difficulty.

Once the bifurcation was agreed upon no difficulty was anticipated with reference to the Trimulgherry terminus, and the preparatory work was rapidly pushed forward. The Government of India gave its sanction to the estimate for the whole of the earthwork of both lines, together with the plans for the station at Trimulgherry. Most of the material had been collected at the different sites, when in 1873 the Military Authorities raised objections on the grounds that the intended buildings would give cover on the only one side on which it did not already exist. This resulted in the line being worked only as far as Secunderabad.

Gauge.

Major Meade, the Superintending Engineer, recommended the adoption of the broad gauge with the use of light 50 lbs. rails and very light engines and rolling stock. He further offered to construct the

line so that at a reduced rate of speed the line could be used in cases of emergency by the heavier rolling-stock of other Companies.

In submitting this question to the Government of India, the First Assistant Resident considered that for the wants of Hyderabad the narrow gauge would be sufficient, but that certain military reasons rendered the adoption of the broad gauge for cases of emergency imperatively necessary.

The matter being referred to the late Sir Salar Jung by the Resident, he gave a very decided opinion that there should be a "thoroughly substantial line of railway capable of carrying the G. I. P. engines and stock at the highest speed that might in any emergency be found necessary."

In August 1871 the question of gauge was reconsidered, and in October of the same year it was finally decided to adopt the broad gauge.

Progress of works.

Orders to commence the earthwork for a broad-gauge line were issued in March 1871.

In March 1872 masonry works were commenced, and in February 1873 plate-laying began. On the 6th June an engine ran as far as the Kagna river. In April 1874 as far as the Hussain Sagar Tank, and shortly afterwards to Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Kagna bridge, with its 15 spans of 62½ feet each, was the last work to be completed, but it was ready for traffic on the 17th July 1874.

The next three months were devoted to settling some of the banks and completing the building of some of the stations.

On the 8th October 1874 the statement made by Earl Mayo, four and-a-half years previously at the opening of the Khamgaon State Railway, that "Sir Salar Jung would have the proud honour of being the first representative of a Native Government which had made a State Railway for itself," was verified.

The working of the Railway was handed over to the G. I. P. Railway from the opening day, and an agreement made with the Company by which—

The Great Indian Peninsula's first working.

(1) the G. I. P. Railway Company engaged to provide all rolling-stock, engine-power, and all fittings required for the efficient working of the line;

(2) that the Company should receive a fixed payment of Government Rs. 1,260 for every mile open, per half-year, for one through mixed passenger and goods trains each way daily; additional payment to be made for extra trains; the minimum payment to be not less than 50 per cent. of the gross receipts;

(3) that the Company should receive interest upon the value of the rolling-stock, &c., provided by them at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum;

(4) that interest should be paid at 5 per cent. per annum on all sums not paid within six weeks of submission on half-yearly accounts.

Modification of G. I. P.'s first agreement.

This agreement remained in force up to the 31st December 1875, when a new agreement was entered into, by which the G. I. P. Railway Company were to be paid 62 per cent. of its gross earnings.

The Government of India in charge.

This continued in force till the 1st January 1879, when the Government of India undertook its working. An agreement was then entered into between the Government of India (through the British Resident at Hyderabad) and the G. I. P. Railway Company for the interchange of traffic and stock between the Nizam's State Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and for the maintenance and working of the junction station at Wadi, which belongs jointly to the two Railways.

Cost of construction.

The original estimate for the construction of the line was H. S. Rs. 1,28,02,521; the actual amount spent was Rs. 1,46,00,000, including Rs. 8,00,000 for rolling-stock, giving a total cost per mile of Rs. 1,21,600, including sidings.

Ten lakhs of this great difference is accounted for by the fact that the cost of iron rails in the estimate was quoted at the time of compilation from £7 to £8 per ton in England. Two years later, when the Company needed them, the quotation stood at £14-5; and all other iron-work was correspondingly dear.

Raising of Capital.

All figures relating to this Railway are in conversions made at the assay rate of exchange of Rs. 116-14-6 to 100 Government rupees. Immediately after the Railway was decided upon, the late Sir Salar Jung, in the name of the Government, solicited *loans* bearing interest at 6 per cent. and *shares* offering 5 per cent., and net profits to shareholders on a promise that the Berar surplus would be utilized as a security for punctual payment. A Company was then formed, and about half its shares were floated in Hyderabad alone.

The capital still required was met by advances from the Nizam's Government, but upon the completion of the Railway part of this was repaid by floating shares in England to the amount of £500,000, or H. S. Rs. 58,45,312, and by raising loans in India to the extent of ₹52,41,250.

The expectations held regarding this Railway have not been realized; but doubtless they would have been had the cost of construction been less, and had

another route been chosen. A considerable portion of the present line runs through waste and forest lands, avoids all the larger towns, and as connecting links between such and the Railway itself there are no good feeder roads.

That the State has in a great measure benefited by the Railway is clear from the marked increase in custom dues, which have risen from 29 to 45 and 50 lakhs per annum.

Mr. Warden's suggestion regarding feeder roads.

With reference to the great want of feeder roads, the late Manager, Mr. Warden, in a communication to the Secretary to the Resident, P. W. Department, dated 5th March 1884, dealt with the stations *seriatim* and recommended—

(*a*) Midway between *Chittapur* and *Seram* a three miles road from the village of Mulkaid to the line to provide for the better development of a district rich in jowari and linseed. The distance from Chittapur to Seram is 14 miles.

(*b*) That the road which has been begun from Seram to Chincholi should be completed, or another from Niddagonda to *Nawandgi* station be constructed.

(*c*) That, besides the country track which exists from *Tandur* to Sadasivapet, the road between Tandur and Kosshgee be maintained in good order, so that the large agricultural interest of Kodangal and Husanabad be encouraged and developed.

(*d*) An improvement and better maintenance of the road from the station of *Daroor* to Digwal *via* Koyar, as it connects the important towns of Yekali and Bidar with the Railway.

(*e*) The making of a good road from Purgi *via* Nuskal, Chittampully, and Shevareddypet to *Gangawaram.* There is not a single good road to this point.

(*f*) For the new station of *Gollaguda* a road to Momenpet, which would join that station with the Tandur, Sadasivapet, Gulburga, and Hyderabad roads, so that the Bombay traffic, which is now taken to Tandur, would, by being brought to Gollaguda, reduce the land carriage by 18 miles and increase the lead on the Railway by 35 miles. A road is also wanted to the south of *Gollaguda* to connect Aloor and other large villages with the Railway. This is the most important of all the improvements suggested.

Absence of export traffic.

The main difficulty under which the line has hitherto labored has been that nearly the whole of the goods traffic is to Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and that vehicles return empty from these stations, the export trade being very limited. With this state of things it was early seen that, so long as the line ended at Secunderabad, and the great bulk of traffic was from Wadi to that place, there could be little hope that the earnings, with the most rigid economy, would ever pay the interest on the capital, and hence the late Minister from an early period saw the necessity of opening up the country beyond Hyderabad so as to tap the coal-fields of Singareni and the rich grain district near Chanda.

Revenue transactions.

The following account of the working of the Railway is taken from the Resident's Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1884-85,

The gross earnings of the railway for the year 1884 were Rs. 9,72,916, and the working expenses Rs. 6,13,143, leaving the net earnings Rs. 3,59,773, against Rs. 2,37,932 in the previous year, notwithstanding heavy and exceptional expenditure on maintenance of permanent-way and rolling-stock, which will be referred to hereafter. In 1881-82 the net earnings were slightly higher than in the year under review, but during that period renewals to way and stock were almost entirely suspended, and much work which should have been done then has had to be carried out in the following years.

The following table gives the results of the working since 1879 :—

Year.	Earnings.				Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Outlay.
	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1879 ...	3,00,358	3,81,622	12,420	6,94,400	6,04,475	89,925	·77
1880 ...	3,08,771	3,79,944	14,001	7,02,716	4,78,406	2,24,310	1·84
1881 ...	2,95,196	4,43,951	17,687	7,56,834	4,64,059	2,92,775	2·39
1882 ...	3,44,291	4,95,234	19,892	8,59,417	4,84,317	3,75,100	3·07
1883 ...	3,77,127	4,61,577	14,816	8,53,520	6,15,588	2,37,932	1·94
1884 ...	4,47,780	5,12,945	12,191	9,72,916	6,13,143	3,59,773	2·92

The receipts per mile per week increased from Rs. 135·83 to Rs. 154·48, and per train-mile from Rs. 2·82 to Rs. 3·09. The distribution of receipts has been coaching traffic 46·03 per cent., goods traffic 52·72 per cent., and electric telegraphs and sundries 1·25 per cent.

Traffic and working Coaching.

The coaching receipts show a marked improvement over previous years, and testify to the increased popularity of the railway. Compared with 1883 they have been :—

Heads.	1883.	1884.
	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers ... 1st class	25,664	35,286
Passengers ... 2nd class	36,470	39,752
Passengers ... 3rd class	2,35,396	2,74,870
Passengers' luggage	14,027	17,427
Military baggage	2,824	4,958
Carriages, horses, dogs, &c.	18,720	19,880
Military carriages, horses, &c.	1,340	4,040
Parcels	40,137	44,599
Special Trains	1,955	6,746
Miscellaneous	594	222
Total	3,77,127	4,47,780

The increase in 1st and 2nd class and in special trains is due to the heavy traffic on the occasion of the installation of H. H. the Nizam ; in the 3rd class the increase is believed to be due to the improved accommodation provided, and to the greater facilities afforded for travelling.

The better condition of the road and rolling-stock has enabled the Manager to introduce an improved train service, with increased speed, the time occupied between Secunderabad and Wadi being now one hour and 23 minutes less than in 1883. To prevent the over-crowding of the mail trains, on which the load is limited, it is intended from the 1st May to increase the 3rd class fares by these trains from 2 to 2½ pies per mile. There will still be the mixed or slower trains for those passengers who cannot afford, or do not wish to pay for the increased speed, and it is believed that the proposed alteration, whilst adding to the comfort of passengers, will increase the revenue.

The provision of commodious waiting sheds at all important stations is found to be much appreciated by the lower class passengers, for whom until lately there was almost no shelter.

The rates for reserved accommodation have been largely reduced. The charges now made for reserved 3rd class carriages and compartments will meet the wants of those who would, on other lines, travel by the intermediate class, and it is believed this will be largely taken advantage of when more generally known by

the public, but more stock is urgently required. The booking and parcels office in Hyderabad recommended by the Manager has not been opened, as H. H. the Nizam's Government have intimated their inability to provide the necessary accommodation; this is to be regretted, as it would prove a great convenience to the inhabitants of the city.

Great attention is paid to the importance of fully advertising the railway rates and fares both in English and the vernacular.

The coaching receipts per train mile show an increase from Rs. 2·29 to Rs. 2·57, and the percentage of freight on carrying capacity hauled was 46·27 in 1884, against 38·91 in 1883. The latter result has been obtained by slipping a portion of the mail and mixed trains at Lingampalli, between which station and Hyderabad the bulk of the passengers are carried.

Goods traffic.

The year 1884 has been remarkable for the heaviest goods traffic since the opening of the railway. The receipts during 1883 were Rs. 4,61,577 and in 1884 Rs. 5,12,945. This statement shows the principal commodities carried by the railway during the past two years :—

Description of Commodity.	1883.		1884.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton Manufactured	1,172	16,310	1,270	17,823	98	1,513	...	...
Fruits and Nuts	2,557	22,831	2,453	21,748	...	...	104	1,083
Grain and Pulses	24,745	1,25,053	25,029	1,19,238	284	...	...	5,815
Metals and Manufactures	2,056	14,747	2,660	19,921	604	5,174	...	...
Salt	16,423	65,730	18,276	73,095	1,853	7,365	...	...
Seeds	13,296	50,097	20,817	84,908	7,521	34,811	...	...
Military Stores	1,821	22,058	1,218	13,464	...	...	603	8,594
Raiway Materials	60,272	20,417	66,675	21,171	6,403	754	...	...
All other articles	2,580	29,696	2,252	18,921	...	...	328	10,775
Wool	7,972	22,331	10,101	26,788	2,129	4,457	...	...

The increase of Rs. 34,811 under Seed Traffic is due to the traffic received from the north and north-eastern districts, which until lately had been taken by road to Gulberga.

THE CHANDA RAILWAY.

Proposed extensions.

The necessity of the extension of railways in His Highness' territories was introduced by the late Minister, Sir Salar Jung, in a letter by him to the Resident, dated 4th April 1881, in which he says :— "There are many portions of this country which only want to be opened up in order to discover their resources." But subsequently, in letters to Sir R. Meade and Sir S. Bayley, he recognised the "burden of the annual loss from the existing line" as a bar to the idea of any imposition of a fresh financial loan.

Opportunity.

In the autumn of 1881 glut of capital in the English market led the great financial houses of London to seek in India for sound and promising investments on terms more favorable to this country than had ever been offered before. The Government of India availing itself of the opportunity, concluded arrangements with Messrs. Rothschild and Co. for the floating of a Central Bengal Railway, and set on foot other similar and useful projects. An agent of a London financial syndicate arrived in Bombay to make enquiries on the spot as to the possibility of finding employment for English capital, and Syed Abdul Huq, now Sirdar Diler Jung, was deputed to place himself in communication with that officer.

Following this up with facts and figures from reports, surveys, &c., he succeeded in obtaining confidentially, from the financial agent, the adhesion of his principals to the scheme.

The Minister's Memo.

A memorandum of the proposal, with a draft of the intended agreement, another of acceptance, a deed of concession of mining rights, together with legal opinion upon the whole, were submitted to the late Minister, who forwarded them to the Resident, with the statement that he had gone carefully into the subject, and that the terms offered met with his unqualified approval.

Opinion of the Government of India.

While approving generally of the scheme, the Government of India pointed out the necessity of the Minister being perfectly satisfied beforehand of the financial status of the promoters, and showed the danger of placing such large mineral concessions as were proposed in the hands of those who might fail eventually to work them.

Syed Abdul Huq deputed to England.

To meet this difficulty, Syed Abdul Huq was ordered to proceed to England with credentials from H. H. the Nizam's Government to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and with power to arrange with Messrs. Rothschild and Co. for the formulation of the project.

Difficulties.

This great firm refused to have anything to do with floating the Company unless it was conceded that the promoters of the existing line had a prescriptive right to promote the new enterprise, and that the shareholders had a legal right of pre-emption. Further, that H. H. the Nizam's Government should give a perpetual guarantee.

The next difficulty was with the London Committee of Shareholders, but they decided eventually to give their good-will and co-operation, if—

(1) a premium of 25 per cent., instead of 20 per cent., were given them;

(2) dissentient shareholders received debentures in the new Company at par; and

(3) a small sum as compensation for loss of office were given.

Although the position ascribed to the former promoters and shareholders by them was held to be untenable, yet the house of Rothschild finally and positively declined to have anything to do with the proposed Company except on the terms of a perpetual guarantee.

This being impossible, proposals from Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. were considered. Their first scheme was drawn up on the basis of the Bombay one and apart from any question of the concession of mining rights. For this they substituted an extended guarantee of 25 years at 5 per cent.

Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co.

In his memorandum of the 10th January 1883, the late Minister declined, on behalf of H. H. the Nizam's Government, to entertain these proposals; among other reasons, stating that "by accepting the agreement, the Government would bind itself to pay roughly £5,250,000 in 25 years in addition to £80,000 for working expenses. Thus, in 25 years the Company would realize £83,000 more than the amount invested by them and still continue owners of the line, while Government would have received nothing substantial in return;" and while acknowledging that "the only tangible inducement that the scheme held out to H. H.'s Government was the cancelment of the perpetual guarantee, 'still' the additional clause of the redemption of the 6 per cent. shares at a premium of 25 per cent. impaired the completeness even of this advantage."

The event proved that His Excellency's caution was not misplaced. Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co., on learning that his decision was final, submitted their second scheme with important modifications, tending both to lighten the burden on His Highness' Government and lessen risk for themselves. Still this scheme did not compare favourably with the one originally submitted by the Bombay Syndicate. By it they engaged to construct (for £1,250,000) a broad-gauge railway from Hyderabad to a point near Chanda and a branch line from Warangal to the banks of the Godaveri or to Bezwada on the Kistna Delta; also to acquire and work the existing State line.

The advantages it offered over the one rejected the late Minister briefly summarised as follows in his memorandum of 10th January 1883 :—

(1) The period of guarantee was reduced from 25 to 20 years. This meant a saving in guaranteed interest of.....	£1,000,000
(2.) H. H.'s Government had not to bind itself to meet the working and administrative expenses of the Company for three years. This represented a saving of	80,000
(3) The amount to be paid in cash to this Government from the purchase-money to be £1,091,666, instead of £891,660, thus benefiting the Government by	200,000
Total Saving.....	£1,280,000

From the figures placed before him, His Excellency found that during construction the first and second years' demands upon the State would be per year £150,000, while the earnings during the same period would be £112,593, thus showing a deficit of £37,407 for each year.

The third year's demand would be £200,000, and with the same income would bring about a deficit of £87,407.

After the third year, when the line was opened, prospective increased traffic would reduce this debit to £12,107.

On a consideration of the whole question, the late Minister felt that he was not justified in letting the opportunity pass with its prospective advantages, and deciding that these items of deficit would form a perfectly legitimate charge against the State Exchequer, he accorded sanction, on behalf of H. H. the Nizam's Government, to—

(1) the acceptance of Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co.'s proposal for the construction of the Railway; and

(2) the concession of certain mining rights to Messrs. John Stewart and others.

While this scheme was before the Government of India for decision, the enlightened statesman, who had done so much for the country, died.

Final orders upon the project were passed on the 30th March 1883 by the Council of Regency, and Sirdar Diler Jung was authorized to proceed at once to England and close with Morton, Rose and Co.'s proposal.

The limit of time fixed by that firm for a reply had, however, expired, and when the Sirdar reached England, they declined to re-open negotiations.

The National Provincial Bank of England floats the Company.

The National Provincial Bank of England now expressed its willingness to act as Bankers and float the Company.

The Secretary of State gave his permission to conclude the contract, and on the 24th December 1883, under the Companies Acts, 1862—1880, "*His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited*," was registered and floated, with Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Financial Minister of India, as Chairman.

Final terms of Agreement.

Under the agreement thus concluded, besides delivering over to the Company the existing line of Railway—

(1.) The Government has bound itself for a period of 20 years to meet an annuity of 5 per cent. on a raised capital which has for its limit £4,500,000. In the coinage of the State this represents, at present rates of exchange, an annual payment of thirty-two lakhs of rupees.

(2.) In return, the Company guarantees to construct the line referred to within three years, and pays £1,666,666 for the existing Railway.

This payment it makes in the following manner: —(*a*) Gives fully paid-up shares in the new Company to the value of £500,000; (*b*) pays to the credit of the National Provincial Bank of £625,000 to be applied in acquiring the interest of the English shareholders; (*c*) pays into Provincial Bank as security for the payment of interest by H. H.'s Government £200,000; and (*d*) cash payment to the credit of the Government (within six months) from the first general allotment of shares £341,666.

(3) During the period of 20 years the Company agrees to apply the net earnings of the Railway towards the payment of the 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Government, and after the period of guarantee to have the same apportioned as follows:—(*a*) 5 per cent. on the total share capital to be retained by the Company; (*b*) one-half of the balance towards payment of monies due by the Company to the Government; and (*c*) the remainder to be retained by the Company for its own benefit.

(4) At the end of 99 years the lines, with the buildings, works, and fixed machinery to revert to Government free from all debts and charges whatsoever, and the Government to purchase, and the Company agree to sell, at a fair value all the engines, rolling-stock, &c., belonging to the Company.

Tenders for construction.

While negotiations for the floating of the Company were in progress, tenders for the construction and equipment of the Railway were submitted.

Messrs. Lucas and Aird tendered for 218 miles at £6,000 per mile, guaranteeing the permanent-way to be of a type approved for broad-gauge Indian State Railways with a steel or wrought-iron transverse sleeper. This offer fell through, because they required before signing articles to have a guarantee of the correctness of the survey plans, sections, &c.

Mr. James Perry offered for the first section from Secunderabad to Warangal, and thence to Bezwada (about 210 miles), at £5,500 per mile, substituting Battee timber sleepers for steel. This first section would not, therefore, have cost more than £1,225,000.

Appointment of Agent and Engineer-in-Chief.

On the recommendation of Mr. Rendel, Consulting Engineer to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Mr. Willoughby Furnivall, Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Bengal Railway, was appointed Agent and Engineer-in-Chief, and there is every reason to hope that he will construct the Hyderabad-Chanda Railway at a lower cost than that tendered

for by Mr. Perry. As regards the extension to Warangal, this has already been proved to be the case.

Financial.

From the prospectus we find that the *Share* Capital of the Company is £2,000,000, issued at £25 each, and the *Debenture* Capital £2,000,000; additional capital to the amount of £500,000 can be raised if required.

Of the former, 25,000 shares to the value of £500,000 were taken by H.H.'s Government in part payment of the purchase-money of £1,666,666 paid by the Company for the existing line, and are deposited for safe custody in the National Provincial Bank of England. Later on, when the cash payment of £341,666 was due to H. H. the Nizam's Government by the Company, their Agent represented that the depreciation of the shares in the London market necessitated the withholding of the issue of debentures from the public, and that it would be a desirable thing were the Government to step in and show its confidence in the project by investing £241,600 in 100 debentures and accepting £100,000 in cash. This the Government did, but the price of the debentures has not yet been settled.

Reservation of capital.

Of the above capital, £3,500,000 (*i.e.*, £2,000,000 share and £1,500,000 debenture) has been reserved for the *first* section of the Railway, *viz.*, that from Secunderabad to Warangal and thence to the frontier near Bezwada, about 210 miles. This reservation includes the £1,666,666 paid for the Railway and all expenses incurred by the Company in floating the scheme.

For the *second* section (Warangal to the frontier near Chanda, about 160 miles) £500,000 are reserved with the additional £500,000 of the agreement if required.

The Guarantee Fund.

The Guarantee Fund has been formed, and Mr. C. Watson and Lord Lawrence have been appointed Trustees on behalf of the Government and the Company respectively.

Special account.

The special account has been credited with the sum of £625,000 (one of the items in the Company's payment for the existing Railway) for the redemption of the £500,000 shares of the old Railway Company and for the indemnifying of the claims of the old shareholders.

It appears from a report submitted at that time, that on the 17th July last only 772 old shares of a nominal value of £77,200 were unredeemed, the amount required for their redemption at 25 per cent. premium being £96,500. On this point Sirdar Diler Jung reported: "The redemption of old shares is therefore fast progressing; but some of these shares it is stated are held in trust for widows and orphans, and the executors are consequently debarred from relinquishing them on the terms offered, *viz.* 25 per cent. premium. There are

also capitalists who have clubbed together and refused to sell in the hope of getting a larger premium."

Reserve Fund.

It will be seen from what has been stated above that some of the payments made to Government are in shares and debenture bonds. The several amounts now at the credit of the Government may be looked upon as a "Reserve Fund," and the following figures show the present state of that fund :—

	H. S. Rs.
Guarantee Fund in the hands of *Trustees of the old Railway* Company, which will be set free when the few outstanding old shares are redeemed, Government Rs. 15,00,000 ...	17,70,000*
Guarantee Fund in the hands of the *New Railway Company*, £200,000	29,00,000†
Shares of the New Company, £500,000	72,50,000
Debentures, £241,600	35,03,200
Total H. S. Rs.	1,54,23,200

The State Railways, 1885.

The statement appended, containing the Railway Income and Expenditure for 1294 Fasli (1884-85), shows that the total income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 31,32,049-0-1½, while the expenditure for the same period stood at Rs. 31,06,806-8-2, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 25,242, annas 7, pies 11½. The percentage of the expenditure on the income is Rs. 99·19.

The increase in the income is attributable to a great extent on the realization of the interest on shares and debentures belonging to Government.

The income for the year under report is satisfactory when compared with that of the preceding ones, during which the expenditure greatly exceeded the income.

The amount of Rs. 14,81,304 and annas 3 incurred on account of the necessary expenses was taken from the sum of Rs. 18,02,007 and annas 9 on account of the Government shares and debentures. After deducting the sum thus expended there remains Rs. 3,20,703 and annas 6 as the saving from the net income of the shares and debentures. The percentage of the expenditure on the sum set apart for this purpose is Rs. 82·20.

The receipts and disbursements of the shares and debentures are given in detail in the statement appended.

The existing Railway line between Secunderabad and Wadi was in the month of May 1885 (Khoordad 1294 Fasli) handed over to the new Company as previously agreed upon.

* 4½ per cent. † H. S. Rs. 14-8-0 = £ 1.

Dr. STATEMENT showing the Income and Expenditure of the State Railway for 1294 Fasli. *Cr.*

	H. S.	Total H. S.		H. S.	Total H. S.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To maintenance of Way Works and Stations from September 1884 to April 1885...	2,60,279 2 7		Railway Income from September 1884 to April 1885—		
„ Locomotive Expenses do. ...	1,26,802 12 5		By Coaching Traffic		
„ Carriage and Wagon Expenses do. ...	52,226 9 11		„ Goods Traffic.....	3,14,136 13 9	
„ Traffic Expenses do. ...	73,749 6 9		„ Electric Telegraph Earnings	4,13,464 10 11	
„ General Charges do. ...	52,219 14 8		„ Sundries	5,160 1 1	
„ Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	15,291 9 1			4,435 0 0	
		5,80,569 7 5			7,37,223 9 9
Paid to other Railways	.....	7,01,196 10 11	By Collections for other Railways	.....	5,81,100 0 5¼
To Interest paid to Hyderabad Shareholders ...	.....	2,57,617 5 6	„ Interest on Government Railway Shares and		
„ Interest paid to English old Shareholders ...	86,760 0 0		on Debentures as per appended list.....	.....	18,02,007 12 0
„ Interest paid to English new Shareholders...	12,98,994 11 0		„ Contribution towards Police Jowans from		
„ Interest on Debentures and Miscellaneous			Madras and G. I. P. Railway Companies	.....	11,108 15 11¼
Expenses as per Statement appended	95,549 8 0		„ Capital Account.....	.....	608 10 0
		14,81,304 3 0			
To Salaries paid to Railway Police.....	46,722 3 7				
„ Allowance to do.	1,238 5 7				
„ Stationery	73 11 9				
„ Clothing.....	1,095 13 0				
		49,130 1 11			
To Conservancy Expenses at the Hyderabad Station and Sweepers' pay at Raichur	.....	633 1 11			
„ Expenses of the Railway Secretary's Establishment, including stationery.....	.....	31,798 12 0			
„ Miscellaneous Expenses	.....	4,556 13 6			
Total Expenditure...	.....	31,06,806 8 2			
Balance in favor of Government...	.....	25,242 7 11½			
Total H. S. Rs....	.....	31,32,049 0 1½	Total H. S. Rs....	.....	31,32,049 0 1½

II.

STATEMENT of Account supplied by the National Provincial Bank, showing the Interest paid and received by Government on Shares and Debentures, &c., for 1294 Fasli, corresponding dates from 10th October 1884 to 9th October 1885.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Dr. £	s.	d.	Equivalent in H. S. Rupees at approximate rate H. S. Rupees 15 per £ Sterling. £	s.	d.	No.	PARTICULARS.	Cr. £	s.	d.	Equivalent in H. S. Rupees at approximate rate H. S. Rupees 15 per £ Sterling. £	s.	d.
1	Commission paid on account of registration of Shares	0	2	6				1	Last Balance up to 9th October 1884 brought forward	23,280	11	8			
2	Do. for the redemption of old Shares	195	8	9				2	Interest at 4 and 4½ per cent. on account of Rupees 15,00,000 deposit up to end of December 1884	2,384	11	11			
3	Telegraphic Expenses	7	15	10				3	Do. up to end of June 1885	2,385	2	9			
4	Interest on account of remaining old Shareholders up to December 1884.	3,309	0	0				4	Do. on Government money deposited in the Bank	376	11	9			
5	Do. do. up to June 1885	2,475	0	0				5	Do. at 5 per cent. on Government Shareholders up to end of December 1884	12,169	5	3			
6	Do. paid to the new Shareholders up to end of December 1884	42,902	8	5				6	Do. up to end of June 1885	12,135	8	4			
7	Do. do. to the new Shareholders up to end of June 1885.	43,697	4	6				7	Do. on account of Debentures up to end of December 1884	4,711	4	0			
8	Do. paid on Debentures	6,040	0	0				8	Do. up to end of June 1885	4,670	18	8			
9	Do. paid to the Bank on account of money lent to Government from time to time	124	17	11				9	Received by the Bank from the Government for payment to the new Shareholders up to end of June 1885	55,000	0	0			
10	Postage	1	14	4				10	Do. remaining old Shareholders up to end of June 1885	3,000	0	0			
	Total £...	98,753	12	3	1,481,304	3	0	11	Income-tax	20	2	8			
	Balance due to Government £...	21,380	4	9	320,703	9	0								
	Total £...	120,133	17	0	1,802,007	12	0		Total £...	120,133	17	0	1,802,007	12	0

The new Railway line up to Warangal, extending over 87 miles, is already completed, and has lately been opened by His Highness in the presence of a large assemblage. Although this event is of only recent date, it will not be out of place here to refer to it in some detail, and this can best be done in the words of the Minister, who delivered the following speech on the occasion:—

"I have been entrusted with a most pleasant and agreeable duty, and that is, with your Highness' permission, to ask those assembled here to drink to the success and prosperity of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company. I will not here attempt to give a detailed account of the manner in which the present Company was started, nor of the numerous difficulties that were at different times met in carrying out the scheme, which had for its object the extension of railway communication throughout a great portion of the fertile tracts of your Highness' Dominions. As is generally known, the credit of the inception of this scheme is due to my late father, who, with a view to open out a portion of your Highness' territories, and to develope its latent resources, strove earnestly to get it accepted by a Company, which he proposed should be formed in England. His proposal met with the hearty assistance and support of the British Government, and was ably and loyally carried into effect by Sirdar Diler Jung, who was entrusted with this important mission. Thus a Company was formed with a capital of four millions of shares and debentures, carrying a guaranteed interest of five per cent. for twenty years. Of this, one per cent. of the interest on the debenture capital of two millions goes to form a sinking fund, which will hereafter serve to redeem that capital, and the benefit of which will eventually be reaped by your Highness' Government. This scheme was put into execution a little over two years ago, and as we have just witnessed, this Company has not lost much time in fulfilling a part at least of their contract. A section of the line between Secunderabad and Warangul has just been officially opened for traffic by your Highness in person. Since your accession as the Ruler of the first Native State in India, your Highness has taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of your subjects, and to-day you have the satisfaction of knowing that, had it not been for the incident that has just happened on the line, your Highness would have been the first of a long line of sovereigns to visit the classical town of Warangul in person. As it is, your Highness has opened a line of railway which, before long, will not only be the means of introducing civilisation into these isolated regions, but will also tend to materially benefit the country, and bring increased prosperity to its people. Warangul is a city which many centuries ago was apparently one of the strongholds of Buddhism, and which, in after years, was the capital of powerful Hindu kings, who reigned in a country as famous for the fertility of its soil, as for its arts and manufactures. Nearly six hundred years ago, when that great Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, visited Warangul, that city and the country around were governed by a Hindu Queen, a lady of high distinction, and marked individuality, who, after her husband's premature death, devoted nearly forty years of her remaining life to the pursuit of good government, of truth and of justice. Her name is still held in great veneration by the people of the country, thus showing that the good we do is not always 'interred with our bones.' Marco Polo further mentions that the most costly buckrams, as delicate as the tissue of a spider's web, were manufactured in the Kingdom, and he adds that there was no King or Queen but might be proud to wear them. This industry has now entirely died out, but there still exists the

manufacture of the world-famous carpets of Warangul, which I may safely assert are unrivalled in India as regards their superior texture, their durability, and their beauty and brilliancy of colour. This description affords strong evidence that the importance and the magnificence of the Telegu Kingdom were chiefly maintained by agricultural interests. One hundred years later the Mahomedan invasion of Warangul took place, by which it became a tributary State to the Emperors of Delhi, and a few years afterwards, when the Hindu King withheld his tribute, the Emperor Gyasoddin Tooglak sent an army to Warangul, when the city fell with great slaughter. Since then, the formation of Gulberga, and later on of Hyderabad, as capital cities of the Deccan gradually led to Warangul falling in importance, and thus both the city and the neighbouring towns have dwindled down to comparative insignificance. To restore to Telingana some portion of its original prosperity was one of the objects of the railway projected by my late father, and this object will now be partly accomplished by means of the increased facilities for communication which the line will afford. No question can arise regarding the advantage which the Hyderabad State will derive from the possession of the railway. These outlying and almost inaccessible districts will be opened out, trade will be promoted, cultivation will expand, and eventually the railway will bring increased prosperity to one of the most important provinces of your Highness' Dominions. A striking example of this is to be found in Gulberga; Warangul will now benefit in the same manner that Gulberga has done. But this alone was not the sole object of the railway. The connection of the coal-fields of Singareni will follow, and it is hoped simultaneously the connection also of Bezwada, situated on the left bank of the Krishna, and at the head of the grand irrigation system constructed for the benefit of the Madras Government by the energy of that eminent Engineer, Sir Arthur Cotton. Bezwada, which is about 122 miles distant from your Highness' Dominions, is linked to the Godaveri Irrigation system by an excellent canal. Another canal leads to the port of Masulipatam and a third to Madras itself. The aggregate value of the crops raised on the Krishna and the Godaveri delta amounts to upwards of one crore of rupees. A system of narrow-gauge railways has been commenced by the Government of India south of the Krishna, by which it is intended to connect Bezwada with the Madras railway. The system of railways, the first section of which His Highness has just opened, may be briefly described as follows:—The old line between Wadi and Secunderabad, 121 miles with extensions eastwards; from Secunderabad to Warangul, 87 miles; from Warangul to Dornakul junction, 53 miles; the minor branch to the Singareni coal-fields, 16 miles; Dornakul to Kummamett and the frontier of your Highness' Dominions, 56 miles. Thus the total length of railway lying within the Dominions of your Highness will be about 333 miles. In addition to this the concession to your Highness' Guaranteed State Railways embraces the construction of a line northwards from the station of Kazipett to Chanda in the Central Provinces, about 160 miles in length. Before the railway scheme was thoroughly established in Hyderabad, many adverse opinions were expressed regarding the financial burden which would be entailed upon the State thereby. It was stated at one time that the guarantee imposed on this Government would annually amount to something like 32 lakhs of rupees, if not more, and that the resources of the State would not be equal to this heavy burden. But the experience of the past two years and the Budget Estimate for the current year prepared by Sirdar Diler Jung, and recently passed by the General

Finance Committee, show that the Government liability will not exceed on the average the sum of 11 lakhs per annum, a liability which, I may safely assert, the general financial condition of this State admits of being met without the least difficulty. In the reserve fund at the National Provincial Bank of England Government have £500,000 worth of shares, £241,000 worth of debentures, and 52 lakhs of rupees in 4½ per cent. promissory notes, thus making in all, according to the present rate of exchange, about Halli Sicca Rupees 1 crore 78 lakhs. According to the above calculation, the total interest which will have to be paid during the remaining 17 years of the guarantee, therefore, amounts to 1 crore 87 lakhs. This financial result thus shows that even if His Highness' Government were not to pay anything out of their treasury, the amount in the Reserve Fund alone would very nearly suffice to discharge the Government liability for the remaining period of the guarantee. It is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of Mr. Furnivall, the talented and popular Agent and Chief Engineer, that the section of the line over which we have just been carried is one of the cheapest broad-gauge lines as yet made in India. The actual cost of the line, bridges and stations between Secunderabad and Warangul, including the expenditure on the rolling-stock, will not exceed £5,400 per mile. Mr. Furnivall is confident that the extension in the direction of Bezwada can be carried out as cheaply, if not more so. He is also very hopeful of more extended traffic on the old line, even after the opening of this short section to Warangul. The statistics of the working of the railway since its transfer to the Company show a marked improvement, the nett earnings at the end of the year 1885 being very nearly five lakhs. These results, and your Highness will agree with me in thinking that they are most gratifying, are, in great measure, due to Mr. Furnivall and Sirdar Diler Jung. The first-named gentleman has brought to bear upon his work high ability, wide experience, the strictest impartiality and indomitable energy. To him the best thanks of His Highness' Government are due, and it is particularly gratifying to me to acknowledge his invaluable services in this public manner in the presence of your Highness and that of the distinguished assemblage here. I shall now solicit your Highness and ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the success and prosperity of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

CHAPTER VIII.

INSTRUCTION.

The old system of educational instruction which prevailed in His Highness' Dominions was usually of the simplest kind, though quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the period during which it was imparted. Boys and young men were taught the Koran, the sayings of the prophet, and the art of penmanship. There were, however, various educational centres, notably that at Bidar, where the ruins of Mahmud Gavan's splendid Madrassa still attest his munificence in the cause of education, where pupils underwent a regular course of study in Arabic, Persian, Mahomedan Law and Theology, and Logic and Philosophy. At these Madrassas or colleges, many of which were founded and endowed by the Bahmani kings, students were lodged, fed and clothed at the expense of the State. Learned Moulvies and teachers were engaged for the colleges from Hindustan, Persia, Bokhara and other Mussalman centres of learning. This was the golden age of Mahomedan education in the Deccan. Later on, when the Bahmani possessions were divided amongst the great feudatories of the State, the cause of education found fewer advocates, owing perhaps to the unsettled state of the country, caused by the constant campaigns of the kings against the Hindus or each other. In those days a good soldier was more valued than a clever scholar. Still, the Kutub Shahi kings of Golkonda, and the Barid Shahis of Bidar, continued to encourage learning to some degree by supporting the Madrassas from Government revenues, but the schools were no longer the great centres of education they had been in previous years. In course of time noblemen began to engage tutors to instruct their children and those of their retainers at home, in preference to sending them to the State Madrassas. The higher branches of the old Mussalman education were neglected and fell into disuse. The Madrassa endowments were curtailed or misappropriated, and soon public education existed in name only. Instruction of a purely religious nature began to be imparted at *Mazarat* schools held at the tombs of Mussalman saints and frequently in mosques. Knowledge of a religious kind was also imparted at *Khankas* or Mussalman monasteries, the inmates of which were pledged to celibacy, and professed to be gifted with second-sight. There is but one Madrassa now remain-

Old system of Education.

ing, which is conducted on the old plan, that is, of lodging and providing for the personal wants of the students—the Madrassa Mahabubia at Hyderabad, so named in honor of H. H. the reigning Nizam. It contains between sixty and seventy pupils.

First measures of late Minister.

In 1264 Fasli, the year after the late Sir Salar Jung succeeded his uncle as Prime Minister, the first step towards public instruction was taken by His Excellency founding the Dar-ul-Ulûm, or Oriental College, in the city of Hyderabad. The first Educational Board had its origin with this institution. It was presided over by Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Bahadur, Motam-ud-Dowlah; and its members were;—Moulvi Ahmed Ali, Mr. Jamsetjee, Mr. Henry Bowen, and Moonshi Sheikh Ali, Munsubdar. English, Arabic, Persian, Telugu and Mahratta were taught by a staff of seventeen, and every inducement in the shape of freedom from fees, prizes, and generous scholarships, together with promises of Government service, was held out to induce boys to attend. A large building at the Patherghati, the private property of the late Minister, was given for the institution; and 130 names were registered the first day. No school methods other than the ancient ones were adopted, because no teachers fit to lead in any other direction were available at the time.

Education extended to Districts.

In 1269 Fasli a Government notification ordered that two schools should be opened in every taluk at a cost of Rs. 87 per month—the one Persian, the other vernacular; and one at the head-quarters of each district at an expenditure of Rs. 150 per month. With reference to District schools, it was directed that instruction in Mathematics, Grammar, Geography and History was to be added to the ordinary curriculum. Monthly fees in Taluk and District schools of one and two annas respectively were charged upon every five rupees of income, save in the case of children of the agricultural class.

The governing bodies were:—

(*a.*) For each *Taluk School*:—two patels, two putwaries, and the tehsildar of the taluk as president.

(*b.*) For each *District School*:—a patel, a putwari, the tehsildar, the police mohtamim with the 3rd class talukdar as president. The last-named officer was regarded as Educational Inspector of the district, and as such, he had to examine all schools at Jamabandi.

Public Instruction for the Districts was thus entirely in the hands of the Revenue Board, and the records of the day contain very little information regarding the results achieved.

1278 Fasli was marked by the appointment of a Minister in the Miscellaneous Department. A circular was issued under his orders to the Revenue Board, intimating that all questions upon Educational affairs were to be referred to him in future for approval and sanction; and rules and regulations approved and confirmed by Government followed. The appointment or dismissal of teachers and their assistants, the granting of leave of absence, &c., were functions vested only in the Miscellaneous Minister, the Sadr Taluqdars having merely the power to engage or discharge peons or menial servants. Candidates for masterships in District schools had first to pass an examination and obtain a certificate from the Dar-ul-Ulûm.

Education taken out of the hands of the Revenue Board.

In 1279 Fasli the Principal of the Engineering College, Mr. W. H. Wilkinson (assisted by Moulvi Mahomed Khair-ud-Deen Khan Bahadur as Superintendent of Vernacular Education) was entrusted with the duties of Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Educational Department, and as such became Director of Public Instruction. Four months afterwards, Moulvi Mahomed Inayat-ur-Rahman Khan succeeded Moulvi Mahomed Khair-ud-Deen, and was appointed Superintendent of Vernacular Education.

Mr. Wilkinson, Director of Public Instruction.

Affiliated to the Dar-ul-Ulûm, there were at this time five branch schools, one at each gate of the city. A special officer, Mirza Moosa Khan, Secretary to the Dar-ul-Ulûm Board of Control, was appointed as officer in charge of these institutions.

Mr. Wilkinson's first Eductional measure had reference to the Dar-ul-Ulûm. Whether he was dissatisfied or not with what he found, there are no records to show; but in 1279, after amalgamating a branch of it with his Engineering College, he split up the remainder into six departments with separate establishments. His first intention was to place these six departments in different parts of the city, but want of school accommodation prevented him, and so they remained under the following different names in the same building:—the Koran teaching school, the Arabic High School, the Persian High School, Vernacular School No. 1, Vernacular School No. 2, and the City English High School.

The Dar-ul-Ulûm.

In the districts there were at this time 125 schools, but no records are forthcoming from the Sadr-ul-Maham's office either as to their grade, expenditure, income, or even location.

District Education.

From 1268-1280 Fasli an existing report of the Dar-ul-Ulûm shows that 230 pupils, or about 16 upon an average per annum, passed different examinations therein, and that some of them obtained lucrative appointments under Government.

In the last year of the decade, Mr. Wilkinson started an Anglo-Vernacular school for Chadderghat, and drew up a scheme for the establishment of a Normal school, in which teachers for the District and Taluk schools might be trained.

Anglo-Vernacular School.

In 1281 Fasli the Director received charge of the Public Works portfolio just when he was beginning to understand the difficulties and needs of the Educational Department. He left, however, his impress on the latter by the establishment of English schools, which was a step distinctly in advance, considering the backward state of education at the time, and the peculiar difficulties of the position.

Moulvi Inayat-ur-Rahman Khan, Mr. Wilkinson's assistant, now took up the work of Education as Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister and Director of Public Instruction. With him we come to a period of statistics, rules, curricula and regulations.

Moulvi Inayat-ur-Rahman Khan, Director of Public Instruction.

Teachers who, through age or ignorance, were considered useless, were pensioned; and such as had younger male relatives were permitted to retain their appointments on half pay, on the condition that the latter submitted to training as schoolmasters for a certain fixed period and promised, when found qualified, to succeed them. The other half of the incumbent's pay was given to the Normal student as a scholarship.

Provisions for a better class of masters.

The method of conducting business with the districts was ordered to be as follows :—

Method of conducting business.

"Circulars emanating from the head office of the Educational Department are sent in the "first instance to Sadr-Talukdars, by whom they are forwarded to first-class Taluqdars, who "again despatch them on to third-class Taluqdars, by whom they are ultimately distributed to the "various schoolmasters in the districts."

Such a system, necessitating as it did the employment of one Department to do the work of another, could not fail to hamper the work.

The following are the statistics for the years 1281 and 1282 Fasli :—

General statistics at close of decade.

Fasli.	Number of City and District Schools.	Number of City Schools.	Number of District Schools.	Schools.					Annual Expenditure of Schools.			Direction and Inspection.			Total.			Number of Students.	Fees.		
				Persian.	English.	Telugu.	Maharatta.	Canarese.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11			12			13	14		
1281	139	14	125	103	1	10	23	2	1,18,484	4	4	25,008	0	0	1,43,492	4	4	5,065	2,082	4	0
1282	141	14	127	102	3	10	23	3	1,15,223	15	10	23,844	0	0	1,39,067	15	10	5,292	2,028	7	0

It will be noticed that for 1282 while there was an increase in the number of schools and a corresponding increase in the number of pupils, there was a decrease in the amount realized by fees. This is explained by the fact that the crops had failed in some districts that year, and there was great scarcity and distress in consequence.

Deducting Rs. 35,000 as the probable expenditure of City Schools, together with the Rs. 23,844 on account of controlling agency, about Rs. 78,195 was left for expenditure on the District Schools.

Written Examinations.

In 1283 Fasli written examinations were introduced, and forms for monthly and quarterly returns were issued to the districts.

Appointment of Inspectors.

In 1284 Fasli the Secretary, finding that needless expenditure was incurred in the matter of contingency allowances to Zillah and Taluka schools, and especially in the appointment of chuprassees for the same, ordered such a reduction as enabled him to appoint five Deputy Inspectors with their respective office establishments without further burdening the Government, and by so doing practically took the Educational work of the districts out of the hands of Revenue officers and gave it to the first batch of trained men from the Normal school. These men, as Deputy Inspectors of schools, held the office of Secretary for Educational work to their respective Sadr Talukdars.

"Hidayat Nama."

In the same year the Director issued his Hidayat Nama of 129 paras., the "*vade mecum*" of education for the Dominions. In this code, payment of school-fees was made compulsory on every pupil, but the ruling was applied at first only to City schools. Rules for the guidance of the Deputy Inspectors were framed and published. One specially stipulated that no District school could exist with less than 50, and no Taluka school with less than 30 pupils.

The Dar-ul-Ulum.

Out of 44 students in the Normal school, 15 passed out with certificates to take up appointments as masters in District or Taluka schools, and 15 others came in for training.

The expenditure for the Dar-ul-Ulum during the year was Rs. 27,735-11-1, detailed as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Koran teaching school	1,419	4	1
Arabic school	8,211	8	10
Persian High school	5,736	2	5
Vernacular school No. 1...	1,948	8	3
Vernacular school No. 2...	1,842	10	0
Normal school	8,577	9	6
Total...	27,735	11	1

In 1285 Fasli, the City English High school was done away with for lack of numbers, and the few scholars remaining were sent to the Anglo-Vernacular School, thus giving birth to the English High School of Chadderghat, an institution which taught up to the Matriculation standard.

City English Schools.

The 12 City Schools cost this year Rs. 50,382-1-10, including Rs. 1,837 for scholarships. On the rolls there were 753 students, with an average daily attendance of 620. After deducting Rs. 1,145-1-3 as fee-receipts, there was left the very high figure of Rs. 80-14-0 as the annual cost to Government per pupil. 20 per cent. were free scholars.

While a small English school (*now the City English Branch School, Head Master Mr. Ross*) took the place of the City English High School, two of the five City branch schools, *viz.*, those of Alliabad and the Old Bridge were closed on account of the paucity of numbers.

Anglo-Vernacular School.

The idea of introducing English education into the districts was first carried out by the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular School at Aurungabad in 1291 Hijri, and now this measure was followed up by the opening of a similar institution at Gulberga.

School-fees introduced in the Districts.

In 1286 Fasli, the payment of fees was made compulsory in the districts for the first time. Naturally, the measure was unpopular, but discontent gradually wore away, and it is steadily becoming a source of income for the Department.

Munsabdar's School.

In the same year attention was drawn to the advisability of providing education for the upper classes, and a Munsabdar's School was established, with fees fixed at 2 per cent. upon their munsabs. Within a year, however, the school ceased to exist, and its few remaining scholars were drafted into the Dar-ul-Ulum.

Night School.

A similar attempt, but independent of State help, to establish a Night School for Government employés desirous of learning English, was made in the city, but had to be closed for want of pupils and funds.

The one redeeming feature of the year was the success of the Chadderghat English High School; Rama Krishna having passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

The following were some of the measures of the Director at this time—

(*a.*) Inspectors of schools were ordered to pass in the Vernaculars of their district.

(*b.*) Educational Boards were appointed at the head-quarters of each district to report upon the working of institutions, and power was given to them to correct abuses.

(*c.*) Contingencies of District and Taluk Schools being considered too high, a reduction of 50 per cent. was made all round, and the amount realized spent in newspapers for distribution among the several institutions.

The Chadderghat English High School made a Second Grade College.

In 1287 Fasli, the English High School, Chadderghat, was affiliated to the Madras University as a Second Grade College.

Changes in Administration of Dar-ul-Ulum.

The Dar-ul-Ulum being considered too costly an institution for the results shown, the teaching staff was slightly reduced.

In 1289 Fasli, a further re-organization took place, and the Institution assumed its present form of two distinctly separate departments: Upper and Lower.

Hyderabad College raised to the First Grade.

In 1290 Fasli Lakshman, one of the F.A. candidates from the Hyderabad College, having passed in the 2nd Class, an application to raise it to a First Grade College was forwarded to the Syndicate of Madras and acceded to by them.

Normal School incorporated with Dar-ul-Ulum.

The Normal School as an individual institution ceased to exist immediately afterwards. The charges brought against it were want of students and its great expense. Its remaining pupils were formed into a class in the Upper Dar-ul-Ulum, and a few masters are trained therein for District and Taluk Schools.

Scholarships.

Scholarships being granted for District Schools, the question of the same encouragement for Taluk Schools was taken into consideration by the Secretary and laid before Government. This memorandum was passed on to the Hyderabad Educational Commission, but

coming, as it did, at the close of their sittings, and much information from the districts being found necessary before any conclusions could be arrived at, its consideration was postponed.

Book Depôt.

Great inconvenience was felt in the matter of school-books,—some being obtainable in the Dar-ul-Ulum, some from the Engineering College, while others had to be got through agents. Government was asked this year for a grant with which to start a Book Depôt, and gave Rs. 2,000. Rs. 250 of this were spent in almirahs and Rs. 500 given to the Hyderabad College for the establishment of an English branch. The remaining Rs. 1,250 spent in books, *plus* the stock with the Dar-ul-Ulum and the Engineering College, started a depôt in the city, worth Rs. 5,000. This, after transmitting to the Treasury Rs. 1,500 and meeting a total expenditure of Rs. 1,351-2-0, has grown into a collection of school material, worth nearly Rs. 8,000.

Indigenous Schools.

In 1291 Fasli, the Secretary was called upon by Government to submit a report on Private and Indigenous Schools, and he reported the existence of 200 with Rs. 15,000 expenditure. The Director, in reporting, thought it would be good for Government to absorb these institutions and add this item to its expenditure, but the proposal was negatived, on the ground that self-help was a matter to be fostered and encouraged, instead of being interfered with in any way that would prove injurious to its growth.

Reconsideration of necessity of a Munsabdar's School.

In 1292 Fasli, a scheme for a Government school for the children of respectable persons, such as Munsabdars, Yomiadars and Inamdars, was submitted by the Director. His suggestions were agreed to, and the amount of expenditure sanctioned. This matter is being considered in its details, and will, if found advisable, be introduced in the future.

The above is a brief survey of Departmental Education in the Dominions down to the close of 1292 Fasli.

The following Statement shows the number of District Schools in the decade :—

Division.	Districts.	Fasli 1283.		Fasli 1284.		Fasli 1285.		Fasli 1286.		Fasli 1287.		Fasli 1288.		Fasli 1289.		Fasli 1290.		Fasli 1291.		Fasli 1292.		Remarks.
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Northern.	Medak ...	10	429	11	456	11	460	13	621	13	457	11	435	13	534	14	774	13	728	12	707	
	Bidar ...	8	318	11	476	11	186	12	528	10	456	11	475	12	527	10	655	10	628	10	560	
	Indur ...	8	188	8	209	8	208	8	319	7	381	6	172	6	251	6	266	7	271	7	338	
	Elgundal ...	5	145	6	140	6	150	7	379	8	342	11	415	10	421	9	464	9	440	9	424	
	Sirpur-Tandur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	155	
	Total...	31	1,080	36	1,281	36	1,004	40	1,847	38	1,636	39	1,497	41	1,733	39	2,159	39	2,067	40	2,184	
Eastern.	Khammam ...	6	315	6	263	6	299	6	277	6	250	6	265	8	370	9	429	7	423	7	446	
	Nagar-Karnul ...	7	416	7	137	7	150	10	322	9	408	9	381	9	380	11	619	11	592	10	644	
	Nalgunda ...	6	189	6	190	6	215	6	260	6	194	5	201	5	187	7	254	5	254	5	242	
	Atraf-Balda, City and Suburbs ...	23	1,208	25	1,158	23	1,466	23	1,077	22	779	20	931	21	1,454	6	1,059	12	1,057	14	1,098	
	Total...	42	2,128	44	1,748	42	2,130	45	1,936	43	1,631	40	1,778	43	2,391	33	2,361	35	2,326	36	2,430	
Southern.	Gulberga ...	3	120	3	223	3	225	3	233	5	182	6	230	8	293	7	323	7	305	9	350	
	Lingsugur ...	15	305	14	844	14	917	14	507	14	351	13	344	8	296	10	369	9	318	17	703	
	Raichur ...	7	250	7	313	7	315	6	270	6	250	6	249	7	302	6	229	6	273	7	339	
	Shorapur ...	9	218	8	538	8	566	8	454	8	299	9	324	9	386	9	406	10	430	...	...	
	Naldrug ...	11	399	11	547	9	555	12	613	11	663	12	678	12	805	12	947	12	1,476	12	1,297	
	Total...	45	1,292	43	2,465	41	2,578	43	2,077	44	1,745	46	1,825	44	2,082	44	2,274	44	2,802	45	2,689	
Western.	Aurungabad ...	9	215	12	437	12	450	11	758	12	690	15	1,011	15	952	19	1,087	17	1,166	17	1,153	
	Nander ...	8	215	8	259	7	260	10	456	11	388	11	390	12	668	12	655	12	668	12	725	
	Parbhani ...	7	170	6	197	6	198	6	400	6	318	6	285	6	272	6	267	6	277	6	341	
	Birh ...	5	155	6	240	7	260	7	348	8	344	8	397	10	222	9	436	9	468	8	472	
	Total...	29	755	32	1,133	32	1,168	34	1,962	37	1,740	40	2,083	43	2,114	46	2,445	44	2,579	43	2,691	
	Grand Total...	147	5,255	155	6,627	151	6,880	162	7,822	162	6,752	165	7,183	171	8,320	162	9,239	162	9,774	164	9,994	

The following shows the Class, Income, Expenditure of schools, and Attendance for the same period :—

Fasli.	Number of City and District Schools.	Number of City Schools.	Number of District Schools.	Schools.						Annual Expenditure of Schools.		Direction and Inspection.		Total.		Number of Students.	Fees.	
				Persian.	English.	Telugu.	Mahratta.	Canarese.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10		11		12		13	14	
1283	147	14	133	105	4	11	24	3		1,09,127	2 4	14,329	8 9	1,23,456	11 1	5,255	2,041	10 6
1284	155	14	141	114	4	12	24	1		1,05,521	12 8	16,225	11 4	1,21,747	8 0	6,627	2,882	6 11
1285	151	14	137	117	4	12	17	1		1,02,893	0 0	32,560	13 5	1,35,453	13 5	6,880	4,628	8 6
1286	162	15	147	106	5	16	35	...		1,06,179	6 8	31,354	6 6	1,37,533	13 2	7,822	5,251	6 5
1287	162	15	147	106	5	16	35	...		1,06,229	0 0	28,766	13 6	1,34,995	13 6	6,752	5,574	10 1
1288	165	13	152	104	3	19	39	...		1,17,190	11 6	19,629	12 0	1,36,820	7 6	7,183	5,270	7 5
1289	171	14	157	103	4	22	42	...		1,19,558	9 7	26,732	5 0	1,46,290	14 7	8,320	6,414	5 3
1290	162	5	157	97	2	23	40	...		1,20,719	13 11	28,880	15 0	1,49,600	12 11	9,239	7,174	15 11
1291	162	6	156	93	4	22	43	...		1,30,440	15 7	30,234	8 7	1,60,675	8 2	9,774	8,083	13 0
1292	164	7	157	96	3	22	43	...		1,23,089	6 0	30,070	11 6	1,53,160	1 6	9,994	8,485	13 0

The Nationality of the pupils is shown in the following :—

Year.	Number of Pupils.					
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Christians.	Others.	Total.
1283	2,038	3,195	5	4	13	5,255
1284	2,052	4,519	...	10	46	6,627
1285	2,254	4,587	2	4	33	6,880
1286	3,371	4,438	2	4	7	7,822
1287	3,855	2,875	2	3	17	6,752
1288	3,154	4,010	1	3	15	7,183
1289	3,438	4,874	3	5	...	8,320
1290	4,392	4,815	5	25	2	9,239
1291	4,704	4,970	18	10	72	9,774
1292	4,388	5,552	...	...	54	9,994

The foregoing returns are purely departmental, and for Government Institutions only. Grants-in-aid have been given for many years, but no returns were sought, and therefore none have appeared in departmental reports. Comparison necessitates this however; and so, an addition of 16 Grants-in-aid Schools, including one special school with a total roll-call of 1,009 pupils, should be added. Besides these, 6 recognised but unaided institutions with 596 pupils should also be entered, thus raising the results of departmental effort for 1292 to 186 schools, and 11,599 pupils. A definite statement of improvement made during the decade is impossible, owing to the absence of all records with reference to Grants-in-aid and Unaided Schools for 1283.

Reviewing the past work of the department, the Educational Report for 1293 Fasli contains the following summary of the measures previously adopted :—

(i.) District education taken out of the direct control of the Revenue Department and entrusted in the hands of the Miscellaneous Minister to Government.

(ii.) Under the orders of his Secretary (the Director of Public Instruction), five Inspectors are appointed each in charge of a division. These divisions are again divided into a certain number of districts, and the third Taluqdar of each district, and sometimes the Tehsildar, looks after the school or schools in his neighbourhood.

The District Schools are either Persian or Vernacular; they may be graded as Primary or Middle according to the grade of teachers employed, the curricula used, and their cost of maintenance.

All District and Taluk schools are under Local Managing Committees, and all correspondence with the Head Office lies through the respective Secretaries of such Committees.

The annual reports and returns, &c., are prepared by masters; from these a divisional report is compiled by the Inspector, and sent by him to the Director of Public Instruction, whose work it is to write out the annual Administration Report for Government.

(iii.) All City Schools are directly under the Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister who inspects them and draws up curricula for their guidance.

(iv.) The Hyderabad College springs into existence in 1287 Fasli (1877) and in 1290 Fasli (1880) sends up its first F. A, candidates. It is then affiliated to the University of Madras as a Second Grade College. In 1292 Fasli (1882), it is raised to the rank of a First Grade College.

(v.) Grants-in-aid Schools, we find only in one district; that of Nagar-Karnul,

In the city and suburbs, there are fourteen, *viz.*, the Anglo-Vernacular School, Secunderabad; All Saints' College, Chadderghat; St. George's Grammar School and Seminary, Chadderghat (2); Residency Anglo-Vernacular School; the Secunderabad Orphanage; Methodist Day School, Chadderghat; Saifabad Infant School; Portuguese Orphanage, Secunderabad; Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools, Secunderabad and Chadderghat (2); and the Madrasa-Aizza in the city.

(vi.) With reference to District Female Education, one school (Koran teaching) exists at Makrajpet in the Elgundal District, with an average daily attendance of 30.

1293 Fasli. In 1293 Fasli, there was an increase of six institutions and 70 scholars,

1294 Fasli. Coming now to the year immediately under review, as compared with 1293 Fasli, there is still an absence of any effective measures for the establishment in the districts of a suitable number of Primary Schools, and although on the Controlling Staff there are Deputy Inspectors and one European Inspector, the report of the department is still very deficient regarding the work of the few schools that exist, Looking at the work of the department generally, it may be said that the wants of the City of Hyderabad are well supplied, especially in the matter of high education, while in respect to primary education in the districts, the Department is lamentably behind-hand. The funds allowed for the latter purpose have, no doubt, hitherto fallen far short of the requirements, and being unsupplemented by any local cess, the extension of schools has been an impossibility.

The whole question of State Education is now, however, under the consideration of the Finance Committee; the general policy of expending more in the districts on Primary Schools has already been recognized; and an officer has been appointed by Government as Director of Public Instruction, whose duty it will be to inspect schools of all grades. The officer selected for this post is Mr. Syed Ali Bilgrami, one of those whom the late Minister sent to England to be educated, and it is fully expected that, by devoting his whole time to the Department, he will be able to infuse new life into it.

While, therefore in reviewing the history of the department up to the present time, it has to be admitted that, as regards Primary Education in the districts, His Highness' Dominions are far behind other parts of India, there is every reason to hope that, with the measures contemplated by the Finance Committee, the Educational Department will now enter on a new and better era of its existence, and more fulfil the obligations of the State in the matter of the general education of His Highness' subjects.

Classification of Schools by Standards.

The following Statement shows the classification of schools according to standards of instruction :—

Classification by Standards of Instruction.	1293.		1294.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
Colleges	2	130	2	66	...	...	...	64
High Schools for Boys (English)	4	584	4	628	...	44	...	...
Middle Schools for Boys „	6	803	6	747	...	...	...	56
„ „ „ (Vernacular)	27	2,083	28	2,351	1	313	...	...
High Schools for Girls (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ „ „	3	275	4	266	1	...	...	9
„ „ „ (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools for Boys (English)	3	275	10	366	7	91	...	...
„ „ „ (Vernacular)	136	6,798	137	6,709	1	...	...	89
„ „ Girls (English)	3	124	5	247	2	123	...	...
„ „ „ (Vernacular)	6	560	10	345	4	...	...	215
Normal Schools for Boys (Vernacular)	1	25	1	17	...	...	...	8
„ „ Girls „	...	...	1	23	1	23	...	...
Special School „ (English)	1	57	1	81	...	24	...	...
Total	192	11,669	209	11,845	17	618	...	441

The number of schools is shown by this statement to have increased from 192 in 1293 Fasli to 209 in the year under report, but the increase is due chiefly to a new nomenclature for institutions, departments being now classified as schools. In the same period, the number of scholars increased from 11,669 to 11,846. The increase in the pupils of High Schools is confined to All Saints' Institution, Chadderghat, and the Madrassa-i-Aizza in the city, both being aided institutions.

Among the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools for boys, the English School at Aurungabad is the only one that shows an increase of numbers, but there has been a slightly perceptible improvement throughout the districts in returns for Vernacular Schools.

In Vernacular Boys' Primary Schools, the Wesleyan Mission gives the increase this year, as they did for girls in 1293 Fasli.

The Girls' Patsala in Secunderabad as an Anglo-Vernacular Primary School takes the lead among individual institutions for improvement during the year.

The Normal School for masters situated in the City has been found a failure. It will, in future, be attached to the Hyderabad College, and it is to be hoped that great improvement in its condition will take place.

The Training School (Vernacular) for girls is a handsome building in the Wesleyan Mission compound, and while it is open to provide teachers wherever necessary, its first object is to supply the needs of the Mission.

Statistics of Scholars by Caste.

In the annexed table, the statistics of schools and scholars, the latter classified according to caste, are shown and compared with those for 1293 Fasli.

Years.	Schools.	Scholars of both Sexes.					
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Europeans or Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.	Total.
1293	192	5,676	4,987	686	...	320	11,669
1294	209	5,699	5,363	561	...	223	11,846

It will be seen that the Hindu element alone noticeably improved: and this only by 7 per cent. The Northern Division and Hyderabad schools gave the increase.

The decrease in Europeans took place in Hyderabad, while for Mahomedans there was a notable falling off in the Western Division.

The following table shows the distribution of schools and scholars by districts :—

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square Miles.	Population (Census 1881).	Number of Towns and Villages.	Number of towns and Villages with schools.	1293.		1294.					
						Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Increase.		Decrease.	
										Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
Northern ...	Medak	1,682	293,930	556	9	13	582	13	602	...	20	...	...
	Indur	3,860	562,798	1,164	7	7	259	8	313	1	54	...	...
	Elgundal	7,481	961,172	1,429	6	9	456	9	413	...	...	...	43
	Bidar	6,288	793,309	1,480	8	10	460	9	577	...	117	1	...
	Sirpur-Tandur	5,023	214,231	958	1	2	162	2	139	...	...	...	23
	Total.....	24,334	2,825,440	5,587	31	41	1,919	41	2,044	1	191	1	66
Eastern	Nalgunda	4,131	494,190	947	4	5	227	5	245	...	18	...	...
	Khammam	9,779	675,746	1,849	5	7	410	7	419	...	9	...	...
	Nagar-Karnul	6,932	547,694	1,388	9	11	674	12	678	1	4	...	...
	Atraf-Balda	3,638	366,541	866	7	8	383	8	331	...	...	...	52
	Hyderabad and Suburbs	25	368,169	3	4	30	2,977	47	3,057	17	80	...	...
	Total.....	24,505	2,452,340	5,053	29	61	4,671	79	4,730	18	111	...	52
Southern ...	Gulberga	3,121	470,425	986	6	8	409	8	410	...	1	...	...
	Raichur	2,337	315,109	764	5	7	321	7	337	...	16	...	...
	Lingsugur	6,274	617,801	1,565	13	19	692	19	686	...	...	...	6
	Naldrug	3,623	538,807	966	8	12	1,057	12	1,037	...	...	...	20
	Total.....	15,355	1,942,142	4,281	32	46	2,479	46	2,470	...	17	...	26
Western.....	Aurungabad	6,159	729,298	1,809	14	18	1,149	17	1,085	...	...	1	64
	Birh	3,878	560,960	1,010	7	8	418	8	454	...	36	...	...
	Parbhaini	4,335	582,379	1,324	4	6	375	6	403	...	28	...	...
	Nander	4,134	753,035	1,600	8	12	658	12	660	...	2	...	...
	Total.....	18,506	2,625,672	5,743	33	44	2,600	43	2,602	...	66	1	64
	Grand Total.....	82,700	9,845,594	20,664	125	192	12,669	209	11,846	19	385	2	208

These figures show how little the department has done for the districts, and except in Bidar where there was an increase of 117 pupils there is nothing to show that any particular progress was made in the year under review.

Schools by Districts and Standards.

The following statement shows the distribution of schools by districts and standards, distinguishing between those for boys and girls :—

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.												INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.										TOTAL.	
		ARTS COLLEGES.		HIGH SCHOOLS.		MIDDLE SCHOOLS.				PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				HIGH SCHOOLS.		MIDDLE SCHOOLS.		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				NORMAL SCHOOL, BOYS, VERNACULAR.		NORMAL SCHOOL, GIRLS, VERNACULAR.			
								ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.				ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.							
		INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.	INSTITUTIONS.	PUPILS.
Northern ...	Medak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	...	13	602
	Indur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	313
	Elgundal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	413
	Bidar	...	...	...	...	2	125	...	...	7	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	577
	Sirpur-Tandur	...	...	...	...	2	246	...	...	2	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	139
	Total...	...	...	...	...	8	644	...	...	32	1,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	...	41	2,044
Eastern ...	Nalgunda	...	...	...	...	2	107	...	...	3	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	245
	Khammam	...	...	...	...	2	164	...	...	5	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	419
	Nagar-Karnul	...	...	...	...	1	60	...	...	11	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	678
	Atraf-Balda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	331
	Hyderadad and Suburbs	2	66	5	709	1	188	5	589	4	280	10	366	...	...	4	266	5	247	9	306	1	17	1	23	47	3,057
	Total..	2	66	5	709	6	519	5	589	31	1,622	10	366	...	...	4	266	5	247	9	306	1	17	1	23	79	4,730
Southern ...	Gulberga	...	...	...	...	2	162	...	...	6	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	410
	Raichur	...	...	...	...	2	126	...	...	5	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	337
	Lingsugur	...	...	...	...	2	102	...	...	17	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	686
	Naldrug	...	...	...	...	2	236	...	...	10	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,037
	Total...	...	...	...	...	8	626	...	...	38	1,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	2,470
Western ...	Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	1	158	...	...	16	927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,085
	Birh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	454
	Parbhani	...	...	...	...	2	206	...	...	4	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	403
	Nander	...	...	...	...	2	199	...	...	10	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	660
	Total...	...	...	...	...	6	562	...	...	36	1,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2,602
	Grand Total.....	2	66	5	709	6	747	28	2,351	10	366	137	6,709	...	...	4	266	5	247	10	345	1	17	1	23	209	11,846

Two colleges in Hyderabad had 66 pupils on their rolls, while 5 High Schools also in Hyderabad had 709 pupils. Of English Middle Class Schools, 5 are in Hyderabad with 589 pupils, and one in Aurungabad with 158 pupils.

Purely Vernacular Middle Class Schools are established in every district except Aurungabad, where English is also taught. The total number of pupils in these schools is 2,351. In Hyderabad there are also 10 English and 4 Primary Schools with 646 pupils. In all the other districts there are only 133 Vernacular Primary Schools with an aggregate attendance of 6,429.

Female Education.

Except in Hyderabad, where 819 girls are receiving an education in Aided Schools, practically nothing is being done by the State towards Female Education. The only school of this kind in the whole of the districts is a small one at Medak, which is returned as having 39 pupils on its roll.

School-going Population.

No information has been received up to the present time of the work done by the Inspecting Staff, nor have reports been submitted on the state of the District Schools. Looking to the population of a school-going age, the striking feature is the comparatively small number of Hindus undergoing instruction. Notwithstanding that the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans is 9 to 1, there are in all 5,699 Mahomedan scholars as against only 5,363 Hindus. Among Mahomedan *boys*, one out of every thirteen is being educated, while in the case of Hindus one out of 139 only is attending schools. These figures do not include attendance at Indigenous Schools, of which there are, no doubt, a large number, mostly, however, of a very primitive nature. The Educational Department has hitherto rendered little or no assistance to these schools in the districts, but a distinct policy has now been adopted of drawing them within the influence of the department and of encouraging them by liberal grants-in-aid.

Agencies of Schools.

The distribution of schools, according to agency, is shown in the following figures :—

Distribution.	1293.		1294.					
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1. Public Institutions under the direct management of the Department	168	9,401	168	9,394	...	...	...	7
2. Public Institutions under Local Fund Boards, Municipalities, and other Committees recognized by Government, as well as Private Institutions receiving aid.....	11	1,025	19	1,599	8	574	...	...
3. Missionary bodies (S. P. G. and Wesleyan Mission)	6	622	21	772	15	150	...	...
4. Other Private Institutions	6	564	...	...	...	...	6	564
5. Special Institutions.....	1	57	1	81	...	24	...	...
Total...	192	11,669	209	11,846	23	748	6	571

Hitherto only those schools in receipt of grants from His Highness' Government have been entered under the head of Aided Institutions. For the year under report schools in receipt of grants from the British Government, from Municipalities or Local Funds have been included. Hence the decrease under the fourth head in the above statement. It will be seen that under the direct management of the Department there are only 168 institutions, a number which is totally insufficient for the requirements of the Dominions.

A scale of fees was sanctioned three years ago, but they were not at first properly introduced and require some revision. The following figures show the particulars of the fees realized :—

School-fees.

Years.	Public Institutions under the direct management of the Department.		Public Institutions under Local Fund Boards, Municipalities and other Committees recognized by Government, as well as Private Institution receiving aid.		Missionary Bodies (S. P. G. and Wesleyan Mission).		Other Private Institutions.		Special Institutions.		Total,		
	Attendance.	School-fees.	Attendance.	School-fees.	Attendance.	School-fees.	Attendance.	School-fees.	Attendance.	School-fees.	Attendance.	School-fees.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1293	9,401	11,652 10 9	1,025	22,807 8 2	622	1,107 9 4	564	6,031 12 0	57	7,500 0 0	11,669	49,098 15 3	
1294	9,394	11,165 10 6	1,599	39,064 7 2	772	776 0 10	...	.....	81	10,944 13 10	11,846	61,951 0 4	Fees are worked for fourteen months.
Increase..	...	.....	574	16,256 15 0	150	.....	...	.....	24	3,444 13 10	177	12,852 1 1	
Decrease.	7	487 0 3	...	.....	...	330 15 6	564	6,031 12 0	...	.....	...	.....	

From these figures it appears that in the institutions under Government management there was a decrease of Rs. 487. In aided schools there was a satisfactory increase of Rs. 16,256, showing the healthiness of these institutions. It would be more satisfactory, however, if the department could itself show progress in this direction. One of the few bright spots in the educational measures of Government is the extent to which assistance is given to private schools, chiefly at Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The figures in this respect are as follows :—

Years.	Grants-in-aid.				
	H. H. the Nizam's Government.	British Government.	Municipality or Local Funds (British Government).	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1293	61,661 1 5	8,528 6 6	4,305 0 0	74,494 7 11	
1294	65,366 0 0	11,948 6 8	8,827 5 10	86,141 12 6	For fourteen months.
Increase ...	3,704 14 7	3,420 0 2	4,522 5 10	11,647 4 7	
Decrease...	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Expenditure.

The total expenditure from all sources on Education during the year is shown to have amounted to Rs. 3,03,406-13-5. Of this Rs. 53,101-8-10 is composed of school-fees, Rs. 10,241-8-3 were contributed by the British Government, and Rs. 7,566-5-0 by Municipal or Local Funds, Rs. 23,459-11-10 from other sources, and Rs. 2,28,178-14-4 by His Highness' Government. Of the latter sum Rs. 34,127-3-3 were expended on Control and Inspection, Rs. 19,360-13-9 were contributed to the Aligarh College and other miscellaneous objects, and Rs. 1,74,690-11-4 to schools of different grades. Of this Collegiate Education absorbed Rs. 37,147, Government schools, affording secondary education, absorbed Rs. 41,516-7-4, and primary schools Rs. 39,999-6-0. The Madrassa-i-Alia cost Rs. 36,120, and grants-in-aid were given to the extent of Rs. 19,908. Each of the four Divisions are almost equally deficient in the allotment for primary education, and, as already stated, steps are now being taken to place them on a better footing in this respect.

The foregoing refers chiefly to the schools under the management of, or aided by, the Educational Department. In addition to them there are two schools doing very important work, viz., the Madrassa-i-Alia, or Nobles' School, and the Madrassa Aizza for the sons of the upper classes in the city which are independent of the Department.

Madrassa-i-Alia.

The Madrassa-i-Alia had its origin in the desire of the late Sir Salar Jung to give a good English education to his two sons, the present Prime Minister and the Revenue Minister. An English tutor (Mr. Purnell, B.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge) was engaged, and the young Nawabs and their companions (several of whom are now high officials of the State) studied under him in the Palace. Mr. Krohn, B.A., of the same College, was sent for to assist, and subsequently to succeed Mr. Purnell. His Excellency finding that other parents were anxious to share in the movement, decided to start a public school, and the little Palace class was removed in 1877 to Rumbolt's Koti, a large house in Chadderghat, and became the nucleus of the Madrassa-i-Alia. Mr. Krohn was the first Head Master of the newly-constituted school. In 1880 he was appointed assistant tutor to His Highness, and in 1881 Mr. H. P. Hodson, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, a first-class classic, was appointed. In the period between the transfer of Mr. Krohn and Mr. Hodson's arrival the school fell back a little, but the slight check to its progress at that time has now more than been recovered. In 1882 the numbers so increased that the services of Mr. E. G. Seaton, B.A. (Honours), of Queen's College, Oxford, were secured as Assistant Head Master. Under the present staff of teachers, and aided by the great interest taken in it by His Highness, the school is now steadily rising in popularity. In 1884 it was found necessary to build a new school-house to provide for the increased requirements, but now even that is filled, and applications for admission continue steadily to come in.

Control.

The control over the financial and general affairs of the school is vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of 12 members, under the presidency of the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra. Meetings are held quarterly, and the members take it in turn to act as visitors for each month to audit the accounts, and to inspect the general working of the school. A scheme for reconstituting the Board so as to extend its powers is now before the Government, and will be dealt with in the current year.

Subjects taught.

The school is divided into two sides, the English and the Oriental, and every pupil is required to study in both departments; the subjects taught on the English side comprising English, History, Geography, Latin, Mathematics, and Natural Science; those on the Oriental side, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Vernacular languages. Riding, drill, and gymnastics are taught by a sergeant instructor. The general object of the school is to provide a sound English and Oriental teaching, on the model of an English public school, for the sons of Mahomedan and Hindu nobles and gentlemen, including several relations of His Highness'.

Object of the school.

Any lad of good birth and character is admitted, but his name has first to be approved by the Prime Minister. It is the endeavour of the authorities to remove the boys as much as possible from the enervating home influences, and to train them to become healthy and soundly educated gentlemen. All Mahomedan pupils take their meals with the English masters, in order that they may learn the rules of social politeness; this was formerly optional, but it is now compulsory on all as an integral part of the school discipline. Physical training is promoted as well as mental; cricket and all games, besides riding and drilling, are taught and encouraged. Hitherto no religious instruction has been attempted, and its absence has probably kept many away from the school. Steps therefore are now being taken to teach the Koran and other theological books, and prayers and other religious observances will be cared for. Classes are formed to prepare pupils for the Madras University Matriculation, and similar training for the other University examinations will be provided for as the need for them develops; but this is quite by the way, and does not imply an attempt at limitation by any particular grade or standard, for it is the expressed object of the school to supply a practical and useful education on quite different lines to those laid down by the University. The opening of a class for training Civil Service probationers marked a new departure in Hyderabad education, and is part of the ministerial scheme for providing officials for His Highness' service from his own subjects, instead of having to engage foreigners as heretofore. Lads of good birth, Hyderabadees, are selected by public examination and trained for two years in the school, receiving scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem; they are then sent as paid attachés to approved district officers to learn their duties, and will finally be drafted to substantive appointments as vacancies occur. Twenty probationers are now under instruction, and ten will be selected every year. Other lads are being sent to England with State Exhibitions to qualify in Engineering, Medicine, Forestry, &c.

Fees.

When the school was first established, fees of Rs. 50 per mensem were charged. It was found, advisable, however, to remit them, and a voluntary fee of Rs. 20 for boarding was substituted. Now, however, it is thought that the time is ripe to re-establish payment; and from the beginning of the Fasli year 1295 all Mahomedans will have to board at a fee of Rs. 15 per mensem, all pupils will pay a tuition-fee of Rs. 10 per mensem, and Rs. 20 on entrance. Five scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem are founded to assist those who are proved to be unable to meet the charges. It is hoped that as the demand for education increases (as it shows signs of doing), the fees may be gradually raised until the school becomes self-supporting.

Cost.

The cost of the school, since its removal from the city, is shown below. This table is a good commentary upon the wastefulness caused by maintaining several small institutions, as hitherto practised in the city; the staff and establishment required for 20 lads of different age and acquirements being much the same as that necessary for 100. A comparison of the cost per head from the years 1288 and 1294 shows the economical results of fuller development, though much more can yet be done in this direction without straining the present staff:—

Year.	Expenditure.	By Fees.	Actual Cost.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls.	Cost per Head.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	
1287 (1877-78).	32,490 6 0	5,889	26,601 6 0	26	1,023	
1288 (1878-79).	34,254 13 6	3,045	31,109 13 6	19	1,643	
1289 (1879-80).	29,350 8 4	1,478	27,872 8 4	20	1,394	
1290 (1880-81).	26,292 0 4	4,259	2,2033 0 4	33	668	Head Master no appointed till the middle of the year.
1291 (1881-82).	30,497 2 4	5,207	25,290 2 4	52	486	
1292 (1882-83).	37,685 3 7	5,700	31,985 3 7	50	640	Asst. Head Master appointed at beginning of year.
1293 (1883-84).	40,185 1 5	7,500	32,685 1 5	57	574	
1294 (1884-85).	43,587 13 5	10,253	33,334 13 5	85	393	

Madrassa-i-Aizza.

Detailed accounts have not been received of the Madrassa-i-Aizza. It was started about five years ago, and may now be said to be one of the largest and most flourishing of the city schools, having at the present time upwards of 164 pupils on its rolls. It is constituted on nearly the same basis as the Madrassa-i-Alia, admitting none but the sons of noblemen and gentlemen of birth and position, and differs from it only in laying greater stress on Oriental studies. It receives a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 600 a month, but is in so flourishing a condition that it is considered not improbable that it will ere long be self-supporting.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL.

SECTION I.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Medical Department is under the management of the Residency Surgeon, who is the Head of the Medical College, and controls the Dispensary, Vaccination, and Stores Departments.

The Medical College was opened in September 1846 under Dr. W. C. MacLean, Residency Surgeon, and has since then done much useful work in training men for the Subordinate Medical Departments in Hyderabad and Berar.

On the 20th Ardebhast (1st April 1885) Brigade-Surgeon Beaumont proceeded on furlough to England. Between that date and the 16th April Surgeon Evans held charge, and on the latter date Surgeon-Major Lawrie entered on the duties of the appointment. From the latter officer's annual report the following information is taken :—

Medical School.

"The only change in the staff of the Medical School, except the change of Principals caused by Brigade-Surgeon Beaumont's retirement, was the revival of the lecturership on Materia Medica. This was formerly held by Dr. Lawder, but was abolished in 1289, and on its revival in 1294, Surgeon Greany was appointed to the post, and has carried on the work since with great success.

"The number of Hyderabad pupils taught in the School was as follows :—

On 1st Mahir 1294, Hakim pupils	24	
Admitted since	10	
Total ...		34
Passed out	10	
Remaining 1st Sharawar		24
On 1st Mahir 1294, Hospital Assistant pupils	6	
Admitted since	4	
Total ...		10
Passed out	3	
Remaining 1st Sharawar		7

"Besides these, 24 Berar students attended the School.

"Of the ten Hakim pupils, five passed a creditable examination, two resigned, and three were dismissed; of the three Hospital Assistant pupils, two passed the examination, and one was dismissed.

"The work of the School was performed by a staff of six Professors,* and consisted of tasks, lectures, dissections, demonstrations, and frequent oral and written examinations. The School is fairly well supplied with books and appliances; but there is very great need of a good library. This need will, it is believed, be remedied before next year.

* 1. The Principal.
2. Mr. Johnston.
3. Dr. Greany.
4. Dr. Mahomed Ismail.
5. Mr. Carroll.
6. Mr. Daruwala.

"Attached to the School for teaching purposes are two Hospitals, the Afzul Gunj and the Residency Dispensary. The students are divided, in proportion to the size of the hospitals, between these two institutions, and changed every month. Those at Afzul Gunj receive clinical instruction every morning, and those at the Residency Dispensary are, in addition, taught dispensing by Mr. Kelly and his subordinates. With reference to the method of Hospital instruction pursued at the Afzul Gunj Hospital, it is necessary to say a few words. Until recently there was no proper lecture-room and operating theatre in the Hospital. As it was therefore impossible to seat the students in an orderly manner when operations had to be performed, they used to stand about the operating table, to the inconvenience of the operator, without being able to see properly what was being done. Moreover, the clinical lectures had to be given at the bedside of the patient, and, with forty or fifty students crowding round, such expositions could only be to the advantage of very few. Sanction was obtained early in the session, and a suitable room was fitted up at the Afzul Gunj Hospital with a clear space for the operator and his assistants, and raised seats in front of this space for the students, who are now comfortably seated, while they see and hear all that goes on. With due regard to the patients' feelings, the more important cases are brought into this room every morning, and the process of investigation, by which the nature of the patients' diseases is ascertained, clearly explained, together with the principles concerned in their treatment. All the students are made to take careful notes of what is said, and if any operation is necessary, it is performed before them, with their assistance, and sometimes by one of themselves.

"The following is a list of operations performed at the Afzul Gunj and Residency Hospitals during 1294:—

I.—Operations on the Eye and Appendages.

Description of Operations.	No. of Operations.	Recovered.*	Died.
1. Extraction of cataract	29	29	...
2. Other major operations	9	9	...
Total ...	34	34	...

II.—Ligature of Arteries.

Description of Operations.	No. of Operations.	Recovered.	Died.
1. Simultaneous ligature of carotid and sub-clavian arteries for aneurism of arch of aorta	1	1	...
Total...	1	1	...

III.—Operations on Joints.

1. Dislocations reduced	3	3	...
2. Extension of stiff joints	6	6	...
3. Excision of wrist...	1	1	...
Total ...	10	10	...

IV.—Operations on Bones.

1. Excision for necrosis	7	7	...
2. Fractures set	38	38	...
Total ...	45	45	...

V.—Amputations.

1. Primary of forearm	1	1	...
2. Secondary of knee-joint	1	1	...
3. Syme's, Secondary for injury	1	1	...
4. Primary of leg	2	1	1
Total ...	5	4	1

VI.—Excision of Tumours.

A. Malignant—			
1. Sarcoma thigh	1	1	...
B. Non-Malignant—			
1. Fatty	2	2	...
2. Cystic	1	1	...
3. Polypus nasi	1	1	...
Total...	5	5	...

VII.—Removal of Calculi.

1. Vesical, Lithotomy	4	4	...
2. Renal, Nephrolithotomy	1	1	...
Total ...	5	5	...

VIII.—Incisions.

Description of Operations.	No. of Operations.	Recovered.	Died.
1. Tracheotomy for acute laryngitis ...	1	1	...
2. Strangulated hernia—Sac opened ...	7	6	1
3. Radical cure for inguinal hernia ...	6	6	...
4. Fistula in ano	6	6	...
5. Perineal section for extravasation of urine	8	6	2
6. Internal urethrotomy [Holt's] ...	55	55	...
7. Fer hœmatocele	8	8	...
8. Ovariotomy	2	1	1
9. Large abscesses...	36	36	...
A.—Reparative operations—			
1. Harelip	3	3	...
2. Rhino-plastic	1	1	...
Total...	133	129	4

IX.—Operations not classified.

1. Hydrocele radical cure	16	16	...
2. Nerve stretching, sciatic	3	3	...
3. Do., ulnar	8	8	...
4. Paracentesis of abdomen for ascites ...	11	11	...
5. Paracentesis for pleurisy and empyema ...	8	5	3
6. Castration	1	1	...
7. Operation for Elephantiasis scroti ...	2	1	1
8. Division of internal and external sphincter and stricture of rectum	1	1	...
9. Liver abscess	21	15	6
Total...	71	61	10
Grand Total...	309	294	15

"The number of deaths after operations was 15, but 9 of these occurred in cases of advanced and hopeless liver abscess and empyema, and ought fairly to be excluded. Of the remaining six deaths that occurred after major operations,

(1.) Followed a double amputation of the legs for very extensive injuries, and was due to tetanus;

(2.) Occurred after the operation for strangulated hernia. In this case the patient was moribund on admission, as great delay took place in bringing him to hospital, and the bowel was found gangrenous;

(3 and 4.) Followed perineal section. In both these cases death was caused by pyœmia, which existed before the patient's admission into the hospital;

(5.) Took place after an attempt to perform ovariotomy. In this case the cyst, an inflammatory one, had contracted such extensive adhesions that it could not be removed, and the operation was not completed;

(6.) Followed the removal of a large scrotal tumour, and was due to septicœmia and dysentery.

"Among the successful cases was one of ovariotomy, the first that has been recorded in Hyderabad. The solid portion alone of the tumour in this case weighed 9 lbs. The operation was performed antiseptically, but there were tough vascular pelvic adhesions which made it very difficult, and the hemorrhage was so severe that the woman was collapsed when removed from the operating table. When reaction set in, she was ordered frequently repeated small doses of antimony, which she took for a week, and the wound healed without inflammation or constitutional disturbance. There was also a successful case of nephrolithotomy, in which five stones were cut out from the right kidney of a female patient by Morris' incision in the loin. I believe this is the first time this operation has been performed in India. Another rare case was an aneurism of the arch of the aorta, which was treated by simultaneous antiseptic ligature of the right carotid and subclavian arteries. The disease in this case was progressing rapidly up to the date of the operation. For a time afterwards the aneurism appeared to be decreasing, but though the patient has left the hospital and might be reported cured, the most that can be said about the result is, that no bad consequences were entailed by the operation, and the disease is now comparatively stationary.

"Thirteen operations for hernia were performed during the year. Seven of these were for strangulated hernia, and six for its radical cure. The diseases, however, which have required operative interference most frequently, have been abscess of the liver and stricture of the urethra. Twenty-one cases of abscess of the liver were operated on in 1294. Five deaths occurred after the operation, notwithstanding the fact that in every case the most rigid antiseptic precautions were employed, with careful drainage. It appears that in many instances of abscess of the liver antiseptic precautions are useless, as abscesses which follow dysentery, and depend on the direct passage of septic material into the liver through the hemorrhoidal veins, invariably run the usual course of putrid inflammations in septicœmia. As it is impossible to make a precise differential diagnosis beforehand between the cases in which sepsis has occurred and those in

which it has not, it is only right to give the antiseptic method a fair chance in all; and this was done with the result that the large proportion of fifteen out of the twenty-one cases treated recovered. Sixty-three cases of stricture were treated surgically. Of these, eight were brought into hospital, suffering from extravasation of urine and required perineal section. Two of these cases were admitted in an advanced stage of blood poisoning, and died of pyœmia. The remaining six did well. Fifty-five cases of ordinary stricture, of every degree of severity, were treated by Holt's operation, and in all these the operation was completely and permanently successful. It has been the fashion to decry Holt's operation of late years; but this is a mistake, as it is by far the simplest and most effectual of all procedures for the cure of stricture. It is particularly useful in this country, where the poorer classes object to anything like delay on the one hand, and a cutting operation on the other. It is almost needless to say that for the relief of stricture the Surgeon has a choice of many good operations. In none of them is there the least difficulty, except that which is encountered in passing an instrument through the stricture in the first place. When once this has been effected, it does not much matter what method the Surgeon follows, as long as he cures the stricture, though, for the reasons given above, I have practised, and taught students in India, Holt's operation in preference to any other. Extraction was performed in twenty-nine cases of cataract during the year, and perfect vision resulted in every instance."

Hospital and Dispensaries.

One new dispensary was opened in 1294 at Amrabad, bringing up the total number of dispensaries in His Highness' Dominions to 48. Of these, forty-one are in the districts, and seven in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad. New buildings have long been urgently required for the dispensaries at Raichur, Latur, Tooljavur, Ulpur and Sirpur-Tandur; but financial pressure prevented Government from undertaking expenditure for this purpose during the year under report. It is hoped that the want in this respect may gradually be supplied, as it is reported that the abovenamed dispensaries are not in a fit condition either for the reception of in-patients, or for the treatment of out-patients.

Inspection.

The inspection of the mofussil dispensaries was carried out, in accordance with Government orders, during eight months of the year, by Surgeons Elcum and Evans. This work, which is so important, has been entrusted to a European Medical Officer for the last four years. It has hitherto been customary for the Inspector to come into and remain at head-quarters during the rainy season. In 1294, sanction was given for the Inspector, instead of coming into Hyderabad for four months, to remain at one or other of the towns

where there is a first-class dispensary, and supervise its working and vaccination. The Inspector will select a different dispensary every year, and an immense amount of good is anticipated from this plan, as each of the dispensaries so visited will be brought into thorough working order, and the Hakims in charge will learn to conduct them so as to ensure their greater popularity and usefulness. The Hakims in His Highness' Dominions have not the advantage, as they have in British India, of serving under a first-rate Civil Surgeon before they are entrusted with separate charges, and it will be a distinct gain to them to work under the supervision of the Inspector of Hospitals from time to time in future.

Admissions and numbers treated.

The total number of patients treated during 1294 in the hospitals and dispensaries of the State was 292,515, which is an increase of 84,092 over the total treated during 1293.

Operations.

For the year 1294, the number of major operations performed was 393, and of minor operations 3,377. This represents a slight increase over 1293, but is altogether a poor return. The popularity of dispensaries in India can usually be roughly estimated by the number of operations performed in them, and judged by this standard, the popularity of these institutions in the mofussil districts of Hyderabad is still at a low ebb. Dr. Lawrie writes: "Steps will be taken during the year 1295 to encourage the Hakims and give them greater facilities for operating. Something more, however, is required in order to make the mofussil dispensaries popular, and this is a greater display of interest in them by the civil officers in the districts. Hitherto the civil authorities appear to have held aloof from the dispensaries as if they did not belong to them, but it is clear that they ought to be under the civil officers' control, except as regards purely professional management; and if this were understood, and the officials were to look after the working of the dispensaries in their districts and visit them frequently, a large increase in their popularity might be confidently predicted."

Jail Dispensaries.

Except in Aurungabad and Gulberga where there are ward and compounding rooms, and in Nander where there is a dispensary only, there is no suitable provision in the District Jails for the treatment of sick prisoners; medicines, dressings, &c., are daily carried to and fro between the Jail and Civil Dispensary, and dispensed in the Court-yard. Moreover, the sick are not always segregated, and are therefore a source of discomfort and danger to their healthy fellow-convicts.

The most prevalent disease during the year was ulcer; next fevers of the intermittent type; then bronchitis, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

The daily average admissions were from 1 to 2·64.

The lowest annual mortality was in Birh, *viz.*, 1; the highest in Gulberga, *viz.*, 55.

Cholera attacked three jails, Dharaseo, Nander, and Indur; in the latter there were 30 deaths from cholera alone.

An attendance-register is kept for the Hakims' daily signature in some jails only.

Contingencies on account of jail-sick, are, except in Gulberga and Aurungabad, charged to the Civil Dispensary.

Judging from the reports, the sanitary arrangements of the jails are of a very imperfect character, and much in need of improvement.

Female clinic at Afzul Gunj.

Admirable work was done at the Afzul Gunj Hospital by Dr. Dora White throughout the year. Miss White holds a clinic for women daily. *Gosha-women* are seen and treated here in absolute privacy. The popularity of Miss White's Department of Hyderabad is apparent from the fact that, during 1294, no less than 3,000 new patients attended, and more than 2,000 operations were performed. Among these, were six cases of craniotomy, and ten cases of turning, as well as numerous forceps cases.

Medical Stores.

The Medical Stores Department has worked well and economically during 1294, and the dispensaries have all been fully supplied with every useful and necessary medicine. The drugs required have been judiciously purchased, and all simple preparations are made up at the stores. Economy is largely contributed to in the dispensaries by the employment of a simple pharmacopœia arranged originally by Dr. Beaumont, in accordance with which all medicines used frequently are made up in bulk. This saves a great deal of trouble, and obviates the waste which is entailed by dispensing the numerous small quantities required in separate prescriptions.

The expenditure on medicines during the past year, exclusive of instruments, utensils, &c., was larger than in the preceding year by Rs. 1,140, and was chiefly due to increased demand for medicines in general use. The chinchona alkaloids and quinine have also been largely indented for, but the sum expended for quinine has been less than it was in the previous year, in consequence of the increased use of the alkaloids and chinchona febrifuges.

SECTION II.—VACCINATION.

Vaccination.

The number of vaccinators at work in 1294 was 48, being 10 more than in 1293. The successful vaccinations reached a total of 44,062. Dr. Lawrie writes: "This, though a large number of successful results, is nothing like what it ought to be. From what I have seen of the vaccinators, they know their work thoroughly well, and compare favourably with similar classes of persons in any part of India. But unfortunately they have up to the present time worked in the districts almost entirely without supervision, with the result that might be expected, *viz.*, a minimum amount of good work. The remarks made in the preceding paragraph, with reference to the dispensaries, apply with greater force to the vaccinators. The men ought to be completely under the control of the civil authorities of the districts, and the civil officers ought only to look to the central medical office in Hyderabad for a proper supply of trained vaccinators, good lymph, and professional instructions. Without the supervision of the civil authorities, it is impossible that the vaccination tours of the majority of those employed as vaccinators can be anything but a farce. The rules with regard to vaccinators are, that during eight months in the year they are to carry out vaccination on tour, and that during the four months when marching is impossible on account of the rains, they are to be attached to the dispensary of the district, and thus, besides carrying on vaccination at head-quarters, pick up a knowledge of common diseases, so as to enable them to act as useful assistants in times of epidemics. So far the rules are good, but the blot in them is, that, whether on tour or at head-quarters, the several district officers have practically no connection with the vaccinators who, being independent of district control, do their work without supervision, there being no supervising staff to properly examine it. The officials who might be expected, and who would be sure to encourage vaccination, are the civil officers of the districts, and it is to be hoped that before next year Government will have taken effective steps to place the control of the vaccinators, both at head-quarters and on tour, almost entirely in their hands."

CHAPTER X.

SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN THE LAND.

SECTION I.—CUSTOMS.

Class of revenue.

The revenue of the Customs Department falls under three distinct heads of—

(*a*) Customs duty on goods crossing the frontier.
(*b*) Duty on salt.
(*c*) Octroi at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

In the year under report, compared with the preceding three years, the revenue under these heads was as follows :—

	1292. Rs.	1293. Rs.	1294. Rs.
CUSTOMS DUTY—			
Imports	14,46,813	15,80,053	13,76,284
Exports	21,99,864	19,67,295	17,52,236
	36,46,677	35,47,348	31,28,520
SALT—			
Imports.....	7,22,764	8,50,288	7,91,503
Exports.....	694	133	15
	7,23,458	8,50,421	7,91,518
OCTROI.....	4,48,122	5,31,080	4,66,034

The above figures do not include duty on country spirits, which amounted in all to—

Imports.....	Rs.	16,310
Exports.....	„	16,665
Octroi	„	4,991
	Total Rs....	37,966

In 1291 Fasli the Customs revenue reached the highest point, viz., Rs. 50,34,743. Since then there has been a gradual falling off, the cause of which has not on the whole been satisfactorily accounted for. In 1292 Fasli the revenue was Rs. 49,37,268. In 1293 Fasli (for 12 months) it fell to Rs. 45,75,135, and in the year under report it has again sustained a further fall, having receded to Rs. 44,24,039.

Constitution of Department.

As at present constituted, the Department dates from 1270 Fasli. The following account of its history is taken from the report of the Inspector-General of Revenue :—

* * *

Origin and past history of Customs Department.

"3. Prior to 1270 Fasli no Government Customs Department existed. Every Taluka "and every Jagir seems to have had its own machinery for the "collection of transit duty. 'Numerous transit duties, and the unsafe "conditions of the roads, offered serious impediments to the free flow of "internal and external traffic. Octroi duty was levied at the capital in addition to transit "duty paid in the Talukas at every change of jurisdiction. Although the tariff may have "been low, it could not but prove harassing. No doubt the duty reached to an enormous "percentage by the time the commodities passed through the numerous barriers. It is calculated "that traders in those days must have had to pay about 15 per cent. of the value of their "commodities.'

"4. Under such conditions it is not surprising to read that 'not long ago His Highness "the Nizam's Dominions could boast of very little trade, and what little there was, was always "precarious and fluctuating.' But the late Minister was not long in power before he put his hand on this pernicious system.

Transit duties abolished.

"With a view to remove those restrictions and foster a healthy and unhampered flow "of traffic, transit duties on imports from British Territories passing through "His Highness' Dominions were entirely abolished. Guards were placed "at different barriers to prevent Jagirdars infringing this rule. All transit duties in Dewani "Territory on the produce of this country, and on imports from British Territory, were remitted, "and, except on commodities entering Hyderabad, or the Cantonments of Secunderabad and "Bolarum, all exports and imports from, or to, any part of His Highness' Dominions, all internal "local traffic, and all commodities sold or consumed at any place within the territory of His "Highness, whether in Khalsa, Sarfikhas, Paigah, Jagir or Zemindari land, were exempted from "every kind of transit impost, such as Rahdari, Hakdari, &c., and Talukdars, Jagirdars, Maktadars, "Zemindars and village officials were warned not to levy any dues on commodities sold in, or passing "through, their respective jurisdictions."

Compensation granted for remission of duty.

"5. Compensation was allowed for the loss sustained by the Surfikhas treasury, and some "of the more considerable Jagirdars, by the remission of these duties. "Territory yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 2,85,500 was distributed among "them, and in lieu of this concession Government took the whole of the Customs dues into its "own hands. An *ad-valorem* tariff was fixed for articles that were to be taxed at the frontier, "or at the City, or Cantonment, and a list was made of certain articles that were to be passed "free of duty. To realize this duty six principal Customs stations were opened at Naldrug, Mungi "Pattan, Lingsugur, Kodar, Warapalli and Rajora Manakgarh with subsidiary Chowkies and "Nakas, and other offices were also established at the British Cantonments.

"6. In 1263 Fasli, seven years before the above arrangements were commenced, "the Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 4,65,983-7-3, distributed as "follows :—

Revenue in 1263 Fasli.

Hyderabad Bundi Khana and Sabzi Mandi ...	Rs.	32,300	0 0
Aurungabad Octroi	„	58,008	13 9
Salt duty (on Salt from Masulipatam)	„	38,707	14 0
Customs of Talukas under Government administration...	„	3,36,966	11 6
Total	Rs.	4,65,983	7 3

"These figures do not include the proceeds of Customs in Talukas that were still "administered by the Amils and Contractors, or revenue farmers, and the Octroi receipts of "Hyderabad. The latter were devoted to the payment of the stipends of His Highness' relatives, "and were not shown in the Dewani Accounts.

"7. In 1264 Fasli, when many of the Talukas under Amils and farmers had been resumed, and brought under direct management, the Customs and Octroi receipts rose to Rs. 5,70,706-6-6, distributed as follows :—

Revenue of 1264 Fasli.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Hyderabad, Bundi Khana and Sabzi Mandi ...	39,200	0	0
Aurungabad Octroi	70,491	0	6
Secunderabad Customs	1,12,125	0	0
Salt duty (on Salt from Masulipatam) ...	1,14,000	0	0
Salt duty (on Konkan Salt)	9,000	0	0
Customs in Talukas under Govt. management ...	2,25,890	6	0
Total Rs.	5,70,706	6	6

"In this year, as in 1263 Fasli, the proceeds of the Octroi duty levied at Hyderabad were not shown in the Dewani Accounts, their first appearance in which dates from 1271 Fasli, when Rs. 6,12,242 were credited under this head.

Revenue from 1271 to 1273 Fasli.

"8. The total receipts between 1271 and 1273 were :—

1271	Rs.	7,04,226
1272	„	7,31,634
1273	„	9,04,842

"9. According to the Departmental returns, the gross receipts in 1274 Fasli amounted to H. S. Rs. 14,30,808, but these figures do not include *thal-barti*, or local export duty, in the districts, and the total receipts under all heads was Chulnee Rs. 42,42,687-10-1, or H. S. Rs. 38,56,988. In the Budget Statement for 1288 Fasli the following explanation is given of the increase of income in 1274 Fasli :—

Revenue of 1274 Fasli.

"There are several reasons for the immense stride apparently taken by the revenues "that year. First of all the year was made into one of 16 months by dating the next year "from 1st Amerdad. Secondly, the income from duty on cotton had developed largely that "year. Thirdly, the *thal-barti*, or local export duty, for a portion of 1273 is included in the "above total. Fourthly, in the Restored Districts, where Customs and Transit duties were

"not put in force for some years, *thal-barti* was introduced and levied for the first time during "a portion of 1273 and 1274, and Customs duties in the latter portion of 1274, the proceeds of "all of which went to swell the general income under this head. Fifthly, the Octroi duty "of Hyderabad, which was never shown under the Dewani revenues before 1271, now formed "one of the elements that made up the total. *Thal-barti* was a temporary kind of impost "in lieu of the transit duties that were levied at every fresh jurisdiction, and proved so "vexatious and harassing to traders. It consisted of a 5 per cent. *ad-valorem* export duty on "all kinds of commodities, except grain, levied at the exporting stations only, and continued "in force from Byman 1273 Fasli to Furwardi 1274 Fasli, the entire proceeds of the above "period (Chulnee Rs. 23,19,966) being entered in a lump sum in the accounts of 1274 Fasli."

"10. Between the years 1271 and 1274 Fasli some important changes were made in the tariff in favor of traders. The *thal-barti* already referred to was entirely abolished; imports of grain were relieved from all duty; and a reduction of about two lakhs of rupees annually was made in the duty on Safflower. In the present tariff, which was sanctioned in the year 1274 Fasli, the following reductions were subsequently made:—

Changes in tariff.

In 1274 Fasli the duty on Madarwood was reduced from Rs. 9 to Rs. 1-8-0 per bullock-load.

In the same year the duty on Indigo was reduced from Rs. 50 per bullock-load to Rs. 35 for 1st quality, and Rs. 17-8-0 for 2nd quality.

In 1277 Fasli the duty on Raw Cotton was reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2-8-0 per bullock-load.

In 1280 Fasli, the duty on Silk was reduced from—

Rs.	96 to	Rs.	50 for 1st quality.
,,	72 to	,,	35 for 2nd do.
,,	48 to	,,	25 for 3rd do.
,,	15 to	,,	7 for inferior do.

A bullock-load for the purpose of these calculations is a pulla of 120 Bengal seers.

"I wish particularly to invite attention to the last four reductions because, although they have been in force for fourteen years and more, the full duty, as previously sanctioned, is still shown as payable in the English translation of the Departmental tariff, and a reference to this tariff alone would in consequence be misleading. In the Mahratta copies the requisite alterations have been made.

"With these exceptions the tariff has remained unchanged since the period of its compilation, more than twenty years ago.

"11. In an examination of the Customs Department nothing is more striking than the absence of all material change in its organization in the last twenty years. Where all around has been constantly changing, and the largest and most important reforms have been introduced, and more or less carried into effect, in different branches of the Judicial, Revenue and Police administration, the Customs Department has, so to speak, stood stationary. Constituted by one of the greatest and most masterly efforts of the late Minister, who by one stroke swept

No material change in Department during last twenty years.

away all the petty transit duties which were stifling trade, it has, since its inception, remained untouched by the reforms going on around, and carried on its business on the old lines originally laid down. The officer who has presided over the Department for the last ten years has served in it from the commencement; to a great extent he has had the same officers under him; and this, in some measure, may account for the Department having come to be regarded as one isolated, and apart, from all others. But, while it may be suggested that a periodical exchange of officers between the Customs and Revenue Departments might have been beneficial in assimilating in a greater degree the interests of the two departments, and possibly in introducing more reforms, my object in drawing attention to what may be called the conservatism of the Customs Department is not to complain of its past administration, for, so far as I have been able to judge, Mr. Dorabji has the interest of his department thoroughly at heart, and is entitled to much credit for the way in which it has been administered in past years. In fact, if a minute comparison were to be made between the administration of this and other departments in the past, Mr. Dorabji would probably be able to show on the whole very good results. My object is rather to show that after so long a period of rest, and especially as during this period His Highness' Dominions have made enormous strides in material progress, it is now very desirable that the whole position of the department should be carefully reviewed; that the future policy of Government in connection with it should be deliberately considered and defined; and that, if all the changes that are desired cannot at once be introduced, they should at least be set forth as an object to be eventually and gradually attained."

Reforms necessary.

The falling off in the Customs receipts is attributed by the officers of the department to short crops and to the establishment of local tolls in some districts, but the Inspector-General has shown that these reasons cannot be accepted as affording a full explanation. This officer has brought to notice several defects in the working of the department, of which an absence of regular inspection by superior officers is the greatest. Proposals have also been submitted for an amendment of the tariff. In dealing with these points the Government has lately issued orders to the following effect :—

Falling off in receipts.

"The Minister regrets that no satisfactory explanation has been received from the Customs Department regarding the falling off in its revenue. It is manifest, however, that the general supervision of the Department has been hitherto conducted with great laxity, and this circumstance may to some extent account for the decrease in its income. In future the Talukdar, who has not left head-quarters for some years, should be directed to make annual tours of inspection extending over several months in the year, and report the results to Government through the Secretary in the Revenue Department. The latter official should be requested to see that the orders of Government regarding the Talukdar's tours are strictly enforced. The Talukdar should also submit through the Revenue Department proposals for carrying out the Inspector-General's recommendations in regard to the transfer of Superintendents who have been stationed in one district for a longer period than 5 years. The Revenue Secretary should be directed to obtain and submit to Government the Talukdar's proposals on this point as early as possible.

Government orders.

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Government orders.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Octroi duty at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for 1292, 1293 and 1294 Fasli.

No.	Description of Goods.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Grains	...	...	...
2	Fruits	41,168	47,183	26,405
3	Oils and Oil Seeds	81,082	89,858	1,71,837
4	Cloth	39,887	37,911	27,911
5	Cotton	1,464	2,763	958
6	Yarn, &c.	1,098	1,170	1,836
7	Indigo	3	...	...
8	Scents and Drugs	17,263	22,706	20,404
9	Timber	17,814	23,679	18,624
10	Sugar and Jagri	39,939	48,659	38,426
11	Papers, Sealing Wax, &c.	5,289	5,391	5,702
12	Live Stock	1,57,271	1,96,952	60,140
13	Leather and Hides...	...	...	38,006
14	Minerals	20,935	25,503	26,675
15	Miscellaneous	24,909	29,305	29,107
	Total....	4,48,122	5,31,080	4,66,034
16	Wines and Spirits of Country Manufacture	5,389	5,574	4,991
	Grand Total.....	4,53,511	5,36,654	4,71,025

Explanation of decrease.

The remarks made in a subsequent chapter on the Trade of the Dominions refer equally to the fluctuations in the Customs revenue, and need not be repeated in detail here. The great item of decrease on the Export side is in Cotton, the figures being—

1292 Fasli..... Rs. 6,55,665
1293 Fasli..... ,, 6,28,808
1294 Fasli..... ,, 3,38,386

This, no doubt, was on account of an unfavourable season. The failure of the Cotton crop was not confined to these Dominions alone. The Resident's report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts shows that in no year since 1881-82 did the acreage under Cotton fall so low, and the outturn, owing to

late rains, was estimated at one maund four seers per acre, against one maund seven seers in the previous year. The quantity of Cotton exported from Berar was 804,174 maunds as against 1,023,112 maunds in the preceding year. The Cotton-producing districts in the Western Division of these Dominions being affected by the same unseasonable rains, and in the Raichur and Lingsugur districts the crop having failed from want of rain, the decrease noticed in the Customs returns was to be expected.

The duty on Live Stock also decreased from Rs. 1,34,810 in 1293 to Rs. 66,223 in the year under report. For this no explanation has been afforded.

It is more difficult to account for a decrease of about a lakh-and-a-half in the duty on Cloth imports, and of nearly Rs. 60,000 on Salt imports. These are points which the Committee already referred to will be directed to enquire into.

In the Octroi returns the noticeable features are a decrease of about Rs. 21,000 under the head of Fruits, caused, no doubt, by a widespread failure of the mango crop. Oil and oil-seeds are shown to have increased from Rs. 89,858 in 1293 to Rs. 1,71,837 in the year under report, but there is reason to think that there has been some alteration in the classification. Live Stock decreased from Rs. 1,96,952 to Rs. 60,140, for which no explanation has been afforded. The revenue derived from Salt duty fell off by about Rs. 58,000. This point has been remarked on in the section on Trade.

Castor Seed.

A large trade has lately sprung up in the Eastern Division in Castor seed which is largely exported to the Madras Presidency. When the Customs tariff was originally framed, no such trade existed, and perhaps for this reason Castor seed was entered in the list of exempted articles. The extent of the trade now being carried on in the seed is apparent from the following report by the Assistant Talukdar who made enquiries on the spot :—

"On the occasion of my visit I noticed a new source by which the Gov-
"ernment duty could be increased, and that is this; that in the vicinity of the
"Taluks of Nalghonda, Devalpully, Khammam, Hanumkonda, Madhra, Paloncha,
"&c., there are lands which have gradually begun to yield a produce in Castor oil-
"seeds to such an immense extent that nearly four lakhs of loads of Castor oil-seed
"annually find their way to Jogiapett in British Dominions, free of Customs duty.
"I visited in person the villages adjoining the British boundary and witnessed with
"my own eyes the fact of Castor oil-seed being extensively cultivated. The Patels
"and Patwaries also admitted before me that in consequence of the cultivation of
"this seed yielding more profit, the ryots never turn their attention towards cultivat-
"ing any other grain whatever, so much so that more than half of the land is
"occupied in each village with Castor oil-seed, and the remaining portion of the

" land is only occupied in cultivating other necessary grains, &c. The reason assigned " for this is that the ryots derive three kinds of profit by cultivating the Castor oil- " seed. First, the rate of assessment is on a very low scale ; secondly, a very small " amount of expenditure is required for its cultivation, the produce being at the " same time less open to injury on the part of ants, locusts and other flying or grazing " animals, and that when the seeds are ripe in the field, they do not require to be " taken so much care of as the other grains; thirdly, that no duty is fixed for " this seed, and it is therefore allowed to pass free of duty, thereby two kinds of " loss accrue to Government, first, in not cultivating any other grains, and thus " reducing the export of such grain ; secondly, in not levying any duty on the seed " which is abundantly produced and exported.

" I went to Jogiapett purposely to enquire into the circumstances connected " with the trade of Castor seed, and learnt from the traders of that place that in " the bazaar of Jogiapett, in the British jurisdiction, the said seed is sold at 50 " Government rupees a khandi, and from there it is sent to sea-port towns of the " Madras Presidency, where oil is extracted from it.

" In regard to the levying of duty on the seed, I asked the opinion of the " traders, who stated that if the Government of His Highness the Nizam fixes a duty " of eight annas per load on the seed, as in the case of grain, there will be no objec- " tion by, or loss to, the cultivators or traders.

" The traders of Jogiapett purchase for the purpose of trade more than half " the quantity of the seed by sending their own Gomashtas, and less than half the " quantity is sold by the ryots of His Highness the Nizam in the Jogiapett bazaar. " If the Government sanctions the imposition of a duty of 8 annas per load, as is " levied on other grains, an increase of about two lakhs of rupees annually will result " to Government, and this can be recovered from traders, &c., without any trouble."

The Talukdar of Customs has lately recommended that Castor seed should be entered in the same category as other oil-seeds, and this suggestion has, as already stated, been referred to a Committee for report.

Embezzlements.

A case in which the department has been defrauded to the extent of Rs. 21,120 was discovered during the year. The frauds were committed in the Hushmat Gunj office in the Residency Bazaars, and had spread over a period of five years. Goods brought to be taxed were misrepresented, either as regarded nature or weight, by the officials, and while full duty was levied from the owners, only a small portion was credited to Government. The Sherishtidar of the office absconded, and has not yet been arrested. The Superintendent in charge of the office has been suspended.

SECTION II.—POST OFFICE.

Income.

The total income of the Department shows an increase under every head as follows :—

Nature of Income.	For 1293.	For 1294.	Increase in 1294 F.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bearing Postage	45,051 0 5	47,679 11 1	2,628 10 8
Banghies	795 5 0	856 15 0	61 10 0
Express	8,935 1 0	10,620 7 1	1,685 6 1
Postal Labels	36,232 12 0	41,843 8 0	5,610 12 0
Miscellaneous	928 7 2	2,508 14 5	1,580 7 3
Total.....	91,942 9 7	1,03,509 7 7	11,566 14 0
Service Covers and Banghies.....	2,52,005 5 9	3,18,733 4 0	66,727 14 3
Grand Total.....	3,43,947 15 4	4,22,242 11 7	78,294 12 3

Excluding service covers, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,03,509-7-7, which was an increase of Rs. 11,566-14-0 on the preceding year.

The increase chiefly occurs in bearing letters, of which there were 80,994 more than in the preceding year. Paid letters also increased by 46,439. The total number of private letters and banghies conveyed during the year was 1,297,107. Service letters and banghies amounted to 1,060,817, being not far short of the number of the private letters. The total number of all kinds of letters and banghies was 2,357,924. No system of service labels prevails in the Department, but had the service covers been charged for, the Department would have earned a total revenue of Rs. 4,22,242-11-7.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of 1294 Fasli is Rs. 2,40,343-11-8 as against Rs. 2,39,894-11-4 in 1293 Fasli, being an increase of Rs. 449-0-4. Excluding credit for service labels, the Department is thus being worked at a nett charge of Rs. 1,36,834-4-0.

General Working.

The working of the Department is hampered by the existence of British Post Offices in the cantonment stations and several towns of importance, so that the places where trade is most largely carried on do not to any great extent make use of His Highness' post. It is for this

reason that the number of private letters exceed only slightly the service covers carried by the Post Office. At the same time the Department is progressing as is shown by the following figures of income and expenditure since 1287 Fasli :—

	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1287 Fasli	58,041	2,07,530
1288 „	50,731	2,16,900
1289 „	44,354	2,18,214
1290 „	56,234	2,18,765
1291 „	73,240	2,15,274
1292 „	86,189	2,35,941
1293 „	91,942	2,39,894
1294 „	1,03,509	2,40,343

Number of Post Offices.

The details of Post Offices are as follows :—

Hyderabad and Secunderabad	2
Aurungabad	12
Parbhaini	13
Birh	9
Nander	12
Indur	15
Medak	10
Elgundal	10
Bidar	12
Gulberga	19
Naldrug	14
Raichur	8
Lingsugur	14
Nagar-Karnul	12
Nalgunda	7
Khammam	13
Total	182

The Departmental Report does not show the number of complaints of non-delivery, &c.

The strength of the Department is—

	No.	Salary. Rs.
City of Hyderabad, including Mysarem and Kabadigoodah	136	4,033
Districts.		
Inspectors and their establishments	12	658
Postmasters and Establishments	160	3,575
Peons	326	2,640
Overseers	60	600
Runners	1,289	7,412
Temporary Establishment	24	140
Total	2,007	19,058

Offences.

During the year there were four thefts of cash amounting to Rs. 248-9-0 and of other articles valued at Rs. 10. One highway robbery was committed, in which the value of property taken was Rs. 626-7-6.

Envelopes.

Stamped envelopes were introduced some time ago, but, owing to a failure of supplies, have not been generally made use of during the year.

SECTION III.—MINT.

The value of silver coined during the year under report was Rs. 11,36,888-12-0 and of gold 131-4-0, against Rs. 3,85,892-2-4 in silver and Rs. 1,435-11-9 in gold in 1293 Fasli.

Coinage.

In silver there is an increase of Rs. 7,50,996-9-8, or 66·50 per cent.

Copper weighing 9,860 maunds was coined in the current year against 2,790 maunds in the preceding year.

There is an increase under this head of 7,069 maunds, or 71·69 per cent. when compared with last year.

Income.

The following statement shows the income of Mint :—

Description.	1293 Fasli.		1294 Fasli.		Increase in royalty.	Decrease in royalty.
	Quantity coined.	Royalty realized.	Quantity coined.	Royalty realized.		
Gold	1,435 11 9	274 13 5	131 4 0	29 13 3	*	218 0 2
Silver	3,85,892 2 4	7,816 6 9	11,36,888 12 0	22,960 13 0	15,144 6 3	.....
	Mds.		Mds.			
Copper	2,790	15,831 10 1	9,860	59,382 2 6	43,550 8 5	.....
Total ...	.....	23,895 14 3	.....	82,372 12 9	58,694 14 8	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	418 13 6	.....	3,372 13 3	2,953 15 9	.....
Grand Total ...	.....	24,314 11 9	.....	85,745 10 0	61,430 14 3 Net increase	

From the above it will be seen that Rs. 85,745-10-0 were received for coinage and miscellaneous income in the year under report, against Rs. 24,314-11-9 in 1293 Fasli, being a nett increase of Rs. 61,430-14-3, or 71·64 per cent. The above figures exclude Rs. 25,000 taken in advance from the contractors.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 43,837-8-9 for coinage, Rs. 27,051-8-6 Pay and Contingencies, and Rs. 337-4-9 Miscellaneous, making a total of Rs. 71,226-6-0 against Rs. 16,877-13-5 for coinage, Rs. 28,015-7-2 Pay and Contingencies, and Rs. 484-13-2 Miscellaneous; total Rs. 45,378-1-9 in 1293 Fasli.

The expenditure increased by Rs. 25,848-4-3, or 36·29, in the year under report, chiefly owing to the greater quantity of work done.

The nett saving in the year was Rs. 14,519-4-0. In the preceding year there was no saving at all.

System for coinage of copper.

No explanation has been afforded of the increase in silver. The system under which copper is coined underwent a change. Formerly the rate charged was Rs. 6-12-0 per maund, and copper was accepted from any person who brought it. In the year under report tenders were invited for a contract, which was finally given to one Lukmidass, who now pays Rs. 10-4-0 per maund; he has the monopoly of Mint as regards copper, but is restricted as to the price at which he sells his coin. The effect of this is being closely watched, and at the end of the contract, which was given for 14 months, it will be possible to judge of the results. The Post Office is already complaining of the high rate of copper. The copper coins are roughly-made dubs, the relative value of which to rupees varies according to the demand. Government has not yet seen its way to improving the coinage of the State. The late Minister obtained machinery for this purpose from England, but was never able to make use of it. The matter is, however, being kept in view, and it is hoped may be dealt with at no very distant date.

SECTION IV.—STAMPS.

Stamps office.

All stamp papers for use in these Dominions, whether Judicial, Revenue, or Postal, are prepared in His Highness' Stamp Office. Supplies of general stamps are also furnished to Berar and other offices in British limits; and, lastly, the Sarfikhas and certain Jagirdars are supplied, the latter on payment of a small charge to cover the cost of labor and paper. The presses, if fully worked, are capable of turning out 2,000 impressed sheets per hour, or in a day of six hours 12,000, which is much above the present requirements. But, owing to the establishment being rather underhanded, and the supply of paper having been allowed to run short, there were several complaints of delay in the year under report.

The work done during the year is shown in the following statement :—

Description of Stamps.	1293 Fasli.				1294 Fasli.			
	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.		
REVENUE STAMPS.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Diwani	329,008	2,52,195	11	0	244,794	99,003	6	0
Sarfikhas	31,900	15,650	0	0	6,155	3,543	0	0
Jagirs	32,880	35,698	12	0	25,505	22,241	4	0
Total	393,788	3,03,544	7	0	276,454	1,24,787	10	0
JUDICIAL STAMPS.								
Diwani	278,368	3,75,532	12	0	227,019	2,02,591	0	0
Sarfikhas	3,800	1,875	0	0	6,767	9,346	12	0
Jagirs	36,025	2,25,125	12	0	13,950	43,575	0	0
Berar and Residency	391,707	17,17,915	2	0	610,383	7,39,618	12	0
Total	709,900	23,20,448	10	0	858,119	9,95,131	8	0
Grand Total	1,103,688	26,23,993	1	0	1,134,573	11,19,919	2	0

Work turned out.

It is remarkable from these figures that while the number of stamps impressed increased by 30,885, or 2·72 per cent., the value of them decreased from Rs. 26,23,993 to Rs. 11,19,919, or 55·86 per cent. No explanation has been afforded by the Superintendent of Stamps on this head, and as the decrease is general in each class, it would seem as if the demand for higher denominations had fallen off, possibly owing to excessive stocks having been laid in in preceding years. As regards Judicial Stamps supplied to the districts in those Dominions, it may be noticed, however, that several Judicial officers complained of a scarcity of stamps of the higher denominations, which necessitated the use of several sheets for one plaint, and in this respect the decrease from Rs. 3,75,532 to Rs. 2,02,591 is not altogether genuine.

The following statement shows the number of stamps despatched from the office during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

Stamps despatched.

Description.	1293 Fasli.						1294 Fasli.					
	Printed.		Despatched.				Printed.		Despatched.			
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
REVENUE.												
Diwani	329,008	2,52,195 11 0	265,002	1,45,623	0	0	244,794	99,003 6 0	199,417	92,980	12	0
Sarfikhas	31,900	15,650 0 0	12,075	8,975	0	0	6,155	3,543 0 0	11,572	6,165	10	0
Jagirs	32,880	35,698 12 0	32,880	35,698	12	0	25,505	22,241 4 0	25,505	22,241	4	0
Last year's balance	91,494	1,93,654 15 0	...	.....			55,188	3,30,206 3 0	...	.....		
Total.....	485,282	4,97,799 6 0	309,957	1,90,296	12	0	331,642	4,54,993 13 0	236,494	1,21,387	10	0
JUDICIAL.												
Diwani.....	278,368	3,75,532 12 0	162,628	1,67,366	0	0	227,019	2,02,591 0 0	288,503	3,42,255	4	0
Sarfikhas	3,800	1,875 0 0	3,850	3,475	0	0	6,767	9,346 12 0	6,867	12,546	12	0
Jagirs	36,025	2,25,125 12 0	36,025	2,25,125	12	0	13,950	43,575 0 0	13,950	43,575	0	0
Berar and Residency	391,707	17,17,915 2 0	91,707	17,42,915	2	0	610,383	7,39,618 12 0	610,883	7,64,618	12	0
Balance of last year	37,653	65,426 3 0	...	.....			114,991	7,64,757 11 0	...	.....		
Total.....	747,553	23,85,874 13 0	594,210	21,38,881	14	0	973,110	17,59,889 3 0	920,203	11,62,995	12	0
Grand Total.....	1,232,835	28,83,074 3 0	904,167	23,29,178	10	0	1304,752	22,14,883 0 0	1156,697	12,84,383	6	0

Postal Stamps.

The work done for the Postal Department is shown in the following statement :—

Description.	1293 Fasli.				1294 Fasli.			
	Number printed.	Value.	Number despatched.	Value.	Number printed.	Value.	Number despatched.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Postal Labels	732,000	27,375 0 0	696,480	25,912 8 0	1,099,200	41,025 0 0	1,023,120	41,977 8 0
Last year's balance	697,110	1,09,724 8 6	.....	.....	660,155	1,08,900 12 0	.....	.....
Total.....	1,429,110	1,37,099 8 6	696,480	25,912 8 0	1,669,355	1,49,925 12 0	1,023,120.	41,977 8 0
Envelopes	145,329	4,554 5 6	142,600	4,456 4 0	215,084	6,769 1 0	220,204	6,881 6 0
Last year's balance	7,670	453 9 6	.....	.....	6,710	221 13 0	.....	.....
Total.....	152,999	4,807 15 0	142,600	4,456 4 0	221,794	6,990 14 0	220,204	6,881 6 0
Grand Total.....	1,582,109	1,41,907 7 6	839,080	30,368 12 0	1,891,149	195,616 10 0	1,243,324	48,858 14 0

The issue of stamped envelopes was checked towards the end of the year on account of a failure of the supply of envelopes.

Expenditure.

The cost of the Stamp Office was as follows :—

Nature of Expenditure.	1293.	1294.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fixed Expenditure.....	27,449 5 9	25,157 2 3	.....	2,292 3 6
Miscellaneous.	29,370 5 9	43,007 11 0	13,637 5 3	.....
Total.....	56,819 11 6	68,164 13 3	11,345 1 9	.....

The increase under the head Miscellaneous was owing to payments having been made for a larger supply of paper and ink than in the preceding year.

Although the Stamp revenue of these Dominions is still very backward when compared with other parts of India, it is steadily progressing, both as regards Revenue and Judicial stamps.

First introduction of Stamps.

Stamps were first introduced in His Highness' Dominions on the restoration of the Assigned Districts of Raichur, Lingsugur and Naldrug, but from 1271 to 1274 Fasli their use was confined to these districts, and to Indur and Ambar, which were recognised as districts even before the introduction of the Zillabandi system. The income from this source in 1274 Fasli was Rs. 32,902-6-11. On the division of the entire territory into administrative districts, stamps were introduced throughout the country, except in Hyderabad, where they were not brought into use till a few years later. In 1274 the income from this source, less commission on the sale of stamps, was Rs. 1,81,052.

Stamp Revenue.

The following figures show the revenue under both heads since 1289 Fasli :—

Year.	Revenue Stamps.	Judicial Stamps.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1289 Fasli	86,610 12 0	1,57,603 6 0	2,44,214 2 0
1290 „	95,250 5 0	1,47,668 6 0	2,42,918 11 0
1291 „	1,12,317 10 0	1,88,662 8 0	3,00,980 2 0
1292 „	1,17,209 14 0	1,96,700 0 0	3,13,909 14 0
1293 „	1,19,380 3 0	2,13,422 8 0	3,32,802 11 0
1294 „	1,43,544 12 0	2,77,654 4 0	4,21,199 0 0

Except in 1290 Fasli, when there was a fall of about Rs. 10,000 in the sale of Judicial Stamps, these figures show a slow but gradual increase in the past six years. Comparing the figures of 1289 Fasli with those for the year under report, the increase during this period has been 65·73 per cent. in Revenue and 76·17 per cent. in Judicial Stamps. But although this result is so far satisfactory, there is still much ground to be made up. The Inspector-General of Revenue, who has submitted a report on the Stamp Department, has shown that in Berar, where the population is about one-third of that of the districts under the administration of His Highness' Government, the receipts from sale of stamps in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 6,27,314-5-0, the figures compared with those of this Government being as follows :—

Comparison with Berar.

Description.	Berar.	Hyderabad.	Excess in Berar.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Judicial Stamps.....	3,64,544 13 0	2,77,654 4 0	86,890 9 0
Document Stamps	2,33,391 6 0	1,43,541 12 0	89,846 10 0
Hundi Stamps	11,922 12 0	*Nil.*	11,922 12 0
Receipt Stamps.....	17,455 6 0	*Nil.*	17,455 6 0
Total Rs.....	6,27,314 5 0	4,21,199 0 0	2,06,115 5 0

Two statements furnished by the Inspector-General are reproduced in the appendices showing the sale of stamps in each district, with the population and the average income per head of population. These figures show that in some districts the stamp revenue under both heads is next to nothing, such as, for instance, Indur with a population of 418,359, where the total receipts for Judicial Stamps were only Rs. 3,525. The average income per head of population for all districts was 7 pies for Judicial and 4 pies for Revenue Stamps. The remarks of the Inspector-General in submitting these returns are quoted below, as they show the causes which retard the full expansion of the Stamp revenue.

Inspector-General's report.

"The revenue from Judicial Stamps depends very much on the efficiency of the Courts. The Chief Justice, in his report lately published, has shown that one cause of the smallness of this revenue is the system of accepting an unusually large number of pauper suits, and, as this has now been checked in the Judicial Department, an increase may be anticipated in the receipts of the current year. Another cause is that so many Jagirdars and others are exempted from payment of Stamp-duty. A revision of the list of these men would probably lead to some reduction in their number.

Judicial Stamps.

"Judging from the returns, some districts appear to be very much behind their requirements in this respect. In Hyderabad, if the suggestions of the Finance Committee are adopted, the requirements of the city will be sufficiently met. It will be observed that the revenue from these Courts, which in 1289 Fasli was only Rs. 42,517, has now risen to Rs. 91,823, and a further increase may be expected. In Aurungabad, where a new Judicial system was introduced in 1294 Fasli, the revenue has in one year been more than doubled, the figures being :—

1289 Fasli	...	...	...	... Rs. 20,015
1290 ,,	...	...	...	... ,, 19,600
1291 ,,	...	...	...	... ,, 23,003
1292 ,,	...	...	...	... ,, 22,478
1293 ,,	...	...	...	... ,, 22,299
1294 ,,	...	...	...	... ,, 46,709

"But in the following districts the revenue is abnormally low, showing that there are either not a sufficient number of Courts, or that the public have no confidence in the existing Courts :—

Districts.	Revenue from Judicial Stamps.	Population.	Income per head of Population.
	Rs.		A. P.
Bidar	5,995	326,226	0 3
Gulberga	8,755	216,663	0 7
Raichur	8,379	300,793	0 5
Elgundal	5,405	752,063	0 1
Indur	3,525	418,359	0 1
Medak	4,127	210,986	0 3
Sirpur-Tandur	1,841	200,462	0 1
Khammam	4,699	595,112	0 1
Nalgunda	1,894	387,472	0 9
Nagar-Karnul	5,077	453,466	0 2

"Until the working of the Courts in these districts is examined and reported on by a competent officer, it will be impossible to say how far they are responsible for the backwardness of litigation, but my impression is that one of the chief causes is the delay in disposing of cases by officers who also have revenue duties to perform. I do not advocate a separate Judicial Department as has been established in the Aurungabad Division. For at least several years to come the Revenue officers should be quite able to dispose of all the civil work in their districts, but there is an undoubted tendency to put Civil work aside for Revenue work, and it

will be necessary for the controlling authorities in the Judicial Department to see that no undue delay is allowed to take place in the disposal of civil suits. Litigants will not go to the expense of filing suits unless they can be assured, first, of obtaining a decree within a reasonable period, and, secondly, of getting the decree executed. The latter is a point of much importance. Owing to Jagirdars holding independent jurisdiction, the authority of the Civil Courts is very often disregarded, and decrees frequently run on for years without settlement.

"Turning now to the question of Revenue Stamps :—

Reveuue Stamps.

"The small receipts from document stamps, viz., Rs. 1,43,544 as against Rs. 2,33,391, in a province one-third the size of Hyderabad are very remarkable. There is, I believe, much more possibility of improvement under this head than in the matter of Judicial Stamps.

"First of all, the Stamp Rules require complete amendment, and no time should be lost in framing a suitable Stamp Act for the Dominions; secondly, when a Stamp Act is framed, measures must be taken to see that Talukdars give proper effect to it, and prosecute persons who commit breaches of its provisions; thirdly, better arrangements must be made for the sale of stamps.

Stamp Reports.

"Within the last few years Deputy Commissioners in Berar have been called on to submit annually a special report on Stamp Administration, and a similar order in these Dominions would, I think, have a salutary effect, as it would attract more attention to the subject. Hitherto I have failed to find that Talukdars take any special interest in the sale of stamps in their districts, or feel that they have any concern in the matter further than merely to render accounts of sales. The fact of requiring an annual report from them, in which they would have to explain the causes of fluctuations in districts, would, however, draw their attention more to the matter, and bring them to realize in a greater degree their responsibilities.

Sales of Stamps.

"The present system for selling stamps is very defective. The Potedars at the Sadr and Tehsil Treasuries receive a commission on sales. The rules permit of private persons being licensed to vend stamps, but almost no licenses have been given. The rules are so little thought of that no return of licensed venders is submitted to Government, and I am unable to show the number actually licensed, but practically the system is almost entirely ignored, and some districts have not got a single vender. How far this is owing to the laxity of Talukdars, or to the desire of the Potedars to keep the profits in their own hands, it is impossible for me to say, but the importance of having a large number of licensed venders scattered over the country is apparent. In Berar there were 384 venders in 1885. Until stamps are made easily available to the people, the sale of them is

likely to be restricted to cases of absolute necessity, and the first measure to be adopted is to insist on Talukdars freely giving licenses for the vend of stamps. I know from my own experience how glad many persons are to get these licenses, and the rule simply requires to be made known to be taken advantage of. Postmasters should also be allowed to sell stamps on commission, and I would withdraw the commission from Potedars, so that they may have no temptation to discourage the work of private venders.

"The Stamp revenue also depends, to a great extent, on the general prosperity of the country, and more especially of the agricultural classes. One great cause of the increase in the receipts in Berar is the value attached to land, the right of holding which is regarded as a valuable security.

"The Registration returns of Berar show that in 1884-85 there were registered—

9,740 Deeds of Sale of immoveable property.
9,035 Deeds of Mortgage of immoveable property.
3,473 Leases of immoveable property.

"These documents chiefly refer to transfers, or temporary alienations of fields, and although from one point of view it may appear from the figures that the Berar cultivators must be largely indebted when so many transactions were necessary, on the other hand, it shows that their occupancy of land has a market value, and gives them credit which they would not otherwise possess. In the Hyderabad Districts land has unfortunately as yet no saleable value, and instead of there being a competition for fields, the difficulty is rather to get them cultivated. The consequence is that money-lenders will not accept fields as security, and mortgages and deeds of sale are therefore less frequently executed than in Berar, which accounts, in a great measure, for the deficiency in the Stamp revenue.

Revenue affected by general prosperity of people.

"It is certain that the more the position of the cultivators is improved by the general measures of Government, the more they are likely to increase their undertakings, and to enlarge their credit with Sowkars, and the more, in proportion, will the sale of document stamps increase.

"In drafting a Stamp Act, provision might be made for the levy of duty on hundis and the introduction of one-anna receipt stamps. Under these two heads the receipts in Berar were Rs. 29,378, and in the Hyderabad Districts, where hundis are largely made use of, they should yield a considerable revenue."

Hundi and Receipt Stamps.

The whole question referred to in the above report is now before Government, and will shortly be dealt with.

SECTION V.– EXCISE.

System of Abkari.

The Abkari revenues are realized in the districts by farming them out to contractors for periods ranging from one to five years. In the City and suburbs, as well as in the British Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum, the collections are made by direct Government agency. In 1263 Fasli the revenues from this source, exclusive of that raised in the taluks under Amils and Surbastedars, were very meagre, aggregating no more than Rs. 1,72,725. Towards this sum the City of Hyderabad itself contributed but a paltry amount, of which Rs. 2,500 only were paid into the Treasury by Mirza Sabit Ali Beg, the rest having been stopped by him as a set-off against the debt due to him by Government. In 1264 Fasli the receipts rose to Rs. 4,55,139, exclusive of those from taluks still administered by the old Amils. In 1274 the income from this source had increased three-fold, being Rs. 12,92,362 for that year which, however, consisted of 16 months. This again was more than doubled in 1284 Fasli, rising to Rs. 28,57,570. The enormous increase in revenue was not, however, due so much to any increase in taxation as to the administrative measures adopted by the late Minister, which had the effect of drawing into the Government Treasury revenue that previously had been misappropriated by District officers and contractors. To show the gradual growth of the Abkari revenue at this period, the figures for twenty-one years commencing from 1263 Fasli are given below :—

Revenue.

		Rs.
1263	Fasli	1,72,725
1264	,,	4,55,139
1265	,,	4,82,668
1266	,,	3,60,080
1267	,,	4,26,021
1268	,,	5,13,945
1269	,,	4,26,861
1270	,,	5,29,079
1271	,,	8,49,047
1272	,,	7,82,248
1273	,,	9,25,413
1274	,,	12,92,362
1275	,,	15,45,851
1276	,,	19,15,395
1277	,,	24,58,898
1278	,,	21,60,320
1279	,,	22,80,032
1280	,,	23,44,880
1281	,,	26,04,283
1282	,,	26,78,414
1283	,,	27,53,979
1284	,,	28,57,570

Comparing the revenue of the past five years, it will be seen from the figures quoted below that the revenue of the year under report reached the highest point yet attained :—

			District.	City, etc.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1290	Fasli	...	20,91,291	7,27,623	28,18,914
1291	„	...	17,40,847	7,70,753	25,11,600
1292	„	...	19,47,083	7,70,881	27,17,964
1293	„	...	27,20,675	9,66,678	36,87,353
1294	„	...	24,19,144	10,82,746	35,01,890

The figures for 1293 Fasli refer to a period of 14 months, which is the cause of the larger demand in that year. Excluding the additional two months, the Revenue Secretary has shown that the proportion for 12 months was Rs. 31,07,364, which gives an increase in the year under report of Rs. 3,94,526.

Details of demand.

The demand under different heads in the year under report were as follows :—

Toddy	Rs.	19,01,800
Country Spirits	„	9,58,057
Mowha Flowers	„	5,09,577
Opium Shops	„	71,087
Ganja	„	9,248
Poison	„	8,439
Miscellaneous	„	43,682
Total...	Rs.	35,01,890

Comparison with Berar.

Excluding opium, which will be referred to separately, a comparison of these figures with the corresponding ones for Berar shows that the average revenue per head of population is now higher in these Dominions than it is in Berar, the figures being 8 annas 2 pies in Hyderabad territory and 6 annas 11 pies in the Assigned Districts of Berar. The calculations for His Highness' Dominions are made on the basis of a population of 6,681,889, which is approximately the correct figure after deducting from the Census returns the population in the Sarfikhas and Jagir estates, which have their own Abkari revenue. The above comparison does not, however, afford any reliable data, the circumstances of the two territories being different, in so far that nearly one-half of the population in the districts administered by His Highness' Government is composed

of Telegus, who are much larger consumers of liquor than the Mahrattas, with whom Berar is chiefly populated. Again, Berar possesses no large city like Hyderabad. To make a comparison that can be of any value, it is therefore necessary to exclude from the above figures the revenue derived from the Telingana country and the city and suburbs of Hyderabad, and to compare the Mahratwari districts only with Berar. This comparison at once shows that the administration of the Abkari revenue in these Dominions is still capable of much expansion, the income per head in the Mahratwari districts being only 4 annas 6 pies as against 6 annas 11 pies in Berar.

Revenue by ethnological divisions.

The following figures give for the three divisions as above the population and Abkari revenue for the year 1294 Fasli: —

	Population.	Total Revenue.	Income per head of Population.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Mahratwari	3,296,547	9,35,786	0 4 6
Telingana.....	3,030,380	1,416,722	0 7 5
City and suburbs	354,962	10,78,295	3 0 7

In the Mahratwari districts the chief consumption is, as in Berar, of country-made spirits, while in the Telingana toddy is the common liquor.

The increase in the total Abkari revenue is largely due to enhanced receipts in the city and suburbs under the direct Agency of Government. From the figures that have already been quoted it will be seen that, while in 1290 Fasli the revenue from this source was Rs. 7,27,623, it has now increased to Rs. 10,82,746, and if we go back further still, we find that in 1287 Fasli it was only Rs. 3,22,196. When the Abkari department was first constituted the duty on Mowha flowers was Rs. 5 per pulla. In 1283 Fasli the Board of Revenue raised it to Rs. 10, but it was again reduced two years later. Since then it was raised to Rs. 12-8-0 per pulla, and in the year under report it was further raised to Rs. 16 per pulla. A portion of the increase in the year under report may also be ascribed to the fact that imports of Mowha flowers in Jagir villages situated within the cordon round the city were for the first time subjected to payment of duty. But as compensation will probably have to be given in some of these cases, the increase cannot be regarded as altogether of a permanent nature.

City and Suburban Revenue.

Progress in collections.

The following statement shows the progress made in collecting the Abkari revenue, including opium, during the year :—

STATEMENT showing Progress made in collection of Abkari Revenue in 1294 Fasli.

District.	Demand for 1294 Fasli.			Collections in 1294 Fasli.			Balance.			Percentage of Collections on Current demand.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Aurungabad	19,926 5 7	1,42,023 0 0	1,61,949 5 7	6,450 15 9	1,39,710 0 0	1,46,160 15 9	13,475 5 10	2,313 0 0	15,788 5 10	98·37
Birh	1,348 7 3	40,665 0 0	42,013 7 3	1,348 7 3	33,915 0 0	35,263 7 3	.....	6,750 0 0	6,750 0 0	83·45
Parbhaini	12,570 7 7	74,455 0 0	87,025 7 7	1,184 6 5	74,138 0 0	75,322 6 5	11,386 1 2	317 0 0	11,703 1 2	99·57
Nander	3,121 1 0	88,622 0 0	91,743 1 0	2,770 1 0	87,321 0 0	90,091 1 0	351 0 0	1,301 0 0	1,652 0 0	98·53
Total Western Dv.	36,966 5 5	3,45,765 0 0	3,82,731 5 5	11,753 14 5	3,35,084 0 0	3,46,837 14 5	25,212 7 0	10,681 0 0	35,893 7 0	96·91
Medak	2,18,804 11 10	1,96,104 0 0	4,14,908 11 10	8,750 11 9	1,86,215 0 0	1,94,065 11 9	2,10,054 0 1	9,889 0 0	2,19,943 0 1	94·95
Indu	11,289 3 4	2,53,198 0 0	2,64,487 3 4	9,169 3 4	2,41,778 0 0	2,50,947 3 4	2,120 0 0	11,420 0 0	13,540 0 0	95·48
Elgundal	5,747 7 10	2,68,794 0 0	2,74,541 7 10	2,506 3 5	2,67,922 0 0	2,70,428 3 5	3,241 4 5	872 0 0	4,113 4 5	99·69
Bidar	9,423 14 0	34,537 0 0	43,960 14 0	4,983 5 1	31,360 0 0	36,343 5 1	4,440 8 11	3,177 0 0	7,617 8 11	90·80
Sirpur-Tandur	75 0 0	41,991 0 0	42,067 0 0	76 0 0	41,991 0 0	42,067 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100·0
Total Northern Dv.	2,45,341 5 0	7,94,624 0 0	10,39,965 5 0	25,485 7 7	7,69,266 0 0	7,94,751 7 7	2,19,855 13 5	25,358 0 0	2,45 213 13 5	96·80
Raichur	44,577 6 0	2,49,206 0 0	2,93,783 6 0	14,979 15 1	2,49,206 0 0	2,64,185 15 1	29,597 6 11	.....	29,597 6 11	100·0
Lingsugur	25,422 10 11	2,00,858 0 0	2,26,280 10 11	2,521 0 11	1,82,163 0 0	1,84,684 0 11	22,901 10 0	18,695 0 0	41,596 10 0	90·69
Gulberga	46,650 8 0	1,47,397 0 0	1,94,047 8 0	15,313 12 6	1,47,397 0 0	1,62,710 12 6	31,336 11 6	.....	31,336 11 6	100·6
Naldrug	1,129 10 8	16,301 0 0	17,430 10 8	916 8 0	16,158 0 0	17,074 8 0	213 2 8	143 0 0	356 2 8	99·12
Total Southern Dv.	1,17,780 3 7	6,13,762 0 0	7,31,542 3 7	33,731 4 6	5,94,924 0 0	6,28,655 4 6	84,048 15 1	18,838 0 0	1,02,886 15 1	96·13
Khammam	4,826 10 9	2,27,411 0 0	2,32,237 10 9	4,380 10 9	2,26,457 0 0	2,30.837 10 9	446 0 0	954 0 0	1,400 0 0	99·58
Nalgunda	12,340 9 5	1,58,902 0 0	1,71,242 9 5	9,372 5 5	1,53,200 0 0	1,62,572 5 5	2,968 4 0	5,702 0 0	8,670 4 0	96·41
Nagar-Karnul	19,608 9 3	2,63,498 0 0	2,83,106 9 3	9,089 7 0	2,57,942 0 0	2,67,031 7 0	10,519 2 3	5,556 0 0	16,075 2 3	97·89
Baghat	14,857 1 8	15,182 0 0	30,039 1 8	2,362 5 2	9,845 0 0	12,207 5 2	12,494 12 6	5,337 0 0	17,831 12 6	64·84
Total Eastern Dv.	51,632 15 1	6,64,993 0 0	7,16,625 15 1	25,204 12 4	6,47,444 0 0	6,72,648 12 4	26,428 2 9	17,549 0 0	43,977 2 9	97·36
City and Suburbs	1,99,694 4 2	10,82,746 0 0	12,82,440 4 2	51,786 11 4	10,45,989 0 0	10,97,775 11 4	1,47,907 8 10	36,757 0 0	1,84,664 8 10	96·60
Grand Total	6,51,415 1 3	35,01,890 0 0	41,53,305 1 3	1,47,962 2 2	33,92,707 0 0	35,40,669 2 2	5,03,452 15 1	1,09,183 0 0	6,12,635 15 1	96·88

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that of the total current demand Rs. 33,92,707, or 96·88 per cent., were collected, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 1,09,183. This is a better result than in the preceding three years, when the percentages of collections were—

1293 Fasli	.....	94·4 per cent.
1292 „	.....	95·2 „
1291 „	.....	94·1 „

Arrears.

The year under report opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,51,415, of which Rs. 1,47,962 were recovered and Rs. 5,03,452 remained outstanding at the end of the year. The arrears in the City and Suburban revenue stand at the high figure of Rs. 1,47,907, for which no satisfactory explanation has been afforded by the Talukdar of Abkari. This officer has lately been directed to submit a full report on the subject. In the Medak district the large sum of Rs. 2,10,054 comprises an item of about 2 lakhs, which has been outstanding for a period of four years in the name of Somasundrum, a late contractor, whose case is still pending settlement.

Administration.

No return has been received of the number of liquor shops in the districts or city. The District Abkari is under the management of the Revenue officers, who sell the farms by auction. Each farm is given out by taluka divisions. There is no restriction on the number of stills, nor upon the number of shops, so long as the contractors obtain permission. Considerable difficulty is felt from the number of scattered Jagirdars who possess the privilege of manufacturing the liquor consumed in their Jagirs, and there can be no doubt that smuggling goes on between the Jagir and the Government territories. In the city and suburbs the Department, as already stated, is under the management of a special Talukdar, who has under his orders a small army of Peons and Mutsuddies. Here also a good deal of smuggling is carried on. Although the revenue has steadily risen in the past few years, there is still considerable room for improvement in the management of the Department. More stringent rules to prevent smuggling, and heavier punishments to persons detected smuggling, accompanied by more liberal rewards to informers, would probably tend to lessen the difficulties which are now experienced, and in an equal degree would increase the competition for Abkari farms. It may also be a question whether it would not be advisable, for a time at least, to appoint a special officer to the control of the Department who would be better able to detect and remedy the defects of the Department than the Talukdars, who are not only deeply engaged with other matters, but whose views are confined to the limits of their own districts, and in the absence of a provincial control it is possible that in some parts contractors are found working against each other, the result being that the value of both farms is made to suffer.

Accounts.

As the accounts of expenditure of the Department have not yet been received, they are not referred to here.

Opium. Change in System.

It is in connection, however, with opium that the most radical change appears to be necessary. The system of collecting the opium revenue was changed a few years ago with a view to assimilate it with the practice in existence in the adjoining provinces of the British Government.

In accordance with the latter practice, the cultivation of the plant was entirely prohibited, and dealers were made to draw their supplies from Indore, where a duty of Rs. 10 per seer is levied on behalf of His Highness' Government. The actual result of this measure, as compared with the preceding years, cannot be shown at this place, returns not having been received. It probably resulted in some increase, against which has to be set a slight loss in land revenue, opium crops having always been assessed a special high rate. It is, however, when compared with the returns for Berar, that the defects of the present administration are seen, the great difference being that while in Berar opium farms are still sold at auction, irrespective of the duty paid at Indore, to which, of course, all the opium imported is liable, His Highness' Government has hitherto been satisfied with the duty of Rs. 10 per seer, and for the retail of opium has merely taken a fixed fee of Rs. 16.

The result of this will be seen from the following figures :—

	Imports of Opium.	Duty levied at Indore.	Income realized from Shops.	Total Income.	Income per head of Population.
	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.
Hyderabad.....	44,380	2,21,900	71,087	2,92,987	0 2
Berar.....	33,810	1,69,050	3,62,000	5,31,050	2 2

Revenue compared with Berar.

While, therefore, Berar imported only 33,810 lbs. of opium, and realized a revenue from the drug of Rs. 5,31,050, His Highness' Government realized only Rs. 2,92,987 on much larger imports. The income per head of population was thus 2 annas 2 pies in Berar as against only 2 pies per head in Hyderabad; or looking at it in another way, the income derived from every pound of opium was in Berar Rs. 15-11-3 as against Rs. 6-9-7 in Hyderabad. It is noticeable from the returns that opium farms are in such demand in Berar that the amounts bid for them are in the aggregate more than double the amount of duty levied at Indore. A similar result would probably be obtained by His Highness' Government if the system of selling farms at auction were introduced, and the matter is now under consideration.

Smuggling.

The opium revenue in these Dominions is also, however, affected by smuggling, for which there are, it is feared, special facilities, not only from beyond the frontier, but also, from Jagir estates, where the drug is still sometimes surreptitiously cultivated. No return has been received of the number of opium shops, or of prosecutions under the Opium Rules. This branch of the revenue would probably benefit even in a greater degree than the Abkari by the appointment of a Special Commissioner.

CHAPTER XI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

Rainfall.

As the Fasli year under report commenced in October 1884 and ended in October 1885, it is difficult to adhere to it in giving an accurate account of the rainfall of the year, and its effect on the crops. A part of the country coming under the influence of the north-east monsoon, and the crops growing in October being influenced by these rains it is impossible to leave them altogether out of consideration. Taking, for instance, the rainfall registered in Hyderabad from October 1884 to October 1885, the total quantity was 34 inches 45 cents, while from January to January the amount was 40·46, and the latter figures are practically the most correct when dealing with the effect of the rainfall on the crops. It seems desirable, therefore, to place on record here the rainfall as registered by the calendar year, merely referring to the registers by the Fasli year so far as may be necessary in connection with the District reports. The returns kept by the officers of the P. W. Department are also preferred as being more reliable than those kept by the District authorities.

The general feature of the year was a light rainfall in the early part of the monsoon, and heavy, and in some parts unseasonable, rain at the end of the year. In the Southern Districts of Raichur, Lingsugur and parts of Gulberga there was a deficiency of timely rain which caused a general failure of the kharif and rabbi crops.

The following statement shows the rainfall registered in each month of the calendar year 1885 :—

REGISTER OF RAINFALL in H. H. The Nizam's Dominions during the year 1885.

DISTRICTS.	Stations.	1885.												Total.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Hyderabad	Chadderghat	.....	.....	·19	·70	1·32	2·74	8·78	5·91	9·07	4·74	6·15	·86	40·46
Do.	Shamshabad	.....	.....	.....	·70	1·87	3·07	4·76	1·48	9·05	3·81	5·61	·65	31·00
Medak	Kandi	.....	.....	·78	.....	2·02	6·03	11·47	7·09	7·30	2·75	3·04	1·94	42·42
Indur	Kamareddipet	.....	·14	·42	·10	1·43	7·17	10·76	6·04	6·04	3·44	2·33	2·51	40·38
Elgundal	Karimnagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·35	3·95	8·21	3·60	8·41	6·34	2·94	1·70	36·50
Khammam	Hanamkonda	.....	.....	·41	.....	2·78	2·28	7·35	2·01	4·15	4·81	2·31	1·46	27·56
Nalgunda	Nalgunda	.....	.....	·50	1·22	·50	3·75	1·25	·87	10·33	2·41	4·73	1·03	27·59
Nagar-Karnul	Palmur	.....	.....	·03	·20	3·29	5·38	5·62	5·53	4·59	5·61	1·47	2·79	34·61
East Raichur	Raichur	.....	.....	·24	.....	·78	4·10	1·87	3·71	5·68	4·70	1·43	·79	23·30
West Raichur	Lingsugur	.....	.....	1·07	·99	3·30	·43	2·22	·99	13·07	10·63	1·88	·79	35·37
Gulberga	Gulberga	.....	.....	·20	1·17	2·01	3·22	8·50	3·30	11·24	3·26	·81	·67	34·38
Naldrug	Dharaseo	.....	.....	.....	·50	1·02	2·67	5·12	3·29	16·08	3·67	·71	1·71	34·77
Bidar	Bidar	.....	.....	·50	1·82	3·22	3·88	8·60	7·66	10·71	3·88	1·78	3·56	45·61
Bhir	Bhir	.....	.....	·50	·38	·12	2·89	3·90	6·54	10·63	2·62	2·08	2·00	31·66
Aurungabad	Aurungabad	.....	.....	·44	·64	1·02	1·2 8	5·03	2·00	4·74	4·23	·59	1·16	21·13
Parbhaini	Parbhaini	.....	.....	·11	1·14	2·50	4·28	3·16	3.74	9·58	2·57	.....	2·08	29·16
Nander	Nander	.....	.....	·36	·50	1·13	3·53	6·82	4·45	6·10	1·12	·09	2·92	27·02
	Average	.....	.....	·34	·59	1·74	3·57	6·08	4·02	8·63	4·15	2·23	1·68	33·11

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the RAINFALL in the past ten years.

DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	RAINFALL.										Average Rainfall.
		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
Hyderabad	Chadderghat	17·68	36·91	50·45	38·58	30·05	30·00	43·35	25·52	33·21	40·46	34·62
Do.	Shamshabad	20·52	29·06	44·44	40·84	32·04	24·31	32·53	36·14	32·04	31·00	32·29
Medak	Kandi	21·45	27·21	43·46	31·03	30·91	24·76	30·19	53·04	36·23	42·42	34·07
Indur	Kamareddipet	25·65	18·16	51·96	25·43	25·71	27·38	30·80	54·40	55·64	40·38	36·55
Elgundal	Karimnagar	18·31	24·76	27·97	39·77	27·63	31·59	35·62	45·98	40·07	36·50	32·82
Khammam	Hanamkonda	19·29	22·61	41·54	39·29	28·91	16·86	32·65	45·26	42·31	27·56	31·62
Nalgunda	Nalgunda	14·24	24·38	35·42	29·17	24·80	27·08	33·12	30·38	18·60	27·59	26·47
Nagar-Karnul	Palmur	13·11	30·28	49·54	29·09	27·98	24·41	24·18	31·96	29·31	34·61	29·44
East Raichur	Raichur	13·13	20·68	37·23	28·62	30·77	21 27	21·45	27·75	16·03	23·30	24·02
West Raichur	Lingsugur	5·45	31·18	38·94	20·28	23·49	28·77	25·74	26·53	11·88	35·37	24·76
Gulberga	Shorapur	7·55	20·18	31·31	28·31	29·42	25·03	21·96	.....	.....	.....	23·37
Do.	Gulberga	12·38	30·81	38·04	36·20	31·24	23·97	29·08	35·22	30·06	34·38	30·13
Naldrug	Dharaseo	14·06	30·70	49·77	32·90	37·86	36·82	41·13	47·88	34·02	34·77	35·99
Bidar	Bidar	21·37	33·84	56 12	33·16	46·98	38·02	43·42	70·00	44·50	45·61	43·30
Bhir	Bhir	17·94	26·24	34·38	28·43	26·57	30·05	32·10	51·45	27·42	31·66	30·62
Aurungabad	Aurungabad	18·37	22·35	34·16	37·76	30·01	19·28	50·81	42·06	31·70	21·13	30·76
Parbhaini	Parbhaini	23·46	16·26	48·29	44·40	37·02	30·03	29·83	40·45	34·94	29·16	33·38
Nander	Nander	23·03	33·65	40·95	32·00	36·89	34·81	38·25	51·88	42·20	27·02	36·06
	Average.....	17·05	27·18	41·88	33·07	31·01	27·47	33·12	42·11	32·95	33·11	31·68

The following statement shows the rainfall of the past 10 years with the average in the same period :—

Western Division.

Reports from the Western Division show that while the rainfall in the beginning of the year was scanty, it was excessive towards the end of the season. The kharif crops in this part suffered from a scarcity of rain, while the later sown rabbi was damaged by an excessive rainfall. The produce from both these crops was consequently below the average, although not to such an extent as to seriously affect either the condition of the ryots or the Government revenue. Estimates of the outturn of crops are generally understated by district officers, and have to be accepted with considerable reserve. Those from the Western Division are as follows :—

Name of District.		Average of Kharif. Rs. a. p.	Average of Rabbi. Rs. a. p.
Aurungabad ...	1293 Fasli	0 8 6	0 9 11
	1294 „	0 8 7	0 10 2
Birh	1293 „	0 6 10	0 12 4
	1294 „	0 9 10	0 10 10
Perbhaini	1293 „	0 7 0	0 11 6
	1294 „	0 12 8	0 12 4
Nander.....	1293 „	0 14 10	0 15 7
	1294 „	0 13 1	0 14 7

It will be seen from these figures that the worst results were in the Aurungabad and Birh districts, but, taken as a whole, the revenue of the division, in which the survey settlement has been introduced, was not affected, the total land revenue being Rs. 63,41,330 as against Rs. 63,63,397 in the preceding year. Remissions for one year were made to the extent of only Rs. 442.

Eastern Division.

In the Telingana districts of the Eastern Division the rainfall was variable, the average as registered by district officers being :—

	1293 F. In. cent.	1294 F. In. cent.
Khammam.....	31 35	34 81
Nalgunda	23 62	20 49
Nagar-Kurnul	24 65	20 13

In the Khammam district the late sowings of jowari were damaged by heavy rain, and the tanks having filled more than usual remissions had to be made for submerged land. The remissions in this district were—

	Rs.
Total destruction of crops.....	1,056
Damage on account of excessive rain	76,570
Land submerged by tank water	21,564
Inundation of rivers	365

The following taluks in the Nalgunda district suffered severely from want of rain :—

	Rainfall. In.	cent.
Dewerkunda	12	47
Nalgunda	17	89
Wemalkunda	18	65

In consequence of the failure of the rains 3,613 bighas of wet land were uncultivated. The remissions in the district were—

	Rs.
Destruction of crops	2,997
Loss owing to want of rain	1,71,259
Dry crops sown instead of wet	9,399
One crop sown instead of two	9,718
Total Rs.	1,93,373

The heaviest remissions were, however, necessitated in the Nagar-Karnul district. The taluks which had the lightest rainfall were—

	In.	Cents.
Narainpeth	10	69
Makhtal	16	7
Tarcharlu	19	16
Ebrampatan	17	65
Nagar-Karnul	18	56

1,333 bighas of wet land were left uncultivated, and in many fields where two crops are ordinarily taken only one was secured. The remissions in this district were—

	Rs.
Destruction of crops	2,418
Loss owing to want of rain	4,60,023
Dry crop sown instead of wet	61,445
One crop sown instead of two	57,761
Total Rs.	5,81,647

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division, from which the actual figures have not yet been received, the weather was on the whole favourable. The early rains were heavier than in other parts, and the damage by the later rains to the kharif crops was more than compensated for by an improvement to the Abi and Tabi rice crops.

Southern Division.

In the Southern Division a failure of the early rains destroyed the kharif crops in the greater portions of the Raichur and Lingsugur districts, while excessive rain almost totally destroyed the rabbi crops. Famine rates existed for some time in these parts, and in the whole division the remissions amounted to Rs. 2,42,343. In consequence of the failure of the crops, special orders were issued prohibiting the use of coercive processes in the realization of Government rent in the affected taluks.

SECTION II.—HORTICULTURE.

Gardens are maintained at several of the head-quarters of the districts. His Highness's Public Gardens at Chadderghat are beautifully laid out and well kept up. The average expenditure on them has been about Rs. 52,000 per annum.

SECTION III.—FORESTS.

Administration.

The administration of the State Forests is carried on in two ways. The reserved Forests are managed by a Conservator, Mr. Dobbs, while the management of the District Forests is entrusted to the District Revenue authorities. Until lately both these branches were under the Revenue Department, but in the year under review, in a general organization of all the Departments of the State, the forests under the management of the Conservator were transferred to the Home Department.

Reserved Forests.

The information contained in the Report on these forests is of so meagre a nature, that it is not possible to show here the approximate areas of the different tracts. Orders were issued some time ago for the survey and demarcation of the forests, but they have not yet been given effect to. The principal forests are in the Eastern Division on the banks of the Godaveri. The department was constituted about fifteen years ago, but much still remains to be done to place it on a proper footing.

Receipts.

The receipts of the Department in the past five years, exclusive of Sarfikhas, are as follows :—

	Rs.	
1290 Fasli	1,09,354	
1291 „	1,30,893	
1292 „	1,54,417	
1293 „	1,81,495	(14 months)
1294 „	1,28,620	

In 1294 Fasli the principal heads of receipts were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Teak	62,862	0	7
Bamboos	12,169	10	3
Other woods	2,335	9	5
Mines	6,865	4	0
Double Tax, Auction Sale, Fines, &c.	7,359	15	7
Sale of Stamp-papers	826	14	0
Supply to Railway	6,025	6	0
Deposits, &c.	20,175	4	6
Total	1,28,620	0	4

The decrease in the receipts as compared to 1293 Fasli is due, first, to 1293 Fasli having extended over 14 months; secondly, to the rates of certain classes of timber having been raised in 1294 Fasli, which had the effect of temporarily checking sales.

Expenditure.

Compared with the year 1293 Fasli, the expenditure of the Department is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1293 Fasli.....	96,001	10	3½
1294 „	79,208	2	4

Deducting the expenses, the net income of the Department was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1293 Fasli.....	72,248	5	7½
1294 „	54,080	5	4

During the year "Eppa" and "Nallamudi" trees, the cutting of which was previously unrestricted, were included in the reserve, and yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,910.

District Forests.

The current demand on account of sale of wood by auction for 1294 Fasli as compared with the preceding three years is as follows:—

	Arrears. Rs.	Current. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1291 Fasli.....	13,587	92,874	1,06,461
1292 „	7,005	75,777	82,782
1293 „	5,387	82,042	87,429
1294 „	6,714	84,299	91,013

The percentages of collection are as follows :—

	1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.
Western Division	83·9	96·09
Southern „	94·08	97·2
Northern „	96·6	94·6
Eastern „	81·6	95·4

The collections for the year in the Western and Eastern Divisions are better than those for 1293 Fasli while the difference in the percentages in the two other divisions is inappreciable.

The balances unrealized at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,905 as against Rs. 11,266 in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mining rights.

It has already been shown in Chapter IV. of this report that His Highness's Dominions are rich in coal and iron ores. Concurrently with the Railway extension scheme, Government has granted a concession of the mining rights to a syndicate in London, to whom the exclusive right of prospecting and testing for gold, silver, iron, coal, precious metals, mineral oils, &c., throughout all portions of the territories of His Highness has been granted on conditions of which the following is a brief summary :—

Details of concessions.

The concessionaires deposit £100,000 caution money as security of the *bonâ fide* nature of the agreement, and are bound to form, within six months from the opening of the Railway extension from Warangal to Singareni, a limited liability company with a share capital of not less than £1,000,000 with a view to the acquisition of the rights and liabilities of the concessionaires. The concessionaires to be at liberty to withdraw the £100,000 caution money deposited on the formation of a Company, on £150,000 of its share capital being subscribed and £75,000 of it actually paid up; and to have power to withdraw up to £50,000 of the caution money for prospecting purposes. The first object of the Company to be the working of the Singareni coal-fields and the opening them in such manner as to be in a position to supply the railway with 500 tons per week if required, when it is constructed from the fields to Hyderabad or Bezwada, or by the 30th June 1888 at latest.

The Company to be at liberty, up to the 1st January 1890, to select any of the coal and iron mines at Singareni, Khammam, Sasti, Paoni, Nirmal, Hanamkunda, Elgundal, and Medak, and to commence operations on such as are selected within two years from the date of selection.

The Company to have a ninety-nine years' lease of any, or all, of these mines they may have selected. No lands to be taken without the consent of the Government being previously obtained. Every lease to be granted and taken, subject to the payment of the usual land assessment obtaining in His Highness' Dominions. The rights and interests of private individuals to be respected, and compensation granted them in the event of any of their lands being taken up by the Company. All royalties payable to Government to be determined by agreement between a Mining Engineer to be appointed by the Government, and a Mining Engineer to be appointed by the lessee, or in default of their agreement, by an experienced Engineer in India or England, to be appointed by the Government of India. In the case of the Singareni coal-field, however, royalty is to be computed on quantities produced, and to be eight annas per ton if the sales be less than 100,000 tons per annum, but on any excess above that quantity the royalty charged may be at a higher rate, but not to exceed a rupee per ton.

On the completion and opening of the railway, the Company to supply coal to the railway at rates thirty per cent. lower than the rates of sale to the outside public; provided the Railway Company undertake to carry the produce of the mines sold to foreign railways at thirty per cent. below the ordinary quotations for the same class of traffic; and the Mining Company are to provide mineral traffic to the railway to an extent of freight of £45,000 per annum.

An agreement on the above terms was finally executed on the 6th January 1880 between the Minister on behalf of His Highness Government and the representatives of the concessionaires.

SECTION V.—MANUFACTURES.

Decline in Manufactures.

The Hyderabad manufactures have suffered in common with those of the rest of India, owing in a great measure to the vastly increased demand for European articles. The manufacture of Warangul carpets, the celebrated brocades of Aurungabad, the Bidri ware of Bidar, the cotton stuffs of Nander and the silk stuffs of Paithan, are all declining for these reasons, and unless some means of creating a demand can be devised, it is to be feared that the manufacture of most of them will soon cease altogether.

Many attempts have been made to direct the attention of the Indian and English public to the beautiful products of the looms of Aurungabad, Warangal, and other places, the first of which was made by Sir Salar Jung in 1856. An Exhibition of the raw products and manufactures of His Highness's Dominions was held in Chadderghat in November of that year, and excited considerable interest. Previous to this, some of the famous Warangal rugs and carpets had been sent to England for display at the great Exhibition of 1851. Ever since that period the Government of His Highness has been a regular contributor to all exhibitions of works of art and manufacture whether held in India or Europe, and a large collection has recently been despatched to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition shortly to be held in London. A detailed account of the manufactures in His Highness' Dominions has already been given in the Historical and Descriptive Sketch of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

There are two Cotton Mills in the State, one at Hyderabad, and a new one lately erected at Gulberga. Both of these belong to limited liability companies. No returns have been received of the out-turn from them.

SECTION VI.—TRADE.

Registration.

With the exception of grain imported into the country, castor seeds both imported and exported, and a few minor articles, all other articles of trade and produce are subjected to Customs Dues, and the returns of the Department show the extent to which His Highness's Dominions trade with other provinces. Unfortunately the returns are not compiled in such a manner as to show the direction in which the trade flows.

Compared with the two preceding years, there was a falling-off in the trade of the country in the year under report, the figures being—

	Imports. Value.	Exports. Value.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1292	4,03,21,913	4,16,92,415	8,20,14,328
1293	4,13,98,939	3,83,30,865	7,97,29,804
1294	3,60,11,389	3,49,33,924	7,09,45,313

The following statements give the details of these figures :—

STATEMENT showing the Value of Imports into His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 Fasli.

No.	Description of Goods.	1292 Fasli. Value.	1293 Fasli. Value.	1294 Fasli. Value.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grains	29,29,707	27,88,687	16,06,571	
2	Fruits	14,27,424	15,13,978	12,67,898	
3	Oils and Oil Seeds	79,980	95,785	1,20,028	
4	Cloth	1,14,48,755	1,24,87,933	95,08,109	
5	Cotton	6,966	5,498	12,863	
6	Yarns, &c.	7,559	8,877	10,009	
7	Indigo	1,99,669	1,49,571	1,35,944	
8	Scents and Drugs	40,23,596	34,43,815	37,08,445	
9	Timber, &c....	69,536	1,04,213	1,00,765	
10	Wines and Spirits of European Manufacture	1,37,305	1,87,674	1,84,250	
11	Sugar and Jagri	11,28,630	12,90,299	13,83,387	
12	Paper, Cotton Seeds, &c. ...	1,39,697	1,87,042	1,34,055	
13	Silk	17,67,049	14,83,189	10,95,518	
14	Live Stock	10,50,056	11,03,573	8,94,776	
15	Minerals	53,25,120	51,81,262	45,22,783	
16	Miscellaneous	54,06,496	60,61,518	57,19,967	
	Total...	3,51,47,545	3,60,92,914	3,04,05,368	
	Salt	50,59,335	52,27,824	55,30,522	
	Wines and Spirits of Country Manufacture	1,15,033	78,201	75,499	
	Grand Total...	4,03,21,913	4,13,98,939	3,60,11,389	

STATEMENT showing the Value of Exports from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 Fasli.

No.	Description of Goods.	1292 Fasli. Value.	1293 Fasli. Value.	1294 Fasli. Value.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grains	75,16,584	42,37,095	61,67,843	
2	Fruits	1,50,929	1,44,518	1,02,452	
3	Oils and Oil Seeds	1,36,74,305	1,29,15,695	1,23,49,656	
4	Cloth	12,91,139	14,60,955	9,51,438	
5	Cotton	1,31,13,297	1,25,76,159	84,59,651	
6	Yarn, &c.	1,85,671	1,63,142	1,79,175	
7	Indigo	1,60,325	2,28,619	4,45,355	
8	Scents and Drugs, &c.	9,76,319	8,91,059	9,87,637	
9	Timber, &c.	3,19,301	4,21,945	4,22,584	
10	Wines and Spirits of European Manufacture	2	.....	.....	
11	Sugar and Jagri	8,09,462	12,41,983	12,30,659	
12	Paper, Cotton Seeds, &c. ...	37,604	42,844	56,859	
13	Silk	3,622	4,846	6,806	
14	Live Stock	24,64,161	28,41,690	16,61,160	
15	Minerals...	1,39,595	1,64,492	91,369	
16	Leather and Hides	.....	.....	8,50,057	
17	Miscellaneous	7,02,112	8,61,448	8,23,126	
	Total...	4,15,44,428	3,81,96,490	3,47,85,826	
18	Salt	4,863	898	109	
19	Wines and Spirits of Country Manufacture	1,43,124	1,33,477	1,47,989	
	Grand Total ...	4,16,92,415	3,83,30,865	3,49,33,924	

Grain.

Looking more closely at the details, it will be seen that the imports of grain fell from Rs. 27,88,000 to Rs. 16,06,000, while the exports of grain increased from Rs. 42,37,000 to Rs. 61,67,000. This change in the trade was probably caused by the scarcity in the Bellary district, consequent on a failure of the rains, which diverted the trade in that direction. The wheat trade to Europe has also, of course, to be taken into the calculation. In 1292 Fasli the exports of grain were as much as Rs. 75,16,000, while the imports in that year were Rs. 29,29,000. The object of remitting Customs dues on imports of grain, and of taxing exports, was to draw supplies into the country to provide against scarcity and to cheapen the food of the people. It is worthy of note, however, that notwithstanding this measure the exports of grain invariably far exceed the imports, showing that the country can produce food-grains in excess of its wants, and, except in times of scarcity, has a surplus supply for other provinces.

Fruit.

The imports of fruits, which in 1293 Fasli amounted in value to Rs. 15,13,000, decreased by about Rs. 2,46,000, while the exports under this head also show a small decrease.

Oil-seeds.

Oils and oil-seeds, in which there is a large export trade, remained almost stationary, the figures being Rs. 1,29,15,000 in 1293 Fasli and Rs. 1,23,49,000 in 1294 Fasli. The imports under this head are trifling, the value being only Rs. 1,20,028. It has to be noted that the above valuation of exports does not include castor-seed, which being an exempted article is not registered by the Customs Officers. The trade in this seed has greatly increased in the past few years in the Eastern Division, from whence it is exported to Jogiapett in the Madras Presidency. It is now in contemplation to place this seed on the same footing as all other kinds, there being no reason why it alone should be specially exempted from payment of duty.

Cloth.

The imports of cloth are 95 lakhs, and the exports Rs. 9,51,000. Compared with the preceding year the imports of cloth fell off by about Rs. 29,80,000, and the exports by about 5 lakhs.

Cotton.

Cotton is almost entirely an article of export. Owing, no doubt, to a light crop, consequent on unseasonable rain, there was a marked decrease in the value exported, the figures being--

1292 Fasli.....	Rs.	1,31,13,000
1293 „	„	1,25,76,000
1294 „	„	84,59,000

Yarns were exported to the value of Rs. 1,79,000 and imported to the extent of only Rs. 10,000.

Indigo.

Indigo appears in the returns as an article of export to the extent of Rs. 4,45,355 and of import Rs. 1,35,000. Two years ago the imports exceeded the exports, the figures being Rs. 1,99,000 and Rs. 1,60,000, respectively.

Scents and Drugs.

Scents and drugs are imported to the extent of Rs. 37,08,000, and exported to the extent of Rs. 9,87,000. The value of timber exported is Rs. 4,22,000, the imports being one lakh. Live-stock of all kinds was exported to the value of Rs. 16,61,000 as against Rs. 28,40,000 in the preceding year. The imports of live-stock was Rs. 8,94,000.

Salt.

The only other item in the return which calls for notice is salt, the imports of which during the past three years was as follows :—

1292	Fasli	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 50,59,000
1293	„	...	...	...	...	...	„ 52,27,000
1294	„	...	...	...	...	...	„ 55,30,000

The increase under this head is remarkable in the face of a decrease on the duty in salt, and can only be accounted for by either the price of salt having risen, or by an error in the returns. The latter surmise is most likely correct, as no appreciable rise in the price of salt has been noticed.

In the chapter on Railways it has been shown that the year 1884 was remarkable for the heaviest goods traffic since the opening of the Railway.

Although the returns in the opening part of this section indicate a very considerable falling off in both imports and exports, it is believed that this is due partly to faulty registration, and partly to temporary causes, one of which was a failure of the cotton crop, which accounts for over 41 lakhs of the decrease. There can be no doubt that, compared with 10 years ago, the trade of the country is gradually developing, although, no doubt, it would do so more rapidly if Government could afford to remit the Customs or transit dues with which it is now burdened.

Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The value of the import trade at the two centres of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, as shown by the octroi returns, was Rs. 2,03,82,000 as against Rs. 1,99,57,000 in the preceding year. The particulars of these figures are shown in the following return :—

STATEMENT showing the Value of Imports into HYDERABAD and SECUNDERABAD.

No.	Description of Goods.	1292 Fasli. Value.	1293 Fasli. Value.	1294 Fasli. Value.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grains	75,31,673	88,69,011	1,01,35,222	
2	Fruits	9,47,906	10,44,164	6,04,398	
3	Oils and Oil Seeds... ...	15,98,832	17,00,992	34,82,338	
4	Cloth	7,97,464	7,57,673	5,58,054	
5	Cotton	29,281	55,286	23,937	
6	Yarn, &c.	18,448	19,557	44,068	
7	Indigo	53	.....	4,17,551	
8	Scents and Drugs	3,09,925	3,88,764	4,65,029	
9	Timber, &c...	3,55,561	5,56,449	6,43,014	
10	Sugar and Jagri	6,36,416	7,04,116	1,32,395	
11	Paper, Cotton Seeds, &c. ...	90,832	1,03,863	19,68,278	
12	Live Stock	32,10,335	43,93,691	7,60,006	
13	Minerals	3,71,867	6,53,883	4,32,422	
14	Miscellaneous	5,01,059	5,89,852	5,87,988	
	Total...	1,63,99,652	1,98,37,301	2,02,54,700	
15	Wines and Spirits of Country Manufacture	1,17,544	1,19,978	1,27,311	
	Grand Total...	1,65,17,196	1,99,57,279	2,03,82,011	

Fairs.

Of the Fairs held in the country an account can only be given of the Malligaon Fair in the Bidar District, which is well known for the number of horses brought for sale.

Malligaon.

At one time the Fair suffered very much from the vexatious transit dues exacted at almost every village on the roads leading to Malligaon. When these were abolished by the late Minister the trade soon began to revive again.

Sir Charles Gough, when commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, visited the Fair and expressed his opinion in an official order as follows:—

"The Brigadier-General, during his present tour of inspection, took the opportunity of visiting Malligaon Horse Fair for the purpose of ascertaining personally the facilities which might be afforded thereby for the purchase of remounts for the cavalry of the force. He noted, after a careful examination of the animals brought for sale, that horses of a decidedly good stamp can be obtained thereat, but few over three years of age. The great majority of the stock were two years old, but they were well furnished, as a rule, and many very promising colts and fillies were obtainable, suitable for remounts at an average of Rs. 200 or 250 each. There were in all 3,391 horses and ponies exposed for sale this year. This shows a considerable increase over former years, and as the Fair is evidently very popular and improving yearly, there can be no doubt that in another year or two, when the full effects of the excellent horse-breeding arrangements lately introduced by His Highness the Nizam's Government have developed, cavalry remounts of a good stamp and fully equal to the requirements of the service will be obtainable at an average cost of H. S. Rupees 300 each. The Brigadier-General, therefore, considers that the attention of all officers commanding cavalry regiments of the force may be most advantageously directed to utilizing the opportunities of procuring remounts afforded by this annual Fair."

In the year under report the Fair was visited by Major Gough, who is now in charge of the horse-breeding operations of the Government. This officer has reported that the attendance at the Fair was interfered with by heavy rain which fell shortly before the date in which the Fair was to open, and the black soil road being rendered for a time almost impassable, many persons were prevented coming. An enumeration of the horses and ponies brought to the Fair showed that there were—

Colts and Fillies under 2 years old	953
Ditto. between 2 and 4 years old	209
Horses and Ponies, 4 years old	59
Ditto. 5 years old and upwards	60
Mares, 4 years old and upwards	312
Total	1,593

Compared with preceding years this number is very small, there having been in

1881	3,391	Horses and Ponies.
1882	3,891	do.
1883	3,935	do.

Major Gough accounts for this as follows.—"In the last-mentioned year, there was, I am informed, a storm of exceptional violence, the results of which were very disastrous. The state of the weather this year just at the time the horses were starting for the Fair, and the recollection of last year's misfortunes, must, in my opinion, have been one of the main causes of the comparatively small number of horses brought this year. Many of those which had to come long distances must, in consequence of the severe weather, have been obliged to delay their journey until it was too late for them to come at all, as, though cloth merchants and petty dealers remain for a couple of months, the dealing in horses comes to an end, and purchasers and breeders take their departure after a few days." His Highness' Government allot a sum of Rs. 1,800 to be given in prizes to successful breeders. Major Gough, who awarded the prizes, has reported on this point as follows :—

Particulars of prizes.

"His Highness' prize of Rs. 200 to the best colt at the Fair, bred from His Highness' Government stallions. Awarded to a fine grey colt brought from Bidar, rising three, and nearly 15 hands high.

"Four prizes of Rs. 50, 40, 30, and 20 to foals of 6 months, to 1 year old; the first three of which were taken by foals produced in His Highness' Dominions, and the last by a colt from the Poona district.

"Four prizes of Rs. 100, 70, 40 and 20 to colts and fillies from 1 to 2 years old; all taken by animals bred in His Highness' Dominions.

"Four prizes of Rs. 100, 70, 40 and 20 to colts and fillies from 2 to 3 years old; three of which were taken by the produce of His Highness' Government stallions, the other going to a colt from one of the British Government sires.

"Two prizes of Rs. 100 and 70 for the produce of His Highness' Government stallions from 6 months to year old.

"One prize of Rs. 150 to the best colt or filly from His Highness' Government stallions, 2 to 4 years old.

"Four prizes of Rs. 100, 70, 40 and 20 for 4 years old colts, the first of which was taken by a fine colt by the English horse 'Forger' of the British stud, but bred within His Highness' territory; the second by a colt got by one of His Highness' Government stallions, and the remaining two by Deccanees.

"Four prizes of Rs. 100, 70, 40 and 20 for mares fit for breeding, over 4 years old, all of which were taken by mares owned by subjects of His Highness.

"Four prizes of Rs. 50, 40, 30 and 15 for ponies, all taken by animals purchased for regimental purposes by Captain Knox.

"It is satisfactory to observe that, out of the 28 prizes awarded, all but three were unanimously given by the Committee to horses and ponies bred within His Highness' Dominions—a fact which not only speaks well for the comparative merits of the animals, but which goes far to encourage breeders in the future.

Success of Hyderabad-bred Horses at the Show.

"To compete for the prizes for mares fit for breeding, no less than 140 mares were exhibited, and to my knowledge there were many fine large mares which were not brought up. There were, of course, a large number of pony mares at the Fair, and though they are useful in their way, for breeding purposes, I exclude them from the class of 'brood-mares,' and the number of these I estimate at about 150. Although this number is small compared with that of some former years when the Fair was more largely attended, I was much struck with the excellent shape and quality of many of the mares I saw. Many of them, I found, on enquiry, had already been served by the Government stallions standing in the districts whence they came, but during the last few days of the Fair, seventy mares were served by the Government stallions I had with me. Had they not arrived so late, many more mares would have been served before I left Malligaon. I, however, left four stallions under the charge of the Tehsildar to complete the work. I trust there may be good results. But, to ensure this, and to encourage horse breeding generally, I am convinced that the presence of the Superintendent of these operations, or his assistant, in the horse-breeding districts is most desirable. I consider that eight months of the year should be spent in those parts of the dominions where good mares are to be found, and where the country is adapted for horse-breeding. We have the high authority of Colonel Ben Williams for the quality, and Mr. Ali Abdoolla's records as to the quantity of the mares, and I was informed that in the country north and west of Malligaon and about Aurungabad there are not unfrequently five to ten mares to be found in a village. Mr. Ali Abdoolla reports that he personally inspected 480 brood-mares in the neighbourhood of Ashti in the Birh Zillah."

Brood-Mares.

Number of Mares served at Malligaon.

Presence of the Superintendent, necessary in the Districts.

CHAPTER XII.

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION I.—GENERAL REVIEW.

Historical.

The constant wars of the 18th century, which followed the death of Aurungzebe, had left the Revenue Administration of the Deccan in a state of the utmost confusion; and it was not until after the fall of Seringapatam, in 1799, that a period of peace, broken only for a short time by the Mahratta war, dawned upon the Deccan. But the wars of a hundred years had left results which were not to be eradicated until many years had passed. Almost the whole of His Highness' dominions had been parcelled out among military chiefs, or as security to creditors who had provided the funds required for the State necessities. The ancient Ryotwari system under which the Government dealt direct with the cultivator had for the most part been relinquished, and the country was farmed out by Guttidars or contractors, whose only thought was to make as much out of the people as possible. In 1820-21 Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Metcalfe, who was then Resident of Hyderabad, introduced a system of administration by European Officers. Large portions of the country were then depopulated, and thousands of acres of good land were everywhere lying waste. In order to induce the ryots to return, low rates of assessment were fixed, and a settlement was made for five years, after which time there was to be a progressive rise. This system lasted for seven years, but it does not seem to have been attended with success. It is true that a large number of cultivators returned to their villages, but not only was there financially a large falling off in the revenue, amounting to no less than twenty-two lakhs of rupees, but there was a considerable amount of friction between the Nizam's Ministers and the English Administrators. In 1828 His Highness Sikander Jah died and was succeeded by his eldest son Nasir-ud-Dowla. One of the first acts of the new Sovereign was to ask for and to obtain the removal of the British Agency. Not only was the system a costly one, but the restraint and the irritation caused by a mixed administration was very considerable. In the words of the then Prime Minister, Maharajah Chandu Lal, "there is not room for two swords in one scabbard." Besides, side by side with a declining revenue the expenses of the State had enormously increased, and

money was required faster than the slowly developing system could bring it in. Accordingly, the British Officers were removed, and the administration of the country was handed over to the Nizam. But matters did not improve with the new regime. For the next twenty-five years a system of Revenue administration was followed which brought the country to the very verge of insolvency.

The lands of His Highness' dominions fall naturally into three classes: the *Khalsa* or Dewani land, paying a revenue direct to Government; the *Sarfikhas* or Crown tracts; and the *Jagirs*. It is from the revenues of the Dewani lands that the expenses of the State are met. The revenue from the Crown lands belongs to His Highness' privy purse, and the *Jagirs* are the property of those noblemen to whom they have been assigned. At the period now alluded to, *i.e.*, from the accession of Sikander Jah, and in 1828 until 1853, there was absolutely no machinery or establishment for the collection of the Government revenue. The Dewani tracts were, it is true, divided into certain districts and taluqas, but the division was a nominal one. The revenue was collected not by means of officials appointed by the Government, but by Talukdars, generally noblemen or persons who never left the capital, or by Sarbastadars or contractors. The Taluqdars engaged to pay to the Government the revenues of the tracts assigned to them, the limits of which were very vaguely defined, after deducting 2 annas in the rupee, or 12½ per cent. Out of this sum they were supposed to defray the whole cost of the Civil Government and to make a small profit for themselves. As a matter of fact, the value of these taluqas was very greatly under-rated, and the Taluqdars, after paying the estimated value (the 2 annas per rupee being of course deducted), put the balance in their pockets. The Taluqdar himself never left the capital, but sent to his district a Naib, a Deputy Naib, and a tribe of subordinate officials who were all invested with arbitrary powers, and who were only retained as long as they sent certain stipulated instalments with regularity to the Taluqdar in the capital. The object of these subordinate officials was of course to make as much out of the ryots as possible. The pay of the Naib was rarely more than Rs. 200 a-month, and that of the remainder from Rs. 50 to 20. Each endeavoured to make as much for himself as he could, and the unfortunate ryot was the one who had ultimately to pay. With the Contractors or Sarbastadars the system was even worse in its effects. These persons sometimes contracted from the Taluqdars, but more frequently from the Minister. They guaranteed a certain sum annually, paid a large deposit in advance, and secured their farm by the payment of Nuzzaranas to the Minister and his subordinates. These contracts were generally given for a specified time, during which the contractor was able to reimburse himself for the expenses he had incurred, but when there was more than a usual scarcity of money in the Hyderabad treasury, it not unfrequently happened that two or even three contractors held nominally the

same district. It grew, indeed, into a Hyderabad proverb, that a contractor, when he set out to join his newly-assigned district, rode with his face to the tail of his horse in order to see whether his successor was not following him. With so precarious a tenure of an office, obtained probably by heavy expenditure in the capital, each newly-appointed Sarbastadar endeavoured to make as much money as possible within the shortest given time. Yet another class of revenue collectors were the creditors of Government, to whom tracts of country were assigned for a certain number of years on payment of a smaller amount than the estimated revenue, the idea being that the creditor during the period of his contract would be able to reimburse to himself the debt which was owing to him.

The misrule and the anarchy consequent on this state of things throughout the country can be better imagined than described. Generally speaking, the farmers and contractors made common cause with the Jagirdars and the Zemindars at the expense of the ryots, whose complaints were seldom listened to. When they did not do so, and either cancelled the leases with the local land-holders, or opposed them in any of their schemes, these persons flocked to the capital to complain. If their complaints were accompanied by presents of money, they were enquired into, and the guilty persons perhaps removed; if they were not thus supported, they were not attended to. In the collection of revenue the contractors were aided, if necessary, by the irregular troops, and it can be easily understood that, while there was so much intention to start with the power of carrying the contract into effect, the ryots were squeezed to the very uttermost farthing.

Tenures.

The first and most ordinary tenure was the *battai*, under which the Government and the cultivator divide the produce equally after the deduction of 6 consoos per candy, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which went in payment of various village and local dues. In the case of the land being manured or watered from a well, the Government demand was one-third, two-thirds going to the ryot. The proportion of the Government demand to the ryot's share often varied with the crop raised, with one kind of crop it being 12/20, as, for instance, in Rabbi, and only 9/20 in others, such as poonass, or second crop. Mukta cowls, or annual quit-rent, for an allotment of land to be held for a certain period, generally about 10 years, were common. It was upon this tenure that garden lands were usually held; cowls for waste land, were on a graduated scale under which the full assessment was not levied until after three or five years. The plough tenure was common all over the country, under which as much as Rs. 15 a plough was given; and in some parts of the Telingana country there existed a hatchet tenure under which from 4 to 8 annas was paid for as much land as a man could clear with his hatchet. In this part of the country, in some of the tract lying near the Goda-

very, there was also a peculiar tenure under which, after a certain number of years, all the ryots changed their respective holdings, a custom which is not unsimilar to a practice prevailing in parts of Tanjore.

As regards the measurement of land, though the quantity of seed-grain was generally taken as the standard, especially under the *battai* system, the word *bigha* was frequently and ordinarily made use of. A bigha consisted of six thousand four hundred square yards, and is exactly similar to the old Madras cawny, or one acre, one rood, eleven poles and seventeen and a quarter yards. One plough was held to be able to till two bighas, and six consoos of rice were looked upon as required for the sowing of one bigha. The extent of land from which a man seated on a platform could scare away the birds was held to be two bighas, or the labour of one plough. These were the ordinary rough measurements, but evidence has been found of exact standards, as, for instance, near a temple at Kamlapoor, in the Khummun District, a measure has been found cut in the rock with a Telugu inscription that that measure was the length of sixteen cubits, and that ten of those measures go to the side of a bigha.

The general result was that the assessment per acre was very high indeed, amounting in some cases to as much as Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per acre. These high rates could never have been paid had it not been that the ryots had a means of evading them. There was no accurate survey of the lands, and the measurements and extent were taken from the old village or Paimash accounts. It was on these accounts that the Government valuation of the lands was based, and the result was that the ryots generally managed to hold far more land than they actually paid for. It was also the object of the contractors and their subordinates to countenance this, because having to pay Government according to a valuation based on a comparatively small area of cultivation, they were enabled to make further exactions from the ryots on account of excess cultivation, which exactions they put in their own pockets. On the one hand, therefore, the Government revenues were defrauded, and on the other, the ryot was made to pay as much as could be obtained from him without driving him to absolute insolvency. This, indeed, was the only limit to the Naibs' or Sarbastadars' exactions. Insolvency of the ryot meant killing the goose with the golden eggs, and to avert this contingency he was even willing in time of scarcity to make advances to the cultivators. These advances the ryots had of course to repay, and their indebtedness only served to tie their hands more tightly.

There is at present but little accurate information extant regarding the condition of the country during the period alluded to, but towards the end of it, in 1848 and 1849, there are many valuable reports which were drawn up by British

Officers appointed for the purpose, and submitted through the Resident, General Fraser. The following extract is from a report by Dr. Bradley :—

Dr. Bradley's Report.

"At this time the management of revenue matters was in the hands of the Taluqdars and Guttidars, who may be styled respectively the collectors and revenue farmers. They carried on their business relations with the ryots through Sarbastadars and Naibs and Deputy Naibs, who, in conjunction with the Deshmukhs and Deshpandias, made agreements (cowls) with the cultivators for the payment of so much per annum. Over and above the amount shown as realized there was a handsome sum for the Taluqdar or Guttidar, who, provided that were forthcoming, allowed his deputies to exact what they chose from the ryots on their own account. There were no rules or regulations whatever for the protection of the unfortunate peasantry, who were left entirely to the mercy of these petty officials. There were certain regulations for the assessment of the land revenue, but they were never observed by the collectors. Some of these were as follows :—The Sarbastadars were supposed to assess the kharif crop according to the number of ploughs and bullocks used in cultivation. Land ploughed by implements drawn by two bullocks was assessed at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, and one with two from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. In making this assessment the area of the land cultivated was not estimated. Where the system of *battai* or payment in kind prevailed, chiefly in the Telingana districts, the ryot could not cut his crop until after the Talukdar's agent had estimated the probable outturn. When that was done, a paper styled a kabulyat was signed, after which the crop was cut in the presence of the Talukdar's sub-agents and peons. The harvest afforded the whole of these petty officials an excellent opportunity to levy black-mail from the cultivators, which they seldom neglected. Under the Nakdi or payment-in-cash system the ryots were equally oppressed. The Sarbastadar, or collector, insisted on the full payment of the assessment, in addition to many illegal exactions, whether the season had been a good one or otherwise. If money were not forthcoming, or the ryot had no credit with the Sahukars, his goods and cattle were distrained by the Mahsuldar (bailiff,) and he and his family were not unfrequently subjected to torture to induce them to disclose the whereabouts of any small hidden stores of money, or ornaments they might be supposed to have."

The late Colonel Meadows Taylor, who took charge of the Naldrug districts after its assignment in 1853, wrote :—

Meadows Taylor's Report.

"The local profits of the Nizam's Taluqdars or collectors had been enormous. They had collected all the revenue for the most part in a local currency, which was little short in value in the market of the Company's Rupee, but instead of giving the Government the benefit of exchange into Hyderabad Rupees, their remittances were made by bills on Hyderabad, which were cashed in the local debased currency of the city itself. Well may it be asked : 'If this were a specimen of one province, what must have been the result from them all?' The collections in the Naldrug district the first year after assignment exceeded those made by the Taluqdars by Rs. 1,33,000.

Dr. Walker, writing in 1848 regarding Nagar-Kurnool, says :—

Dr. Walker's Report.

"The process by which revenue is collected in the Nizam's country may be stated as follows:—An individual of some consideration, and who is at least presumed to be wealthy, goes to the Minister and offers his services as a Taluqdar; if they are accepted, he is required to pay into the Government treasury a certain fixed sum to be collected from the districts assigned to him with a deduction of two annas on each rupee for the payment of his subordinates, and the defrayal of all expenses strictly civil. He then receives his sanad, or authority for holding the districts allotted him, under the seal of the Minister, presents his nazar, often a good round sum, and makes his salaam. And here in a great majority of cases the Taluqdar's care and superintendence of his districts are bounded by one idea of making them as profitable as he can. If his instalments are paid into the treasury with tolerable regularity, no more questions are asked, and he is permitted to remain at Hyderabad, sunk in sloth, from which he is roused solely by sensuality and debauchery of the grossest description. Meanwhile, however, he has delegated his authority to a Naib, who occasionally possesses some knowledge of revenue matters, and who is bound to collect two or three lakhs of rupees annually on a monthly stipend of two hundred. This functionary again appoints Chota Naibs, or Tehsildars as they are called in the Company's country, Peshkars and other subordinates, the whole establishment of the former Taluqdar being swept away. With this array he proceeds to his province with the power of a satrap and the pay of an ensign. The persons there with whom in performance of his duty he comes in contact are the zemindars, in some respects congenial spirits, and it often happens that the face of a ryot is not seen in his durbar, nor the complaint of a poor man heard, during the whole period of his stay among them. If the Naib is a man of intelligence and good sense, he courts the Zemindars, and attends to their complaints, whether true or false, of his predecessor, and redresses their grievances; if a good understanding exists between the Government officer and the Zemindars, the remonstrances of the ryots never reach beyond the boundaries of his village and all is supposed to go on well at Hyderabad, but in another case the ears of Government are assailed by complaints which they are compelled to listen to.

"If the Naib, through ignorance or avarice, break cowl, as it is called, with the Zemindars, and threaten them with imprisonment and irons in case of refusal or resistance—threats which in time he puts in execution—the whole country is in an uproar. Zemindar after Zemindar quits his village and repairs to Hyderabad, where, if he gets no redress at the hands of the Talukdar, he goes at once to the Minister with his wrongs, and there obtains redress if he is in a condition to give a good bribe. If he comes empty-handed, his grievances are declared to be without foundation, and he is recommended to return as speedily as he can to make his peace with the Naib, lest worse should befall him. Such are the relations the Naib and Zemindars bear to each other, to the Taluqdar and Government.

"The great difficulty in those days with the Hyderabad Government was to obtain funds; so that the man who offered the highest sum together with a Nazarana (present from an applicant) was appointed Talukdar, having one or more taluks under his charge. His agents were denominated "Sadar Naib" or "Naib," and these quasi-officials were deputed to settle with

Deshmukhs and Deshpandyas to make a cowl (agreement) for annual payments, which included a large profit over and above the sum contracted for by the Taluqdar. Thus, neither the Taluqdar nor the Guttidar had any direct dealing with the cultivator, who, in matters of land revenue, was subject to the Sarbastadar; but this person, as we have said, had little or nothing to do with civil administration, except that he could levy Nazarana for local privileges, and fines forr some specified petty crimes. Government imposed on the Taluqdars or Guttidars no rules or regulations whatever for the protection of the ryot, nor did those contractors or collectors-in-chief impose any restraint on the Sarbastadars, to whose tender mercies the cultivators were left. The result was that the peasantry were squeezed to the utmost extent, consistent with their being able to cultivate and yield revenue either in the shape of money or produce.

"Although nominally land revenue, even at this period, is said to have been realized according to certain regulations, revenue on wet land under a tank being collected in kind, and that on dry or wet cultivation irrigated from wells by contract, according to agreement received from time to time; yet in practice the Sarbastadars were bound by no such rules. The only principle which guided their management was to squeeze as much as possible out of the cultivator. Apart from the actual revenue levied, he was subjected to a variety of illegal cesses. The written cowls still extant in many villages are amply sufficient to show that, if servants were to be paid their wages, if a horse was to be purchased, if a wedding was to be celebrated, if a holiday was to be observed, if a house was to be built, the cultivator had to find the wherewithal with which these expenses were paid. There were hundreds of other ways of extortion, and it may be safely stated that before the regular divisions of the produce took place a paili per khandi, or about 5 lbs. 9 oz., out of every 720 lbs. fell to the Sarbastadar through these indirect means. But if, in spite of these exactions, a cultivator still displayed any signs of prosperity, if, for example, he went about with clean and respectable clothes on, or his women-folk wore a few paltry ornaments, or he owned a few brass or copper utensils, or a few more head of cattle than usual, or if he employed hired labourers, his doom was sealed: a charge of necromancy, or theft, or any other criminal charge was trumped up against him, and he was soon bereft of all his possessions, however poor things they might be."

The districts held by the military chiefs and creditors of the Government were mismanaged in the same manner, and exactions and oppression were equally unchecked.

Arab and Pathan Jemadars.

Arab and Pathan Jemadars were allowed to farm taluks on their own terms that is to say, a Jemadar who was a creditor of the Government made an offer to farm certain districts, and, after deducting enough to defray his debt, to pay the balance to the Government. It rarely happened, however, that any balance was found to be due to the Government, the Jemadar usually contriving, by means of interest added to the sum originally borrowed, to show that the Government was still his debtor. Hence taluks once handed over to these rapacious creditors soon ceased to yield any revenue to the Government. It was next to impossible to regain possession of such taluks, as the

Jemadars were quite prepared to resist any attempt that might be made to displace them, and they seized every opportunity which offered itself to acquire additional farms. In 1850 it was estimated that the value of the Jagirs in the possessions of the Arabs and Pathans was about sixty-five lakhs of rupees, and in addition to this amount private Jagirs, yielding a revenue of fifteen or eighteen lakhs, were mortgaged to them; and districts of the value of about thirty lakhs of rupees were "protected" by Arab and Pathan Jemadars, that is, the persons to whom these districts were farmed out had advanced loans to Government on the guarantee of the Jemadars that they should not be molested in their enjoyment until their advances had been repaid.

Sir Salar Jung's Administration commenced.

It was after the country had been reduced to the state of confusion which has been sketched in the foregoing that the late Minister Sir Salar Jung was placed at the head of the executive Government. The treaty for the cession of the Berars and of the Raichore Doab had just been signed; and although by it the State was relieved from the constant drain of furnishing the funds required for the payment of the Contingent, the revenue which was yielded by the remaining portion of the territories was greatly reduced, and was insufficient to meet the enormous claims to which the Government was liable. Nothing could save the State except vigorous reform in every direction, and it was to this task that the Minister devoted himself. His government lasted for thirty years, and may well be divided into three periods, consisting each of ten years.

First period from 1263 *to* 1273 Fasli.

Divisions.

The dominions of His Highness the Nizam were formerly divided, for administrative purposes, into Subas (provinces), each of which contained a number of Circars (divisions) which in turn were divided into mahals or parganas. A number of turreefs constituted a pargana, and a group of villages (the number was not restricted) formed a turreef. According to Ferishta, this division of turreef had its origin during the Bahmani dynasty. When Mahomed Shah Bahmani succeeded to the throne, in the fourteenth century of the Christian era, one of his first arrangements was to divide his country into four parts, which he termed turreefs, and to each he appointed a Governor, who was called turreefdar. But in course of time the dimensions of a turreef diminished until the term came to be applied to a group of villages only. The territory now forming His Highness' dominions originally consisted of six Subas; but in course of time, and owing to political occurrences, which are matters of history, one entire Suba and considerable portions

of the other five Subas were lost to His Highness' dominions. Such portions of the old Subas as are now included in the Nizam's dominions are as follows :—

1. Suba of Hyderabad, including the Circars of Mahomednugur, Bhongir, Nalgunda, Davarkonda, Koelkunda Kowlas, Malangur, Pangal, Ghanpura Medak, Warungul, Elgundal, Khammammett, Aramgir and Kanha-i-ilwas.

2. Suba of Aurungabad, including the Circars of Dowlatabad (19 out of 20 Mahals), Jalnapur, Bidh, Haveli, Paitan, Dharur, Parenda (9 out of 19 Mahals) and Ahmednugur (1 out of 10 Mahals).

3. Suba of Bidar, including the Circars of Bidar Kalian, Akalkote (6 out of 7 Mahals), Muzaffarnagur, Nander, and Raegadh.

4. Suba of Bijapur, including the Circars of Bijapur (2 out of 30 Mahals), Imtiaz Gudh (1 out of 5 Mahals), Purgal (1 out of 15 Mahals), Hassanabad, otherwise called Gulberga; Feroznugur, otherwise called Raichur; Nusratabad (4 out of 5 Mahals) and Naldrug.

5. Suba of Berar, including the Circars of Mahur, Pathre, Baitalwadi, Bassun, Kullenu, Chanda, Mehkur, Gawil, Narnala, Kharla and Ponar.

First steps taken.

One of the first things which the Minister decided upon was the complete abolition of Guttidari or contract system, and the appointment of trustworthy persons to superintend the assessment and collection of revenue in the districts. The Taluqdars who held districts were called upon to give them up, as most of them had been guilty of peculation, and all of them were more or less corrupt. When the accounts of the districts which had been assigned to the British Government in 1853 came to be examined, defalcations to an immense amount were discovered. The revenues were habitually put down at a far lower figure than they really amounted to, and the Taluqdars had been in the habit of appropriating the balance; whereas the Assigned Districts were supposed to represent a revenue of from forty to fifty lakhs only, they really represented from between eighty to ninety. The Raichur Doab alone brought in upwards of forty-three lakhs. The assignment of so large an amount of revenue in excess of what was required by the British Government, of course, tended still further to cripple the resources of the Nizam's Government, but the revelations from the examination of the accounts had the good effect of opening the Minister's eyes to the corruption and peculation of the previous system. What had been discovered in the Assigned Districts had also taken place elsewhere. As an instance, it was found that the revenue of Nickhar, in Berar, had been returned in the Taluqdar's accounts as Rs. 1,15,000, whereas the actual sum realised was Rs. 1,90,000. The experience of Colonel Meadows Taylor has already been mentioned. The amount of contraband cultivation, that is, cultivated area returned as waste or not returned at all, must have been enormous in Berar alone.

When it was assigned, the total cultivated area in the Northern Division was returned at 4,25,000 bighas only, whereas by a rapid survey it was found to be upwards of 17,00,000 bighas. These examples will show the nature of the plundering which had been pursued unchecked all over the dominions for years. The Minister's determination, therefore, to remove the Taluqdars who were in charge of the districts, when he came into office, was most judicious, and led to great and immediate changes in the Revenue administration. This task, however, was by no means an easy one, for many of the Contractors and Taluqdars were persons of wealth and influence, who took every opportunity of thwarting and defying the young Minister. But still gradually the old abuses were swept away, and salaried officers were appointed by the Government, whose sole business was to hear the complaints of the ryots and administer justice. These officials, although themselves often not above suspicion, exercised a considerable check over such of the Sarbastadars as still remained, and pretexts for extorting money under the name of various illegal cesses from the impoverished ryots were no longer so plentiful as in former days. Rapidly the area of cultivation and the amount of revenue began to increase, and the country, relieved from the oppression of the armed bands of men with which the former Contractors and Taluqdars harassed the people, began to recover. Improvement, however, was more rapid in the Mahratta than in the Telingana Districts. The former, with a better soil and a more favorable climate, had always enjoyed a higher state of civilization than the latter. It was in the Mahratta Districts that Malik Amber had introduced his admirable revenue system to which the people were accustomed, and to which it was now much easier to revert. The Mahratta Districts are in every respect different from the Telingana. They lie in quite a different geological formation, and the soil, consisting of the *detritus* of trappean rocks is of a very fertile nature, and retains a considerable amount of moisture. The Telingana country, on the other hand, is situated in a granite foundation, and the soil is of a sandy nature, only producing good crops with extensive artificial irrigation. In former days, under the ancient Hindoo kingdom, the capital of which was at Warungal, very great care had been devoted to the extension of irrigation. The country is covered by an immense number of artificial tanks and lakes, some of them, such as the Pakhal Lake, being amongst the largest in India. After the fall of the Hindoo kingdom, this part of the country appears to have been greatly neglected. The Hindoos were for a great part killed off or followed the fortunes of their royal house further south. The tanks were allowed to fall into disrepair, and the channels soon fell into ruins. In course of time the irrigable land became largely over-grown by trees and jungle, and the dense vegetation in the moist lands produced malaria, which formed another difficulty in the way of cultivation. The irrigation, being dependent upon

rain-fed tanks, is of a precarious nature, and the people themselves are ignorant and uncivilized. One of the first changes under the new system was the abolition of *battai* or payment in kind, and the substitution of a fixed money payment calculated on the fertility of the soil. This system was much more easily introduced in the Mahratta than in the Telingana Districts, where the ryots opposed it on the ground that they would be the losers in the event of bad seasons occurring. Still the progress made, though slow, was effectual.

Year 1857-58.

The troubles of 1857-58 also acted as a bar to progress. The Minister's time and attention were chiefly devoted to the maintenance of order, and much of his immediate supervision was therefore necessarily withdrawn from revenue details. In spite, however, of all these obstacles, the revenue at the end of the first decade showed a remarkable increase, that from land being Rs. 1,19,33,459 as compared with Rs. 64,85,099 ten years previously.

Second period from 1273 *to* 1283 Fasli.

Zillabundi System.

It was during this period, when the results gained by the experience of the previous ten years were consolidated, that the greatest progress was made. In 1871 the Raichur Doab had been restored to His Highness after having gone through a series of reforms instituted by the British Government. The revenue derived from the Berars was found to be sufficient to defray the cost of the Contingent, and the Doab was, therefore, restored. It is probable that the system of administration introduced in the Doab served the late Minister as a model of the reforms which were now carried out. The chief of these reforms was the introduction throughout His Highness' dominions of the so-called Zillabundi or district system. This system is thus described by Mr. Chiragh Ali :—"The work of Zillabundi was entrusted by the Prime Minister to the *Majlis-i-Malguzari*, or Board of Revenue, in 1274 Fasli (1864). After several proposals by the Board and instructions and suggestions offered by Government, all the talukas under the Diwani Administration, including 5 Sarfikhas ones, were comprised under 14 districts and 73 tahsils. The other Sarfikhas taluqas were omitted from these, not being under the Diwani Administration, as also were the Jagirs, Tankahi Mahals and the Taluqas mortgaged in payment of debts. Some Jagir lands, however, were an exception to this rule, as their geographical position did not permit their exclusion from the surrounding Diwani districts." There were thus formed five divisions, containing in all sixteen districts, each district being divided into a certain number of taluqas. Each division was presided over by a Sadr Taluqdar, corresponding to a British Commissioner. At the head of each

district was a Taluqdar or Deputy Commissioner, and Tehsildars were appointed to the taluqas. These officials were also invested with criminal jurisdiction, both original and appellate, and the whole machinery of the internal administration was made to correspond, as closely as possible, to that in force in British Provinces. As might be expected, so extensive a reform could only be gradually effected, and some time elapsed before it could be put into thorough working order. There was also a difficulty in finding suitable officers to carry it out.

One of the immediate effects of the Zillabundi system was the doing away with all traces that still remained of the old Sarbastadars or farmers, and the Government assumed its proper duties as landlord of the soil. As has been shown, this had been the tendency of the Minister's policy hitherto, but until a proper division of the districts took place, it had been impossible to effectually carry it out. It would, however, be incorrect to say that the Sarbastadars were entirely abolished. Some persons to whom tracts of land had been assigned for definite periods, and who had done nothing to forfeit their grants, could not be removed, and to the present day about Rs. 10,00,000 of revenue is derived from such sources.

Land Rates.

It has already been stated that one of the first acts of Sir Salar Jung's administration was to abolish the *battai* system, or payment in kind. This indeed was effectually done in the Mahratta and Canarese Districts, where it prevailed to only a very limited extent, but in the Telingana country the system still lingered. The introduction of the Zillabundi system, however, rendered the introduction of cash payments throughout Telingana at last practicable, though considerably more difficult than it had been in Mahratwari, owing to the absence of any revenue or village accounts and measurements. It was, however, at last accomplished and chiefly in the following manner :—A committee for the management of revenue affairs, whose duty it was to supervise every change, was appointed. The Putwaris or village officials were made to measure every field, and then to determine exactly and separately the area of each field. A statement was then drawn up of the produce during the past ten years ; the actual amount realized, and the market prices were considered; and an average was struck, which gave the amount of assessment to be paid in future. The classification of the soil was, as a temporary measure, decided in a very simple manner. The field, which hitherto had yielded a higher average crop, was assumed to be of better quality and was assessed accordingly. Still, however, this arrangement left much to be desired, because, owing to the absence of a survey, the correct areas could not be ascertained, and the ryots actually held far more land than they were charged for. For this reason even at the present day a comparison of the rates paid in the

Telingana district would convey the impression that the charge per acre is disproportionately high as compared with the Mahratta country. This, however, is in reality not the case, as Moulvi Nazir Ahmed, the Sadr Taluqdar of the Northern Division, in writing on this subject, explained :- " People," he said, "are in the habit of taking exception to the prevailing rent rates in this part of the country as high ; for, say they, by the Zillabundi system, rent has been fixed by striking an average of the prices and realisations of the preceding ten years. But as these ten years, they argue, were very favourable years for cultivation, and the rates were higher, the average struck, as well as the money value given to it, was necessarily high ; but as it is not certain that the seasons will continue favourable, or the price of grain high, it is inevitable that these rent rates will sooner or later press heavily on the cultivator. All this has the appearance of sound reasoning ; and until I had thoroughly examined the country under my charge, and had acquainted myself with its ins and outs, it was with the utmost surprise I used to hear of the existence of such high rent rates as Rs. 80, Rs. 100, and Rs. 125 per bigha, and suspected that these assessments were grievously heavy, and would soon bring about the ruin of the cultivators. But as my information and knowledge of the country increased, I came to the conclusion that these first impressions of mine were ill-founded. Rent rates, practically speaking, are nothing more than the average charged per bigha. But what are these bighas? I caused, here and there, some fields to be very accurately measured, which showed that what was designated as a bigha was really five, in some cases ten, and in others fifteen bighas."

When the above is taken into consideration, it will be apparent that the rates are only nominally high. As an instance, we find that in 1874 the cultivated area of wet land and the incidence of assessment in the three districts of the Northern Division were as follows :—

	Area.	Assessment.	Incidence per bigha.
	Bigha.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Medak	48,212	6,06,265	12 10 0
Indur	48,890	9,45,415	19 6 0
Elgundal	1,39,212	12,06,691	8 2 0

If, however, 25 per cent. is added in order to arrive at the proper area (which, if an error, is one on the safe side), the incidence for the three districts would be only Rs. 8-6-0, Rs. 12-12-0, and Rs. 5-6-0, respectively ; and as these figures also include double crop land, it will be at once understood that the incidence per acre is not so high as at first sight it appears to be. An important measure from which the cultivators of the province have derived great benefit, and which falls in this decade, is the protection which Sir Salar Jung's government extended to the ryot from the absolute ruin brought on by distraint in execution of decrees for debt. It was ruled that, if a decree of the Civil Court is being executed, the ryot's house,

agricultural implements, cattle, and a supply of grain sufficient to keep him and his family till the next harvest were to be exempted from attachment; and if an usurious rate of interest has been charged, the Court could at its discretion reduce it to a reasonable sum. The proper working of these rules was of course greatly aided by the Zillabundi system, under which the ryots were brought into direct contact with the Revenue officials.

The advantages derived by the ryots generally during this period from the Zillabundi system are well described by Nawab Vahid Munavur Khan, Sadr Taluqdar of the North-West Division, a nobleman of Hyderabad, and whose father had been a Taluqdar under the old system:—

"The arrangement has annihilated all the power of interference exercised in former days by the Zemindars, Deshmukhs and Deshpandias. Formerly, as is well known, they enjoyed absolute power in all matters, and everything depended upon their decision. The internal management of affairs, as in former times, is still in the hands of Patels and Putwaris (village heads and officials); but the unlawful authority which they formerly wielded of changing the cultivators, of disposing of them, and of increasing or decreasing the *jama* (demand) on each cultivator has completely vanished. This state of affairs was solely continued because of the ignorance of Government as to the gross income and condition of the country. Whatever the *Watandars* presented to Government was entered as Government revenue; the ryots knew nothing, and Government was equally ignorant of the condition of the cultivators. The revenues of the Government were being embezzled by the Ameers and Watandars. The ryots were quite helpless. If the past and present Government revenue, number of cultivators, and area under cultivation be compared, it will clearly show what great improvement has been made throughout the country. The system, however, is objectionable to some persons, for it has closed all the illegitimate sources of their income. As an instance, I will mention that the districts included in the North-West Division, now in my charge, bring in an income to Government of about 50 lakhs. If this portion were entrusted to me on the same terms on which it was entrusted to my father and grandfather, my personal income, calculated at the Government rate of 2 annas per rupee realized, would be Rs. 2,25,000, or Rs. 18,750 per mensem; out of this my personal expenses, according to the old notions, would have amounted at the outside to about one-third of my income; two-thirds, or more than Rs. 12,000 per mensem, would have been my saving or profits. It is thus apparent that I cannot be so well pleased with Rs. 1,500 per mensem, instead of Rs. 12,000, that is, considering my own interests only. But I prefer the present system to the former one, as being better for the country. In the face of these facts it is impossible not to admit the superiority of the present system over the former one."

The result of these reforms and of the impetus towards prosperity which the people had received was that in 1283 the total amount of revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,91,41,896, or very nearly three times the total revenue of ten years previously, the land revenue alone having risen to Rs. 1,55,55,496.

Third period from 1283 *to* 1293 Fasli.

Survey introduced.

Two most important events happened during this decade, which served more than any other as a test of the genuineness of the reforms introduced. This was the commencement of a scientific survey and settlement carried out almost entirely by local officials selected and appointed for the purpose, and the famine of 1876-77. The latter event more especially showed how great and beneficial had been the result of the various changes. It is scarcely possible to suppose what would have been the state of the country and of the people if a famine of equal magnitude had occurred twenty-five years previously, when the circumstances of the province, the misrule, and the confusion were such as has been described. A *résumé* of the work done by the Survey Department since its commencement will be found under a separate head, and it is only necessary to mention here that up to date almost the whole of the Mahratta districts have been surveyed and settled. Work has now to be commenced in the Telingana country. The question, however, has been raised whether a thorough scientific survey and settlement is at present adapted to the circumstances of the districts. The country is not only exceedingly wild, more than 50 per cent. consisting of dense forests and thick jungles, but there exist in many parts no village accounts or measurements of any kind. The cultivation is for the most part dependent upon rain-fed tanks, and varies, therefore, from year to year. For these reasons it is contemplated to commence with a modified survey, not of the total area but of the cultivated and culturable land. In the same way a modified settlement will follow, in which the existing principles of classification will be adhered to. The cost of these operations will be about one-quarter that of the survey and settlement hitherto carried on. The settlement will probably be for ten years only, and in the event of the more extended operations being hereafter decided upon, the results now obtained will stand in the same relation to them as the old Paimash accounts which exist in the Mahratwari districts do to the survey and settlement that has just been finished.

Famines.

During the administration of Sir Salar Jung the Hyderabad Dominions were visited by drought and famine on no less than six occasions. The first was in 1854 and 1855, and the districts which deeply suffered were those situated on the western boundary in the Raichur Doab and on the banks of Tunghabhudra. The scarcity was by no means general, and although in some parts, as, for instance, Naldrug, there was much distress, there was no system of general relief. A few relief-works were undertaken in the worst centres, but that was all. Eight years afterwards, in 1871-72, there was a considerable scarcity in Hyderabad owing to insufficient rainfall. Grain valued at eleven and-a-half lakhs of

rupees was imported from Calcutta and sold below the market rates. Owing to defective transit arrangements, it did not reach its destination until it was too late to be of much service, and the quality was not appreciated by the people. The relief given was of a very indiscriminate nature, and altogether the experiment did not prove a success. Four years later there was again severe distress in Hyderabad and its neighbourhood. Cooked food was distributed for several months, and relief-works were opened, on which Rs. 4,30,289 were spent. In addition, further expense was incurred by increasing the salaries of those who drew small pay. Again in 1871 there was great suffering in Aurungabad, Indur, and Nagar-Karnul. In Aurungabad remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,23,258 were granted, and Rs. 2,005 were spent on relief-works. None of these famines were of an extensive nature. The seasons generally were bad and prices were high, but in only a few localities was there anything approaching an actual famine. The experience, however, gained in them proved to be of the very greatest use in the treatment of the disaster that visited Southern India in 1876-77.

Although the whole of His Highness' dominions suffered greatly, not only from the two bad seasons of 1875 and 1876, but also from the enormous rise in prices, still, with the exception of the districts bordering on the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, it cannot be said that the province fell within the famine area. Even in the eight districts which were affected, viz., Lingsugur, East Raichur, Shorapur, Gulberga, Naldrug, Birh, Nalgunda and Nagar-Karnul, the calamity was not so appalling as it was in the British districts further south. The Hyderabad Districts which suffered formed as it were the outside fringe of the famine area. Already early in the year the state of the country was narrowly watched, and when it became apparent that the rains of June and July had failed, a systematic plan of procedure was settled upon. The various works to be undertaken were planned and submitted in October, and the relief-works were opened early in December. In November a Central Relief Committee had been appointed, with Nawab Mukurrum-ud-Dowlah as President and Moulvi Syed Mahdi Ali, the Revenue Secretary to Government, as Secretary. Two Special Commissioners were despatched to the Eastern, Southern and Western Divisions respectively. It, however, soon became apparent that in the Eastern Division (Telingana) there were no apprehensions of actual famine, and all the energies of the Committee were therefore concentrated on the Western and Southern Divisions. The main principles laid down by the Minister were (1) that there was to be no interference with private trade; (2) that wherever, on account of drought, agricultural operations had been wholly or partially suspended, and where the ryots had been reduced to want, there should be opened such works (roads, wells, &c.) as would require no masonry skill

from the labourers, but which would ultimately prove beneficial to the cause of agriculture and commerce ; (3) that in districts where the produce of cultivation had not fallen below the average, public works carried out in ordinary years should be immediately discontinued ; (4) weekly reports should be submitted by the District authorities regarding the stocks of grain, the state of the markets and the condition of the people, distinguishing between "cultivators" and "non-cultivators."

Relief-works were opened on the 9th December, and on the 11th January Sir Richard Temple, who had been sent to Southern India as the Famine Delegate, visited Hyderabad. The result of his enquiries and investigations was that the steps taken were pronounced amply sufficient; in his own words : "the arrangements made to meet the distress and the diagnosis of the coming trouble were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government. The distress in the Nizam's country will be more limited and less serious than was at first feared, and will not, it may be hoped, aggravate the pressure and the trouble in the adjoining British districts."

It would be out of place here to give a detailed history of the events of the famine ; this is to be found in the excellent and exhaustive report of the Secretary Mr. Mahdi Ali; it will be sufficient to give the general results. The relief-works were continued for 287 days, during which time there was an average daily attendance of 21,665 coolies (the estimate originally submitted to Sir Richard Temple was for a daily average of 25,00 men). The total cost incurred was Rs. 8,38,122, or an average daily cost per cooly of As. 2-1·88. The works undertaken were chiefly roads, tanks and wells, and although, as was to be expected, the cost of the works was considerably greater than it would have been in ordinary times, it was not excessive for famine works. The normal rate for road repairs is Rs. 300 per mile, and the famine expenditure for the same work amounted to Rs. 1,32. This may be taken as an example of the value and cost of other works undertaken by the famine coolies, viz., that about one rupee was spent for what in ordinary times would have cost 4 annas.

As regards the distribution of food, ten poor-houses were established. Relief was given to 19,98,038 persons during six months and seventeen days, or a daily average of 15,173, at a total cost of Rs. 2,44,347-2-3.

In carrying out these measures, the whole of the district officials cordially co-operated. The relief-works were under the supervision and control of the Department of Public Works, and the poor-houses and village relief under the Revenue authorities. There was no jealousy and no friction, and all concerned worked in harmony.

In addition to the actual money spent on works and relief, remissions to the amount of Rs. 32,59,169 were granted in those districts which had suffered, and the total loss to Government by the famine amounted to Rs. 46,34,676.

In spite, however, of all the precautions taken, there was considerable loss of life, for it is estimated that 71,658 persons died during the famine, whilst the mortality in cattle amounted to 432,926.

An offer was made to contribute to the Hyderabad Province a portion of the money known as the Mansion House Fund, but at this time (the close of 1877) the famine had almost entirely passed away, and the Minister was able to decline, with thanks, the offer of help thus generously made.

These results show that, although the famine in Hyderabad was less severe than it was in Madras and Bombay, it was nevertheless a great disaster, and that it was due to the precautions and foresight of the Minister, and to the able and zealous manner in which his instructions were carried out, that there was, comparatively speaking, so little distress, and so few deaths from starvation. It was, moreover, a source of gratification to His Highness' Government that the success which attended its endeavours was cordially recognized by the British Resident and by the Supreme Government.

From the time of the famine until the death of Sir Salar Jung in 1883 there are few changes of importance to record. The land revenue in that year amounted to Rs. 1,71,17,441, and although greatly in excess of what it had been thirty years previously, it was easily and promptly collected. After Sir Salar Jang's death, there followed a year of interregnum, and the present Minister was appointed in February 1884.

The changes that have subsequently taken place in the Revenue Department have already been referred to in Chapter II.

Land tenures.

The lands of His Highness the Nizam's dominions fall under three clases—(1) Khalsa, (2) Sarfikhas, and (3) Jagirs.

The word *Khalsa* as applied to lands means the lands of which the revenue belongs to Government, not being made over in Jagir or Inam to any other party. It also means lands of which the State is manager or holder. Khalsa lands either pay full assessment, or a certain share of the assessment, or quit-rent. The revenue administration of these lands is vested in Government; hence they are very often called Diwani lands in contradistinction to Sarfikhas and Jagir lands.

The *Sarfikhas* are Crown lands belonging to His Highness personally, the revenues of which are enjoyed by him. They also include some personal Jagirs.

The administration of these lands is at present conducted by His Highness personally by means of a Committee appointed by him.

The *Jagir* lands are either wholly or partially alienated, and the tenures on which they are held will be described hereafter.

The following principal tenures prevail in Khalsa lands :—(1) Ryotwari; (2) Peshcush; (3) Surbustee; (4) Pun Mukta; (5) Agrahar; (6) Mocassa; (7) Oomli.

1. The Ryotwari lands pay full assessment to Government, and the proprietary rights in such lands vest in the holders who have the right of selling or mortgaging their proprietary right to any one they like. So long as they pay Government the fixed assessment, they cannot be ousted from the possession of their lands.

2. The Peshcush tenure is a sort of permanent settlement, the lands annually paying quit-rent to Government, which has been fixed once for all. No remissions are granted for bad seasons. The lands are administered direct by the Zemindar.

3. Surbusta, or Bil Mukta is a tenure inferior to that of the Peshcush, but very similar to it in other respects. A permanent quit-rent has been fixed, which is paid annually by the holder, no remissions being allowed for bad seasons.

4. The Pun Mukta tenure is similar to the Peshcush and Surbusta tenures, excepting that the holdings are very small. A portion of the lands of any one village, or all the lands of one or more villages, are held on this tenure. The holders pay quit-rent to Government, and this is fixed permenently.

5. The Agrahar tenure applies to lands held by Brahmins only. These lands are granted towards the support of Hindu temples, &c., or as charitable grants to the Brahmins. They pay a certain fixed quit-rent to Government.

6. The Mocassa is a tenure under which in the times of the Peshwas the holders of lands under this tenure paid a certain fixed share of the annual revenues to Government. This tenure has its origin in the Mahratta chouth, which was at one time levied throughout the Deccan, and by which the chouth or one-fourth of the Government collections were made over to the Mahrattas. The fourth of this chouth, or 25 per cent., was reserved for the Raja, and collected by the *Pritinidhi*, the Peshwa, and the *Punt Seihir* under the name of *Bahti*. The remainder of the chouth was called Mocassa, and was apportioned among the Sirdars on condition of maintaining troops and bearing certain expenses. Under the Mocassa tenure the holders do the annual Jamabundi themselves, merely sending in the papers to Government. The annual share paid to Government varies according to the revenue realized every year.

7. Oomli resembles the Mocassa tenure, excepting that it is only held by Deshmukhs, Deshpandias and hereditary village servants. The annual Jamabundi is made by the Taluqdar, and a certain fixed share of the annual revenue is taken by Government, the rest being given to the Oomlidars.

Jagirs are held on four different tenures—(1) Allankha Jagirs, where they are held on permanent perpetual and hereditary grants. (2) Zat Jagirs or grants made of

large portions of lands for the maintenance of the grantees, and mostly personal. (3) Jagir Nizedast, Jamiat or Paigah. These are assignments of groups of villages or pargannahs on a feudal tenure to some of the nobility or gentry of the State for the purpose of maintaining a certain number of troops, whose expenses are to be defrayed from the proceeds thereof. (4) Tankhai Mahalath, which is somewhat similar to the tenure described above and is of a later origin, and the tenure is not recognized as legal. This tenure had its origin at a time when the State was involved in pecuniary difficulties, when the Jemadars or military chiefs took charge of khalsa taluqs as guarantee for the regular payment of their establishments, and paid their troops from the proceeds thereof. Subsequently other recipients of cash allowances, such as Mansubdars, Roosumdars, heads of offices and establishments, creditors of the State, followed the same example. In this sense Tankha Jagirs are no more than assignments of villages in lieu of certain State debts or advances made to Government, or for the pay of offices, establishments or troops. (5) Khairath Jagirs are granted for religious or charitable purposes, and are conditional on the maintenance of durgas or mosques, or Hindoo temples, or on the performance of certain charitable or religious functions.

Besides grants of villages known as Jagirs, there are grants of portions of lands in villages which are known as Inam. These are (1) personal. the revenues of which are enjoyed in perpetuity by the grantees or their heirs, and which are either rent-free, or pay a certain quit-rent; (2) charitable, which are held on condition of the performance of certain religious functions; and (3) service Inams, which also depend upon the performance of certain services. Among the last may be included Inams held by the hereditary village and taluqa officers, such as Deshmukhs, Deshpandias, Patels, Putwaris, &c.

Manner of conducting the settlement.

The system on which the annual Jamabundi settlement is made in the Telingana districts is as follows :—About the beginning of Aban (September) the Putwaris carry out an inspection, field by field, of the kharif and rabi crops, which then arrive at maturity. A statement, termed " Nuzzur Andâzâ, is then prepared for each village, giving the names of the different registered occupants, the lands held by them the previous years, and those held during the current year. Entries are also made of the different crops cultivated in each field. The statement also shows what lands were left waste during the year as compared with the previous one, and also. explains the causes. Any new waste field that may have been taken up for cultivation duriug the year is shown as " Nivoi lavui." Remissions are generally granted for dry crop lands thrown out of cultivation in the following cases :—(1) In the case of dooba chelka lands, which require to be left fallow for two years after every one

year of cultivation. (2) Where, by reason of the death of his cattle, or otherwise, the occupant has not had the means of cultivating his entire field, or any portion thereof. In the latter case remissions proportionate to the extent of the waste are granted, (3) Where, owing to a deficient rainfall, the occupant was enabled to cultivate land near a tank during the previous year, but where, owing to the tank being full, he was unable to do so during the current year. (4) Where the occupant has relinquished his holding or any one or more field. With respect to irrigated land, remissions are made in the following instances :—(1) Deficiency of rainfall by which water for irrigation purposes could not be obtained. (2) Impoverished state of the cultivator, owing to which, and to no other fault of his own, he was unable to cultivate his field. (3) Where any damage is caused to the crops by locusts, hail, excessive rainfall, &c. The remissions granted in such cases are proportionate to the extent of the damage done. (4) Where lands are taken up for public purposes, such as roads, extension of the village-site, &c. (5) Where the occupant has resigned his holding, or one or more fields.

In the village papers the increased area of cultivation as regards dry crop land is shown under the following heads :—(1) Where the cultivator takes up a waste number. (2) Where he takes up a portion of the number he had resigned the previous year. (3) Where, owing to deficient rainfall, the water in the tank being lower than usual, a cultivator takes up for one year land under a tank for kharif and rabi cultivation. For irrigated lands the increase is shown under the following heads :—(1) Where waste numbers are taken up. (2) Where the cultivator had left a portion of his field waste the previous year, for which proportionate remission had been granted to him, but has again taken up a part of it or the whole for cultivation.

The Putwari or village accountant measures all the waste brought under cultivation during the year, and also portions of those occupied numbers which have been left waste for reasons given above. The measurements are made by chains, ropes, and bamboos.

When the "Nuzzur Andaza" statement is sent to the Tehsildar about the end of Aban, that officer sends out a few of his establishment to the different villages to inspect a certain percentage of such fields as are shown under the heads of "increase" and "decrease." The Tehsildar, his Peshkar and Carkoons are bound to inspect between them ten per cent. of all the villages. Where the crops have been damaged, a "punchnamah" is made on the spot to show the extent of the damage, and the cause which gave rise to it.

For rabbi and tabi lands similar inspections are made by the Putwari in Baiman and Isfundar (December and January). The extra work he has to do now is

to ascertain on what lands a single crop of rabbi only has been cultivated, and where double crops have been grown, the kharif having been removed, and then the rabbi sown. In the same way he has to inquire whether single or double crops have been raised with respect to the abi and tabi cultivation. As regards sugar-cane cultivation, very often a biennial crop is raised, the cane being cut at a certain length from the roots, when it springs up again next year. A note is made of this in the Putwari's inspection papers. This being done, the Putwari prepares a Faisul-patti, in which the "increase" and "decrease" under different heads are shown. The Tehsildar records his opinion on every item shown under these two heads, and submits it to the Talukdar at the time of Jamabundi. This Jamabundi operation commences from the beginning of Ardebehesht and lasts up to the end of Theer (May). Cultivators who have taken up new lands, or who apply for remissions, are generally present at the time, and the Talukdar decides each case on its merits in their presence. Where remissions have to be granted, the Talukdar and his establishment test a certain percentage of the numbers coming under the head of "decrease." If damage has been done to any crops, all the punchnamahs on the subject are also submitted to him. The Faisulpatti is then handed over to the Putwari, who at once fills up the Jamabundi papers. A statement is prepared showing opposite the name of each registered occupant the numbers held by him and the assess ment fixed thereon, with remissions or enhancements, as the case may be, and figures are also given of the previous year, so as to make it a comparative statement, showing the difference between the previous and the present year. Subsequently, an abstract of the results arrived at, with reference to the *jama* fixed for the year, is given at the end of the Faisulputti. The last operation is to make the necessary entries on the debit side of the ryots' receipt books, showing, in detail, the assessment that has been imposed on his holding for the year, with the road-cess, Ayapatti, &c. The ryots are then called before the Talukdar, the assessment fixed for the year is explained to each, and the amount of instalments they have paid is compared with the entries made in their receipt books. It may be mentioned here that the realizations of instalments are not postponed until the Jamabundi operations commence. They are realized by the Putwaris as they fall due, the instalments being as follows :—

Azoor .....(October) 3 annas.
Dhye .....(November) 3 ,,
Ardibehesht ...(March) 4 ,,
Amerdad .....(June) 6 ,,

SECTION II.—SURVEY.

Historical.

In the most of the Mahratta districts Rajah Todarmull's revenue system had been introduced by Malik Ambur and Moorshed Koli Khan. The operations were conducted in the eleventh century of the Hijera, and a rough survey and settlement were introduced into these districts. According to Grant Duff's "History of the Mahrattas," the lands were, in the first instance, assessed with reference to their fertility, in a proportion varying from one-half to one-seventh of the gross produce according to the expense of culture, or the description of the article cultivated. The Government share was then commuted for a money payment, and in time, when a measurement, classification, and registry had been completed, the regulated assessment was fixed at a fourth of the whole produce of each field throughout the year, and thus became the permanent rent of the land. Such was the method introduced by Shah Jehan in the districts north of the Bhima, under the superintendence of Moorshed Koli Khan, an able officer, who was employed for nearly twenty years in its completion. Malik-Ambur's mode of assessment, according to the same officer, was on this wise. He revived a mode of assessing the fields, by collecting a moderate proportion of the actual produce in kind, which, after the experience of several seasons, was commuted for a payment in money, settled annually according to the cultivation. Grant Duff further mentions, on the authority of Mahratta MSS., that Malik Ambur's assessment was two-fifths of the produce of Government lands. Tradition says, his money commutation was about one-third. The total area of culturable and unculturable lands of each village was calculated in "chaours" of 120 bighas each, and this maximum area was called the "rukba" of the village. The maximum assessment fixed on the culturable lands was termed the "tunkha," a corruption of the word "toongha," the name of a silver coin current in Akbar's time, and in which currency Todarmull had ordered the revenues to be collected, instead of in "tukka," a copper coin, in which the collections were previously made. It is doubtful whether, in this revised mode of settlement, the assessment was fixed in the gross on every village, or whether it was distributed on individual holdings.

Moorshed Koli Khan exerted himself in recalling the cultivators who had fled, and in restoring, as far as he could, the old system of the village community. Where there were no patels, he appointed one from among the most influential of the villagers, and gradually succeeded in repopulating the deserted villages. He enabled the cultivators by judicious advances of takkavi to purchase bullocks and ploughs, and gradually much of the land that was thrown up was, by the excellent means employed, again brought under cultivation. Under his benevolent rule the country seems to have prospered.

The next revision in the settlement appears to have been made under the Mahratta rule by Naro Babji, the Subadar of the Ahmednuggur provinces. It was about the year 1187 Fasli that a second survey of some of the districts appears to have been made. The Mahrattas seem to have carried out a regular detailed field survey of all the cultivated lands by means of chain measurement, and attempts at a rough classification of the soil appear also to have been made. Under this classification the culturable lands were divided into three descriptions, known as "Ootum" (best), "Mudhdhum" (middling), and "Kainst" (very poor). The first comprised best black soil; the second, brown and reddish soil; and the last, soil of very little depth and containing a large admixture of gravel. Up to the introduction of the Bombay system of Revenue Survey and Settlement the same classification of the lands prevailed in the Mahratta districts of His Highness' territories, under the denominations of "Raygud," "Mahsub" and "Gurrub."

Under the Mahrattas, the results of the measurement of each village were embodied in the form of a "*Bot Khut*," which contained an enumeration of the cultivated fields with the names of the occupants. From this was compiled the Terij patrak, which showed opposite each cultivator's name, the number, area, and description of his fields. Under the Mahratta rule the assessment on all the villages was raised, and the amount fixed in excess of the *tunkha* was called "*toufeer*," and the aggregate amount of *tunkha* and *toufeer* produced the "kamal," by which term the maximum assessment thenceforward came to be recognized.

Before what is known as the Zillabundi system (1264 Fasli), the bigha as a measure seems to have varied very much. In garden lands the bigha was very small, but it was upwards of twice the size in all poor lands. On the introduction of the Zillabundi, system a standard bigha of 3.600 square yards was adopted.

Consequent upon the disorganization following the wars carried on in the early years of the first Nizam's reign, the revenue system fell into great disorder; there was no security of tenure; the assessment on each village varied each year, and was simply regulated by the amount that could be extorted from the cultivators through the village officers, and thus the survey settlement introduced by Malik Ambur, Moorshed Koli Khan, and Naro Babji fell to pieces.

Disorder that existed prior to Survey.

Up to the year 1263 Fasli, it had been the practice to farm out the land revenue to irresponsible individuals, who naturally enough made it their object to extort as much money as they could from the ryots. Having this end in view, they employed every means in their power to attain it. The farmer's chief officials were the Sadr Naibs and Naibs, on whom devolved the duty of fixing the annual assessments and collecting the revenues. The annual settlement was made on the most

primitive principles, the Sadr Naibs assessing each pergunna in a lump sum, and the Náib distributing this sum over each village. The Patel and Putwari in their turn apportioned the sum fixed on their village among the cultivators, and holding lands themselves, it was their interest to see that their own and their brethren's share was made as light as possible. Thus, while the favored few escaped with light assessments, the main portion of the cultivators were ground down with inordinately heavy exactions. This inequality of assessment led to the impoverishment of most of the ryots. About 1264 Fasli, the system of revenue farming was abolished, and the State undertook to deal directly with the cultivators; the practice of assessing villages in the gross was discontinued, and a method of assessing each individual cultivator was introduced. These measures were highly beneficial to the ryots. The cultivator's tenure was now secure, and he did not live in fear of annually enhanced assessments. The area under cultivation steadily increased, and there was a proportionate enhancement in the revenue. In spite, however, of these improvements, much yet remained to be done. The fields had not been accurately measured; the soils had not been classed according to their relative values; and, as a natural consequence, it followed that the assessments were very unequally distributed amongst the different holdings. From 1275 to 1284 most of the Revenue officers continued to represent this state of things to Government, and to urge the necessity of fixing equable assessments on the lands. Government sought to remedy these evils by having some talukas surveyed by Putwaris. But this experimental measure did not succeed; in fact, it only made matters worse. The Revenue officers then urged upon Government the necessity of a regular survey settlement. Government, therefore, finally decided in 1285 Fasli upon starting survey operations without any further delay. Experimental operations were first commenced in the Paitan taluka, and as they proved successful, the work was gradually extended to other districts. But before giving an account of the operations of the survey settlement, it is necessary to mention briefly the results of the rough survey and settlement conducted under the supervision of Talukdars in some of the districts.

Rough Settlement by Shaik Davood in Aurungabad.

In 1284 Fasli, the late Mr. Shaik Davood, then Talukdar of Aurungabad, introduced revised rates of assessment in the whole district based on unsound principles. He caused a rough survey to be made by Putwaris of the different fields, and then had the soils classed, simply by asking the villagers, who were collected in the place, to specify the colour of the soil of each field. If the soil of a field was said to be black, it was put down as first class; if brown or red, as second class; or if gravelly, as third class.

The statements of the villagers were not checked by any tests, but were simply accepted as facts. When the statements were contradictory, as very often

they were, the statement which set down the soil at the highest class was accepted. As may be imagined, the so-called classification of the soils was thoroughly wrong; low classes of lands being often put down as first class, and *vice versâ*. But the mischief did not stop here. The Talukdar introduced arbitrary rates of assessment. He calculated the cultivated area of each village in bighas, and the amount of the total assessment paid thereon. From these he produced an average rate, and this rate he proportionately divided into three classes, fixing the assessment on each class of land accordingly.

The result was that great variations occurred in the assessments on the fields; a cultivator who hitherto paid only Rs. 10 for his holding had his assessment raised tenfold and *vice versâ*. The consequence was that complaints poured in from all sides against the new settlement, thus necessitating the introduction of a regular survey and settlement to remedy this evil.

Rough Survey of Indur and Elgundal.

Some of the talukas in the Indur and Elgundal districts were also some years back roughly surveyed under the supervision of the Talukdars. As these officers had no knowledge of survey work, the natural consequence was that the work turned out was in no way accurate. For instance, in the Biloli taluka of the Indur district, the survey operations were not conducted on any principle. The lands of some villages were measured by plane table, others by cross staff and chain and in some villages the measurements were made by chain alone. A very rough and therefore incorrect, classification of the soils was next attempted, and revised rates of assessment, based on these rough measurements and incorrect classification, were introduced. When the rates were announced, there was naturally much dissatisfaction among the cultivators, and to appease them the Talukdar, on his own authority, made reductions in cases where the assessment so fixed was considered to be heavy, and granted all the registered occupants a lease for ten years.

The Sadr Talukdar being dissatisfied with the course adopted by the first Talukdar, annulled the latter's proceedings, and, in the course of a tour made the following year (1291 Fasli), introduced new rates of his own, fixing the period of settlement at ten years.

Rough Survey of Malungar Taluk.

In the Malungar taluk of the Elgundal district the case was still worse. The late Mr. Gooroo Bhimra, then Talukdar of the district, although an energetic officer and an old servant of Government, was unacquainted with the principles of land revenue administration. He considered the outlay incurred on a scientific survey and

settlement a waste of money, and he had an idea that a rough survey and settlement would equally answer the purpose of a regular survey. With this object he submitted to Government a scheme by which the lands were to be surveyed by Village Putwaris, under the supervision of a few experienced surveyors, who were to test the work done by the former. As the introduction of a regular survey in the Elgundal district would have taken some time, Government thought it expedient to introduce, as an experiment, a rough survey into the Malungur taluka. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 4,500 was sanctioned for the payment of the salaries of the testing surveyors, and under the supervision of the Talukdar these survey operations were started. When, however, it was found that the work could not be done by the Putwaris, the Talukdar, acting on his own authority, and without consulting his immediate superior officer, employed trained measurers to carry on the work, paying them out of deductions made from the remuneration allowances of the Patels and Putwaris. He also employed a number of chain-bearers, paying them from the *aya* allowances of the *begarries*. He allotted to the measurers more work than they were able to perform in a day, and as there was no efficient supervision exercised over them, they sent in false returns of their work, and in several instances they entered false areas in their field-books without doing any field-work whatever. Things went on like this for a whole year, and it was only on the arrival in the district of a newly-appointed Talukdar that this fraud was detected. The work had eventually to be abandoned.

Formation of Survey Department.

There are other instances of this kind, but it would be superfluous to enumerate them here. Experience, however, showed that survey settlements made on these rough and ready principles completely revolutionized existing rates; the new rates so fixed were not equally distributed; dissatisfaction was created among the cultivators, and they began to lose confidence in the justice of Government. At last the revenue officers urged upon Government the necessity of a regular survey and settlement, and, as has been observed before, it was finally decided in 1285 Fasli to start survey operations without any further delay under the personal supervision of Mr. Mahdi Ali, Munir Nawaz Jung, now Financial and Political Secretary. Experimental operations were first commenced in the Paitan taluk of the Aurungabad district, and as they proved successful, the survey was gradually extended to other districts. About the beginning of the year 1287 Fasli, survey operations were started in the Southern Division, and a survey party was formed for that purpose under a Superintendent about the end of the same year. This was followed by a third survey which, under the supervision of Moulvie Nazeer Ahmed, then Sadr Talukdar, commenced operations in the Medak district in the Northern Division. Later on, by an order of Government, this survey was brought under the control of the Settlement Commissioner.

The experimental operations were conducted on two different systems, with a view to ascertain, by actual trial, which was best adapted to the country. In some villages of the Paitan taluk the measurements were conducted on the principles prevailing in the North-West Provinces, while in others the Deccan system was adopted. The points of difference between these two methods were carefully noted, and their relative advantages and defects minutely observed. Mr. Mahdi Ali's long and intimate acquaintance with the system prevailing in the North-West Provinces naturally prejudiced him in its favor, and had the matter solely rested with him, it would perhaps have been introduced in preference to the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency and in Berar. The Government, however, did not leave the choice entirely to Munir Nawaz Jung but desired to see for itself the results of both these systems before making a final selection, and it was determined to inaugurate the survey in a few villages by way of experiment with both of these methods. This resolution having rendered it necessary for Munir Nawaz Jung to inquire into the principles of the Bombay system, to which he was a perfect stranger, he took pains to study its rise and progress as set forth in the various reports written by the gifted officers with whom the system in question originated, and in the controversy which was carried on for some time between the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, and the Bombay Survey Authorities. And, not to rely on mere secondary knowledge and information, in obedience to Government orders, Munir Nawaz Jung travelled over the Poona, Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Akola districts, and made himself personally acquainted with the working of the survey in these parts. These inquiries proved very useful in the end, for they convinced Government that the Deccan system was more suited to this country, and that the introduction of the other would not only be attended with serious consequences, but would revolutionize the whole system on which the administration of the land revenue was carried on. Because, however suited the latter system might be to the North-West Provinces, where the zemindari tenure is the prevailing form of occupancy, it would not answer in this country, where the ryotwari system prevails. Moreover, in fixing upon the Bombay system the Government thought it would be following a sure guide, for it is now nearly forty years since it was first introduced into the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, during which period it has been attended with signal success. Ultimately, therefore, on the recommendation of Munir Nawaz Jung, Government adopted the Bombay system. The present operations are conducted on that system, with the exception of a few trivial changes in the minor details, effected to suit local circumstances.

Bombay System of Settlement decided on.

Upwards of half of the Paitan taluk was surveyed, and several villages were classed under Munir Nawaz Jung's direct supervision. At the outset the survey had great difficulties to contend

Difficulties at outset.

against. Munir Nawaz Jung and most of the men under him were new to the work. The supervision, therefore, was not all that it ought to have been. The work, for want of method and experience, was not conducted on any uniform principle. The measurements were carried out both by the plane table as well as the cross staff and chain, and, while some field-books were kept in one form in Persian, others were kept in another form in Mahratta. The division of land into survey numbers was not in all cases made according to rule. The work of erecting boundary marks was not satisfactorily performed. The holders of land had been directed to construct their own marks, and as they had no time to spare from their own field-work, they were naturally remiss in doing so, and thus weeks elapsed before the marks were erected, and a great deal of the measurer's time was in consequence lost. In many cases, owing to the ryot's ignorance, most of the marks that were constructed were not made to fall straight on the boundary lines. Acting on the experience gained in the year, the practice of getting the ryots to erect their own marks was discontinued, and the work was given out on contract to experienced men.

System of Boundary Marks.

It may here be mentioned that, about the middle of the year 1293 Fasli, some modifications were introduced by General Glasford, the then Settlement Commissioner, in the system up to then followed regarding the damarcation of fields. Before that time it had been the practice to demarcate fields by having earth mounds erected, or stones fixed at each corner, and stones put up at each bend along their boundaries. Besides this, earth mounds were put up at specified distances along boundaries where the fields were large. The modification made was to have the four corners only of fields demarcated, doing away with fixing stones at the bends, and erecting earth mounds at specified distances along the boundaries. In his report to Government, in pointing out the saving that would be effected in the cost of the marks, General Glasford stated that in many parts of the Telingana country the people had already marked the corners of fields by stones firmly embedded in the soil, and he believed there would be no difficulty in extending the custom to other districts, so that when the survey of a district was commenced the fields would be readily distinguished. In Telingana, therefore, in future, General Glasford said, no boundary marks would have to be erected by the Survey Department, the work of inspection would be comparatively light, and no accounts would be required to be kept. This new system, General Glasford further mentioned, had already been introduced into Telingana, and that in the Western and Southern Divisions fields would have to be demarcated by mounds or by stones, whichever proved the cheapest and easiest of construction, at their four corners only, and that for the ensuing year, at all events, these boundary marks would be put up by cultivators as had been hitherto done. The Settlement Commissioner also stated that the exterior boundaries of villages would continue to be demarcated in the same manner as before.

Since, about the middle of the year 1893 Fasli, this new system has been followed, and although in some districts it has worked with fair success, it has not done so in other districts. It can easily be understood that, during the cold and hot weather, when survey operations are carried on in the different villages, the ryots are mostly employed in their agricultural work, and cannot spare the necessary time or labor to construct marks along the boundaries of their fields. The consequence is that serious delay arises in carrying out this work; a great deal of correspondence ensues with the Revenue authorities; and the surveyor is often delayed for days together in a village after his own legitimate work has been completed. In the Indur district, where survey operations have lately been started, the occupants have flatly refused to put up their boundary marks, and the Talukdar has written more than once to say that it was impossible for the ryots to do the work, and that it should be given out on contract. The consequence is that the survey work in Indur is greatly retarded. The system of getting ryots to put up their own marks has many advantages to recommend it, but there are also many difficulties in the way which must not be lost sight of. In prosperous talukas, where the ryots are fairly well off, where labor is scarce, and where they are obliged to devote their whole time and attention to their fields, they are averse to having to construct the boundary marks themselves, and would prefer getting the work done by contract through the Survey Department. On the other hand, where the ryots are not prosperous, and where labor can easily be obtained, it is an undoubted advantage to the ryots to put up their own marks. The present system, therefore, of enforcing the cultivators to construct their own marks, may have to be slightly modified according to the circumstances of the different districts.

Measurement by Acre adopted.

But to revert to the difficulties that were experienced in carrying on the Revenue Survey operations in the Paitan Taluk. The bigha was the standard of measurement first adopted, and the lands of upwards of a hundred villages were measured accordingly. At this stage it was found that, according to the standard adopted, the maps that were prepared by the survey would not correspond with the maps got up by the British Survey, for this reason that their standard of measurement was the acre, while that of the Aurungabad Survey was the bigha. Their measurements were made by a 33-feet chain, and their village maps prepared on a scale of 20 such chains to an inch, whereas the Aurungabad measurements were carried out with a 36-feet chain, while the maps were got up on the same scale of 20 chains to an inch. Government, therefore, adopted the English statute acre as the unit of measurement instead of the bigha. The boundaries of such village maps as were prepared on the bigha measurement were extended to meet the new scale.

Training of Surveyors.

It was difficult to get an organised staff of trained men for the survey although, when commencing the work, a few hands from Poona and elsewhere had been obtained. Gradually, however, a number of qualified hands were obtained from Berar. But this slight accession of strength was insufficient for carrying on the work, and more officers and surveyors were necessary. Munir Nawaz Jung, therefore, proposed that men should be specially trained for the work, and his proposal was sanctioned by Government. Two measures were adopted for training these men. The first was to give them practical knowledge of the working of the Revenue Survey, by sending them to the actual spot where the operations were being conducted under the supervision of the Superintendent at Aurungabad; the second was to impart to them a theoretical knowledge of the work, for which purpose a school at Hyderabad was established under the personal superintendence of Munir Nawaz Jung. In establishing this school, the main object in view was to induce suitable persons in Hyderabad to undergo a thorough training in the work of the Revenue Survey, so as to obviate the necessity of bringing in outsiders. In Aurungabad this scheme was partly successful, and a few of the natives of the country, besides some foreigners, received a very good training, and are now employed in the departments where they give general satisfaction. But in Hyderabad the plan did not work successfully. The prospect of getting a monthly salary attracted at first nearly three hundred students to the establishment, but most of them could not stand the hard work necessarily involved in the training they had to undergo, and their names had to be struck off the roll, owing to irregular attendance and idle habits. Of the remainder, nearly eighty students were able to pass the necessary examination, and were pronounced qualified for service.

Constitution of Survey Department.

The head of the department is the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who submits his annual Budget to Government, specifying the amount required for each survey under different heads. Once the budget is sanctioned, the Commissioner has power to divert the sums sanctioned from one head to another head, so long as he does not exceed the total sum sanctioned for each survey. The details of all administrative arrangements connected with the work and establishments over which he exercises control are left to the Commissioner. Owing to diversity of circumstances, a certain method of practice in one survey may be found unsuitable in another survey, and as the Commissioner is the best judge of these matters, he arranges all details as seem to him best suited to the state of the country in which the survey is working. The internal arrangement of the survey is left to the discretion of the Superintendent. The appointment of assistants and sub-assistants rests with the Commissioner, but, as a rule, the Superintendent nominates them, and sends

up their names to the Commissioner for sanction. As these officers have to work directly under the Superintendent, who is the responsible head of his survey, it is necessary he should have a voice in the appointment of his subordinates. With the exception of the assistants and sub-assistants, the appointment of other officers in the different branches of the survey rests entirely with the Superintendent. With the exception of the aval karkoon, or head clerk, the appointment of the office establishment rests with the assistant in charge. The confirmation of the Superintendent is required to the nomination by the assistant of any measurer or classer.

Routine of work.

The office routine work of the Superintendent, and the manner in which the survey work is carried on, may be explained as follows:—In the Superintendent's office, there are two different establishments, the one under the Superintendent himself and the other under the Manager, as that officer is now called. The old designation of this officer was Deputy Superintendent, but it was changed into Manager about three years ago. Besides exercising general supervision over his own and other office establishments, the Superintendent has special control over the different measuring and classing establishments. To the Manager is entrusted the supervision over the accounts, stores, printing and mapping branches. The Superintendent himself cannot directly send for any sums of money from the Treasury, nor can he make any disbursements of money except through his Manager. The former merely issues the necessary orders, while the latter executes them. Owing to this system regularity and accuracy are insured in the accounts, while the work in the stores and mapping branches is carried on with efficiency. It may be mentioned that in the Northern Division the appointment of Manager does not exist, as the survey there is carried out on a small scale, and, therefore, the Superintendent himself conducts all the duties appertaining to a Manager. Each Superintendent has a staff of assistants under him. Each assistant, placed in charge of a measuring establishment, has a Deputy with about 30 measurers; if in charge of a classification establishment, he has a Deputy with about 20 classers. Up to the end of the year 1292 Fasli, the measurement and classing work was carried on by two different establishments; the papers of each taluk, after having been surveyed, were handed over to the classing establishment which classified the lands. In the year 1293, however, a change was introduced in the system, since which both the measurement and classification work has been carried on by the same establishment. The lands of a village are first measured, and after that classed by the same individual, when the papers are ready for settlement the following year. Most of the establishments now work on this principle, and there are very few in which the old system of carrying on the work of measurement and classification by two different establish-

ments is kept up. This new system was introduced by General Glasford, the late Commissioner, and although it ensures a certain amount of economy, the work is said to suffer in efficiency by being carried on simultaneously. Two of the three Superintendents have expressed an opinion adverse to this system, and the matter is under the consideration of the present Commissioner. In addition to the foregoing establishments, each assistant has three karkoons and four peons. The establishments under these assistants are named alphabetically, being called the A, B, C, &c., establishments. The measurers make daily reports of the amount of work performed to the assistant in charge, and the latter reports weekly to the Superintendent, who, when on tour, forwards his diary, as well as those of his assistants, to the Survey Commissioner, and this official is thus enabled to supervise the whole of the work done by the Superintendent and his subordinates. Each measurer or classer is expected to turn out a certain amount of work every day, and if this is not done, and no valid reason shown for the deficient outturn of work, a proportionate amount of fine is levied upon him. About ten per cent. of the work done is tested by the Superintendent, the assistant and the sub-assistant, and this ensures accuracy in the measurement and classification work. During the rainy season, when the establishments return to their respective head-quarters, the maps and the calculations of areas, and the figures regarding the classification work are checked, and all errors rectified.

Inspection by Mr. Beynon.

When once the survey operations were fairly started in the Aurungabad district, it was considered desirable, for the satisfaction of Government, that the work done should be checked by some able and experienced officer of the British Revenue Survey. The services of Mr. R. R. Beynon, then Superintendent Berar Revenue Survey, were accordingly obtained from the Resident by His Excellency the late Minister. From about the end of November 1877 until about the beginning of January 1878, Mr. Beynon travelled over the Aurungabad district and personally tested the measurement and classification work in some of the taluks, including Paitan, where the survey had been first started. The results were very satisfactory, as will be seen from the following extract from the concluding portion of Mr. Beynon's diary :—"It is only necessary for me to add, in conclusion, that the work has been carried on exceedingly well. Out of all the numbers I have tested, in only one has the difference in measurement amounted to three per cent., while in classification the difference has in no case amounted to 2 annas. The mounds and stones have been erected according to regulation, although in some villages the *bandhs* have been somewhat in arrear. The office records in all branches are neatly and carefully kept, and the work has progressed rapidly, except when delayed by sickness among the measurers, or owing

to villages being deserted by famine; and, at the same time, the expenditure has been reasonable." Speaking about the cost of the survey, Mr. Beynon says :—"The total cost for the department, last season, was very reasonable, and, owing to the small pay of the superintending officers, the low rate (about one-half) paid for boundary marks, and also to the fact that flag-holders and chainmen receive no payment, the cost per acre was much less than in Berar. The cheapest rate at which the work was ever done in Berar was in the season 1862-63, when the cost per acre was 2 annas $\frac{3}{4}$ pie, and that was when the boundary marks were erected by the villagers and not by contract; while, latterly, the cost per acre was generally over 3 annas, while the cost of the Aurungabad Survey last season was only 1 anna 11$\frac{1}{2}$ pies (British) per acre." As regards the rates at which contracts for the erection of boundary marks were given out, Mr. Beynon writes :—"The total expenditure on the boundary marks last season was Rs. 1,18,779, of which Rs. 79,186 were spent on mounds and Rs. 39,593 on stones. The contract rates were Halli Sicca annas 6 for mounds and 6 annas for stones; these rates are very reasonable and much less than the lowest contracts entered into in Berar, where the rates were Government annas 10 and annas 6 respectively." As regards the system of testing, Mr. Beynon said :—"With the large number of measurers at present attached to each establishment, a large amount of testing has necessarily to be left to the *Nimtandars*, or testing karkoons, as the assistant is not able to do the whole of it himself, and there is, consequently, a natural tendency to throw the chief portion of the testing on the former. I think, therefore, it would be more satisfactory if the measuring establishments were reduced to an average of about 22 men each, which is considered a fair complement in Bombay and Berar, and let the whole of the work be done by the assistant himself. If the Bombay or Berar Progress Reports are consulted, it will be seen that hardly any testing by native agency is allowed, on an average not more than one or two tests per establishment during the whole season, and these only in very exceptional cases when circumstances have prevented the assistant from taking the test himself. I observe that some of the measurers appointed draw only H. S. Rs. 10 and even Rs. 8 per mensem; considering the work they have to do, this is too little. In Berars *Sheknars*, or learners, received Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 (Government), and articles of consumption are much dearer now than they were formerly. On being appointed to a village, a measurer received Government Rs. 12, and after six months, if his work turned out well, he was entitled to an increase to Rs. 15, and after that his pay was raised by periodical increments to Rs. 40. In Berar there were three peons attached to each establishment on Rs. 8 per mensem, while here there are four, the additional one being required for the "Nimtandar." The peons draw H. S. Rs. 7 each, being an aggregate of Rs. 28 per establishment. If the establishments are organized as

they were in Berar, the Nimtandar being abolished, it would then only be necessary to retain three peons, and in that case I would suggest that their pay be increased to Rs. 8 each, or Rs. 24 per establishment. It is evident that men in the position of measurers and survey peons have numerous opportunities of extorting money or provisions from villagers, and it is difficult to find fault with them unless their pay is such as to raise them above want; if their pay is sufficient, they can have no excuse." It may be here explained that when the work was first started no trained agency for testing existed. The assistants had to be trained to the work, and being new to it, their manner of work was rather slow; and therefore testing karkoons were employed to assist them. Had it not been for this measure, the assistant alone would never have been able to do all the testing work himself. But directly the assistants acquired experience in the work, the testing karkoons were done away with. This occurred in the latter part of the year 1878, and since then all the work has been done by the assistants themselves, and the percentage of testing by them in each establishment is slightly higher than that obtained in the Berar Survey. The salaries of the measurers have latterly been raised, and no measurer is now employed on less than Rs. 15 per mensem.

Inspection by the Resident and other Officers.

In January of the year 1880, His Excellency the late Minister visited Aurungabad, and a little later he was joined there by the then Resident, Sir Richard Meade, Colonel Bell, Judicial Commissioner, Berar, and Colonel Trevor, the then 1st Assistant Resident. His Excellency inspected all the records of the Revenue Survey Offices, and under his supervision the measurement and classification of a few fields of a village were tested with very satisfactory results. On the 28th of January, the Resident and Colonels Bell and Trevor visited the Survey Offices in company with the Minister, and the following copy of a letter from the Resident to His Excellency will show that Sir Richard Meade was very much pleased with his inspection :—

AURUNGABAD, 29*th January* 1880.

MY DEAR NAWAB,

Now that I understand we have finished all that your Excellency wished me to see in connection with the affairs here, I think I may assure you in this way of the very great gratification that has been afforded me by this opportunity of observing their condition and working.

The state of the buildings, and the general character of the manner in which the work is carried on, so far as can be gathered from all that came before me, are in every respect excellent, and reflect much credit on the officials in whose hands the control of the same lies.

The work and records of the Survey Department appeared to me to be admirable and to leave nothing to be desired, and the care that has been bestowed on everything connected with this department was very striking.

The settlement operations are, of course, quite distinct from the survey work, but I gathered that they are being conducted with equal care.

I will only add that the state of the offices is worthy of the grand city in which they are located; and that it was a real pleasure to visit them.

Altogether I cannot thank your Excellency too heartily for the great treat you have afforded to Lady Meade and myself by this most interesting visit to Aurungabad and its charming surroundings. All our party will carry away with us most pleasant memories of this trip.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) RICHARD MEADE.

Boundary Disputes.

The Revenue Survey has done one very important work, and that is the settlement of long-existing boundary disputes, which have been a fruitful source of quarrel between Jagirdars and district officers, and among the ryots of the villages in which they existed. The following statement will show in detail the number of boundary disputes which were taken on the file from 1285 down to 1293 Fasli; the number of cases decided (1) between Government villages only, and (2) between Government and Jagir villages; and the number remaining to be decided at the end of the last-mentioned year :—

BOUNDARY DISPUTE CASES, 1285 TO 1293 FASLI.

Division.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES FILED.			NUMBER DECIDED.			REMAINING UNDECIDED ON THE FILE AT THE END OF 1293 FASLI.		
	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagir Villages.	Total.	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagir Villages.	Total.	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagir Villages.	Total.
Western.....	554	304	858	554	300	854	.....	4	4
Southern	221	974	1,195	221	959	1,180	.....	15	15
Northern	43	87	130	38	71	109	5	16	21
Total...	818	1,365	2,183	813	1,330	2,143	5	35	40

Boundary Disputes for 1294 Fasli.

Name of Division.	Remaining at the end of 1293.			Number filed.			Total.			Number decided.			Balance remaining.		
	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagir Villages.	Total.	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagir Villages.	Total.	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagir Villages.	Total.	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagir Villages.	Total.	Between Government Villages only.	Between Government and Jagir Villages.	Total.
Western	.....	4	4	43	41	84	43	45	88	42	40	82	1	5	6
Southern	.....	15	15	60	96	156	60	111	171	56	42	98	4	69	73
Northern	5	16	21	44	51	95	49	67	116	42	52	94	7	15	22
Total...	5	35	40	147	188	335	152	223	375	140	134	274	12	89	101

As numerous boundary disputes existed in the Southern Division (Gulberga), and as Government had to deal there with powerful and often obstreperous Jagirdars, it was considered desirable to appoint a special boundary dispute Settlement Officer, with a few assistants under him, for the settlement of these disputes. A Settlement Officer was accordingly appointed for this special work, with about seven assistants under him. The work done by these officers did not come up to the expectations of Government, and this branch of the department was accordingly abolished about the beginning of 1292 Fasli.

Measurement Work.

From 1285 down to 1293 Fasli, the measurement work turned out by the three surveys in the Western, Southern and Northern Divisions amounts to about 14,174,552 acres. The following table will afford detailed information on this head :—

MEASUREMENT, 1285 TO 1293 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Villages surveyed.	Survey Numbers.	Area measured in acres.	REMARKS.
Western	3,815	329,841	7,723,753	
Southern	1,962	211,405	5,034,383	419,707 acres surveyed in the Lingsugur districts under the supervision of the late Mr. Shaik Davood, then Talukdar, have been included. No information regarding the number of villages and survey numbers is forthcoming as regards this area.
Northern	501	78,226	1,416,416	
Total...	6,278	619,472	14,174,552	

It may here be stated that the measurement operations were started in the Western Division about the middle of the year 1285; in the Southern Division about the beginning of the year 1287; and in the Northern Division about the end of 1287. Hence the difference between the three divisions as regards the amount of work turned out. Then, again, in the Northern Division, where wet cultivation forms the chief feature in agriculture, the fields are very small in size, and consequently the outturn of work is proportionately less compared with the Mahratta country, where dry crops are mostly cultivated, and where, therefore, the fields are much larger in area.

During the year 1294 the amount of work turned out by the three surveys is as follows :—

MEASUREMENT, 1294 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Villages surveyed.	Survey Numbers.	Area measured in Acres.
Western	532	49,956	910,143
Southern	326	41,662	804,818
Northern	170	21,437	426,692
Total...	1,028	113,055	2,141,653

In the Western Division, the Aurungabad, Birh, Pabhaini, and six taluks of Nander district have been measured. In the Southern Division, the measurement of the Naldrug, Bidar and Lingsugur and two taluks of the Raichur district has been completed, and measurement operations are in progress in four taluks of the Gulberga district. In the Northern Division the measurement work has been completed in the Medak District and in two taluks of the Nagar-Karnul district, and is in progress in four other talukas of the Nagar-Karnul district.

Measurement Tests.

The following statement will show the number of fields and area submitted to test in each division down to the year 1293 Fasli :—

MEASUREMENT TESTS, 1285 TO 1293 FASLI.

Divisions.	No. of Fields and Area tested.		Test Percentage on Measurement Work.	
	Fields.	Acres.	Fields.	Acres.
Western	34,943	783,562	10·59	10·14
Southern	23,150	414,522	10·95	8·23
Northern	7,337	47,277	9·37	3·33
Total.....	65,430	1,245,361	10·56	8·80

The percentage of the fields and area tested in the three surveys is satisfactory.

For the year 1294 Fasli, the tests taken are as follows :—

MEASUREMENT TESTS, 1294 FASLI.

Divisions.	No. of Fields and Area tested.		Test Percentage on Measurement Work.	
	Fields.	Acres.	Fields.	Acres.
Western	5,226	78,167	10½	9¾
Southern	4,798	84,623	11½	10
Northern	2,345	18,201	11	7½
Total.....	12,369	180,991	10·94	8·45

Classification Work.

From 1285 down to 1293 Fasli, the classification work turned out by the three surveys amounts to 12,560.963 acres.

The following table will afford detailed information on this head :—

CLASSIFICATION, 1285 TO 1293 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Villages classed.	Survey Numbers.	Area classed in Acres.	REMARKS.
Western	3,652	321,059	7,468,694	
Southern	1,978	210,541	4,733,796	215,365 acres classed in the Linsugur district under the supervision of the late Mr. Shaik Davood, then Talukdar, have been included in this statement. No information as regards the number of villages or survey numbers classed is available.
Northern.....	156	5,196	358,473	
Total...	5,786	5,36,796	12,560,963	

The work done in 1294 Fasli is as follows :—

CLASSIFICATION, 1294 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Villages classed.	Survey Numbers.	Area classed in Acres.
Western.....	692	62,383	1,160,549
Southern	461	64,500	1,192,189
Northern	142	51,209	257,596
Total.....	1,295	178,092	2,610,334

In the Western Division the classification work of the Aurungabad, Birh and Parbhaini districts and six out of seven taluks of the Nander district has been completed. In the Southern Division the work has been finished in the Naldrug, Bidar and Lingsugur districts, and two taluks of the Raichur district; and classification operations have been started in five taluks in the Gulberga district. In the Northern Division the work has been completed in the Medak district, and operations have been started in the five taluks of the Nagar-Karnul district.

Classification Tests.

The following statement will show the number of fields and area submitted to test in each division down to the year 1293 Fasli :—

CLASSIFICATION TEST, 1285 TO 1293 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Fields and Area tested.		Test Percentage on Classers' Work.	
	Fields.	Acres.	Fields.	Acres.
Western	37,649	714,040	11·72	9·56
Southern	27,876	414,597	13·24	8·76
Northern	5,894	22,155	11·35	6·18
Total	71,419	1,150,792	12·24	9·16

The number of fields and area submitted to test in 1294 Fasli is as follows :—

CLASSIFICATION TEST, 1294 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Fields and Area tested.		Percentage on Classers' Work.	
	Fields.	Acres.	Fields.	Acres.
Western	6,581	94,012	10·50	9·25
Southern	7,684	90,493	11·75	8·25
Northern	4,416	9,918	8·75	8·50
Total	18,681	194,423	10·48	7·44

Expenditure in Survey and Classification.

The total expenditure of the three surveys from the commencement of survey operations down to 1293 Fasli, and on which the cost per acre of the survey operations has been calculated, amounts to

Rs. 22,64,175. The subjoined table will afford the necessary information on this head :—

Fasli Year.	Measurement.		Classification.				Total Expenditure on Measurement and Classification.	Cost per Acre of the Expenditure shown in Col. 8.
	Total Area measured.	Expenditure on the area measured.	Cost per Acre.	Total Area classified.	Expenditure.	Cost per Acre.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1285.....	192,709 0	21,013 3 9	0 1 9	70,569 0	7,897 7 9	0 1 9½	28,910 11 6	0 3 6½
1286.....	872,199 0	97,075 0 0	0 1 9¼	168,758 0	5,121 0 0	0 0 5¾	1,02,196 0 0	0 2 3
1287.....	1,840,520 5	2,25,894 8 11	0 1 11½	690,013 4	20,041 15 0	0 0 5⅝	2,45,936 7 11	0 2 5
1288.....	2,352,893 6	2,64,327 3 2	0 1 9½	850,106 4	37,073 9 11	0 0 8¼	3,01,400 13 1	0 2 5¾
1289.....	2,685,309 18	2,56,817 3 2	0 1 6¼	1,613,199 16	81,735 5 5	0 0 9¾	3,38,552 8 7	0 2 4
1290.....	1,517,698 14	1,83,261 13 11	0 1 11	1,637,219 12	1,00,223 12 10	0 0 11¾	2,83,485 10 9	0 2 10¾
1291.....	1,735,786 21	2,21,889 15 6	0 2 7	1,818,196 7	1,00,654 12 10	0 0 10½	3,22,544 12 4	0 3 5½
1292.....	1,774,147 19	1,99,371 3 6	0 1 9¼	2,247,624 9	1,30,989 3 7	0 0 11	3,30,360 7 1	0 2 8¾
1293.....	1,203,289 22	1,50,027 2 2	0 1 11¼	3,465,279 15	1,60,760 0 1	0 0 8¾	3,10,787 2 3	0 2 8½
Total..	14,174,552 25	16,19,677 6 1	0 1 9¾	12,560,964 27	6,44,497 3 5	0 0 9¾	22,64,174 9 6	2 7½

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that the cost per acre of measurement operations amounts to one anna 9¾ pies; of classification to 9¾ pies; and the cost of the combined operations, including settlement, amounts to 2 annas 7½ pies per acre. 2 annas 7½ pies Halli Sicca amounts to 2 annas 2 pies Government currency at the present rate of exchange, *viz.*, 20 per cent. This cost per acre may, therefore, be considered very satisfactory. It may be mentioned that the cost of the Survey Commissioner's Office is not included in this; if it is, the cost would amount to 2 annas 8½ pies per acre.

The total expenditure for 1294 Fasli is as follows :—

Fasli Year.	Measurement.			Total area classified.	Expenditure.	Cost per acre.	Total Expenditure on measurement and classification.	Cost per acre of the Expenditure shown in Column 8.
	Total area measured.	Expenditure on the area measured.	Cost per acre.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1294.....	21,41,653	1,75,000 3 7	0 1 3¾	2,610,333	1,30,614 15 8	0 0 9¼	3,05,615 3 3	0 2 1

Average Cost per Acre.

It will be observed that the cost per acre of measurement amounts to 1 anna 3¾ pies; of classification to 9¼ pies; and the cost of the combined operations, including settlement, amounts to 2 annas 1 pie per acre. It will be seen that the cost of measurement for 1294 Fasli is less by 6 pies per acre than the average cost incurred for eleven years, *i.e.*, from 1285 to 1293 Fasli; the cost of classification remains the same, while the cost of the combined operations, including settlement, is less by 6½ pies. This result may be considered as very satisfactory.

Expenditure on Boundary Marks.

The total expenditure on the erection of boundary marks from 1285 to 1293 Fasli amounts to Rs. 18,38,109. Of this cost, the sum of Rs. 17,37,005, spent on erecting marks on occupied lands, has been, and is being recovered from the cultivators; and Rs. 1,01,104 expended on

erecting marks on waste lands has been included in the cost of the survey. The subjoined statement will afford detailed information on this head :—

WESTERN.			SOUTHERN.			NORTHERN.			TOTAL.		
Boundary Mark Expenditure on Occupied Lands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expenditure.	Boundary Mark Expenditure on Occupied Lands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expenditure.	Boundary Mark Expenditure on OccupiedLands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expenditure.	Boundary Mark Expenditure on OccupiedLands	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expenditure.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,45,463 6 0	62,321 1 4	11,07,784 7 4	6,55,569 15 0	31,451 13 0	6,87,021 12 0	35,971 14 2	7,331 4 4	43,303 2 6	17,37,005 3 2	1,01,104 2 8	1,838,109 5 10

For 1294 Fasli the expenditure has been Rs. 1,96,773. Of this, the sum of Rs. 1,90,159, spent on erecting marks on occupied lands has been, and is being, recovered from the cultivators, and Rs. 6,614, expended on erecting marks on waste lands, has been included in the cost of the survey. The following statement will give detailed information on this head:—

WESTERN.			SOUTHERN.			NORTHERN.			TOTAL.		
Boundary Mark Expenditure on Occupied Lands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expenditure.	Boundary Mark Expenditure on OccupiedLands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expenditure.	Boundary Mark Expenditure on OccupiedLands	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expenditure.	Boundary Mark Expenditure on OccupiedLands.	Expenditure on Waste Lands.	Total Expenditure.
2,15,188 14 3	3,459 1 6	1,18,647 15 9	74,970 13 3	3,154 7 9	78,125 5 0	.....	.....	.....	1,90,159 11 6	6,613 9 3	1,96,773 4 9

In the Western Division, down to the year 1294, Survey rates have been introduced into the districts of Aurungabad, Bidar and Parbhaini. In the Southern Division the Naldrug and Birh districts have been settled. In the Northern Division settlement operations have not as yet been introduced. The settlement papers of three talukas of the Lingsugur district were received by Government from the Settlement Commissioner's office last year, but as a difference of opinion existed between the Commissioner and the Superintendent as regards the grouping of the villages and the rates of assessment to be introduced into these talukas, the papers have been referred to the Subadar of the Division, and his opinion in the matter has been invited. Thus during the year 1294 in the Western Division only was the settlement introduced into five talukas of the Parbhaini district.

The following table will show the difference between the old rates and the Survey Settlement rates in each division :—

WESTERN DIVISION.

Old Rates.			Survey Rates.		
Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
45,62,355	4,343,925	0 15 2¾	5,374,766	47,79,139	0 14 2¾

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Old Rates.			Survey Rates.		
Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
15,51,939	2,194,570	1 6 7½	2,606,689	22,21,785	0 13 7½

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that in the Western Division the Survey measurements show an increase, as compared with the old recorded area, of something like 812,411 acres, or 17·80 per cent. In the same manner the new rates have increased the assessments by Rs. 4,25,214, or 10·04 per cent. The old average rate per acre was 15 annas $2\frac{3}{4}$ pies, while the Survey average rate is only 14 annas $2\frac{3}{4}$ pies, or one anna less.

In the Southern Division the Survey measurements show an increase, as compared with the old recorded area, of 10,54,750 acres, or 67·96 per cent. In spite of this great increase in the measurement, the Survey rates have reduced the assessments by Rs. 23,850, or 1·8 per cent. The explanation of this decrease lies in the fact that in the Bidar district the introduction of the Survey Settlement resulted in reducing the old amount of assessments from Rs. 10,79,514 to Rs. 9,48,262, or a reduction of Rs. 1,31,252.

The old rates in the Bidar district were very high, and pressed heavily on the ryots; hence this considerable reduction. The former average rate per acre was Re. 1-6-$7\frac{1}{2}$, while the Survey rate only amounts to Re. 0-13-$7\frac{1}{2}$.

It will thus be seen that in all cases the Survey operations have not tended to enhance the revenues. It has done so with respect to the majority of the talukas, but not to any very great extent. In most cases the old rates of assessment had reached their maximum limits, and this did not leave much margin for any great increase.

The nett increase in the revenue accruing from the application of Survey rates for the year only in which these rates were introduced will be seen from the following statement :—

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF ASSESSMENT TO THE END OF 1294 FASLI.

DIVISIONS.	Amount of Assessment according to old rates.	Amount of Assessment according to Survey rates after deducting for lands thrown up.	Amount of nett increase accruing from Survey Settlement.	Percentage of Increase.	Total Cost of Survey Operations.	Percentage of amount of nett annual increase on total cost of Survey Operations.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	
Western	43,43,925	46,36,135	2,92,210	6·72	12,65,678 0 11	
Southern	21,94,570	21,70,720	*23,850	1·8	8,66,263 8 10	
Totals and Averages ...	65,38,495	68,06,855	2,68,360	4·10	21,31,941 9 9	12·58

* Decrease.

From a study of these figures it will be observed that while in the Western Division the acreage of the occupied lands has, according to the Survey measurements, increased by 17·80 per cent., the assessments have only increased by 6·72 per cent., which shows that there has not been any undue enhancement of assessments.

In the Southern Division a contrary result has been attained. While the acreage has increased by 67·96 per cent., the assessments have been reduced by 1·8 per cent. As has been explained above, this result is due to a considerable reduction having been made in the old assessments in the Bidar district, which pressed with undue harshness on the ryots. On the whole, however, the assessments have been increased by Rs. 2,68,360, or 4·10 per cent. This amount is for one year only. From 1288 Fasli, when Survey rates were first introduced into the Paitan taluka, down to 1294, the nett increase accruing from the application of the Survey rates, after deducting the amount of reductions made, amounts to Rs. 13,55,523.

The total cost of the Survey operations down to the end of 1294 amounts to about Rs. 21,31,941. Deducting from this amount the sum of Rs. 13,55,523, being the nett increase of revenue resulting from the introduction of Survey rates as shown above, a balance of Rs. 7,76,418 is left. It must here be remembered that the total cost is calculated down to the year 1294, which includes the cost of surveying and classifying 22 talukas, in which settlement operations have not as yet been introdced, and in which, when this is done, an increase in the assessment may probably result. It will, therefore, be observed that the Revenue Survey Department is in a fair way to shortly pay its own expenses, and that besides the numerous benefits it has, and will, confer on the country, it will in future bring in increased revenue to Government.

The Survey Settlement has been working very satisfactorily in all the talukas in which it has been introduced. The revenue instalments are now collected punctually, and without any difficulty. Every year waste land is being brought under cultivation, and in some cases the ryots have begun to dig wells on their own account, and thus extend wet cultivation to such fields as were classified by the Survey as dry crop lands. The progress the surveyed districts have made will be seen from the following statement :—

Result of Settlement Rates and Assessment up to 1294 F.

No.	Name of Taluks.	Fasli year in which Survey Settlement was first introduced.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1291 F.	1292 F.	1293 F.	1294 F.
	AURUNGABAD.									
1	Paitan	1287	1,62,268	1,77,736	1,70,083	1,66,613	1,62,641	1,67,293	1,72,259	1,76,067
2	Vizapur	1288	...	2,30,712	2,47,258	2,41,292	2,41,861	2,40,337	2,42,619	2,45,976
3	Gandapur	1288	...	2,38,108	2,34,541	2,26,191	2,30,057	2,38,180	2,48,575	2,56,656
4	Ambud	1289	...	...	3,29,072	3,84,748	3,74,207	3,78,989	3,88,409	3,53,552
5	Bhokurdhun	1290	...	...	...	1,10,318	1,17,320	1,18,803	1,19,304	1,18,763
6	Kunud.....	1290	...	...	...	1,53,503	1,73,019	1,75,311	1,78,424	1,79,436
7	Selode	1290	...	...	...	94,721	1,01,984	1,02,175	1,02,254	1,02,254
8	Aurungabad	1291	...	...	...	...	2,01,601	2,33,125	2,38,549	2,89,145
9	Jalnapur	1291	...	...	...	...	1,76,868	2,10,920	2'15,234	2,22,533
10	Khooldabad	1291	...	...	...	...	35,343	33,728	3,4598	34,598
	BIRH.									
11	Gave Rai	1291	...	...	...	...	1,65,576	1,90,538	1,89,045	1,87,805
12	Birh	1292	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,147	2,21,953	2,21,678
13	Pathroor	1292	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,064	2,77,027	2,76,857
14	Ashti	1292	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,750	1,48,847	1,50,640
15	Kaig	1292	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,223	1,60,642	16,18,490
16	Amba	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,746	2,04,881
	PARBHAINI.									
17	Jantur	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,66,056	2,55,662
18	Pathree	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,41,553	2,60,990
	NULDRUG.									
19	Dharaseo	1290	...	...	...	1,34,622	1,54,963	1,60,811	1,61,600	1,61,517
20	Tuljapur	1290	...	...	...	1,46,294	1,60,165	1,66,951	1,68,548	1,69,595
21	Onsa.....	1291	...	...	...	...	1,36,177	1,56,837	1,59,003	1,67,146
22	Kullumb	1291	...	...	...	...	1,43,968	1,64,085	1,67,161	1,68,645
23	Bemli	1291	...	...	...	...	74,152	74,089	74,089	74,089
24	Patoda	1291	...	...	...	...	94,999	1,05,702	1,05,702	1,05,702
25	Wasi	1292	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,510	1,99,054	1,90,438
26	Nuldrug	1292	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,355	1,16,648	1,15,471
27	Paranh	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,049	1,78,333
	BIDAR.									
28	Rajura	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,08,116	2,75,632
29	Neclunga	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,976	1,24,380
30	Oodgir	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,539	2,45,945
31	Onrad	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,599	62,533
32	Karamungi	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,995	1,09,912
33	Bidar	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,353	67,051
34	Algol	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,964	82,892

The following statement will show the average area of land held by each occupant, and the average area per each pair of bullocks :—

FROM 1285 UP TO 1294 FASLI.

Divisions.	Number of Registered Occupants.	Number of Bullocks.	Cultivated Area in acres.	Average Area per each Occupant.	Average Area in acres per each pair of Bullocks.
Western	97,505	4,39,605	52,68,398	54·03	23·96
Southern	51,515	5,73,770	25,55,839	49·61	19·0
Total...	1,49,020	10,13,375	78,24,237	52·50	15·44

In the Southern Division the holdings are rather small, and wet cultivation is carried on to a somewhat greater extent than in the Western Division ; hence the average area per each occupant and per each pair of bullocks is smaller there than in the Western Division.

Maps have been printed of the villages that have come under settlement, and copies of these have been supplied to the Putwaris, the Tehsildars and the Talukdars.

The introduction of the Survey Settlement in the different talukas was followed by a change in the forms of the village papers prepared by the Putwaris. The old forms were very complicated and inconveniently large, and conjointly with the new settlement it was necessary to introduce new forms. With some slight modifications Mr. Hope's village forms have been adopted, and they work admirably in the talukas into which they have been introduced. This measure has curtailed to a considerable extent the work of the Putwaris.

In each taluka a measurer on a salary of Rs. 25 per month has been appointed to annually inspect the boundary marks, with a view to their future maintenance and preservation. In the event of any dispute arising as to the boundaries of fields, the measurer is to proceed to the spot and settle it with the aid of the village maps. During the first two or three years after the Survey Settlement he has to inspect all the marks of every village in his taluka, and after that he has to annually inspect a certain percentage of the marks of each village.

As an experimental measure a Survey and Settlement has been commenced by the Subadar in the Nalgunda Taluk. At the close of the year measurements had been completed in 73 villages, and were in progress in 59. The total area measured up to this period was 2,38,005 acres dry and 21,655 acres wet land. The estimated cost is 9 pies per acre for dry land and annas 3 for wet land. Although the cost is less, it is probable the work would be better done by the regular Survey Department, and the experiment is not likely to be extended beyond Nalgunda, until at least the results are very fully tested. No final decision will be arrived at without carefully considering the question from all points of view.

SECTION III.—INAM.

The year has been an eventful one for the Inam Department, consequent on the disclosure by the Inspector-General of Revenue of a widespread system of frauds.

Constitution of department.

The enquiry into the Inamdars' titles was first commenced in 1275 Fasli, the work being entrusted to Talukdars of Districts. In 1285 Fasli a separate department was formed with a Commissioner and several Assistants, who had their head-quarters in Hyderabad. Finding, however, that the work was falling into arrears, and that 10,000 cases had accumulated in the Inam Office, a reorganization was effected in 1291 Fasli, and instead of a Commissioner there was appointed a Commission composed of three members, who exercised powers both individually and collectively. This Commission continued to act until Amerdad 1294 Fasli, when it was found necessary to temporarily close the enquiries on account of the frauds referred to above. Subsequently, with a view to revising cases in which false Sanads have been presented, two Deputy Commissioners of Inam were appointed to work under the orders of the Inspector-General of Revenue, who, for this purpose, is Inam Commissioner, and they have also recently been given powers to proceed with the hearing of new cases.

Notwithstanding that the late Commission was for some time composed of four members, and had a large expensive establishment, they were unable to cope with the demands on the department.

Work done.

The following statement shows the work done by the department since its constitution :—

No.	Year.	Cases under investigation.			Disposed of during the year.	Pending investigation at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		Balance of last year.	Received during the year.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Theer 1285 to the end of 1286 Fasli	10,348	2,143	12,491	2,520	9,971	
2	1287.....	9,971	2,171	12,142	2,309	9,833	
3	1288.....	9,833	3,151	12,984	3,097	9,887	
4	1289.....	9,887	3,863	13,750	3,260	10,490	
5	1290.....	10,490	3,154	13,644	3,452	10,192	
6	1291.....	10,192	8,993	19,185	7,941	11,244	
7	1292.....	11,244	3,819	15,063	5,591	9,472	
8	1293.....	9,472	3,877	13,349	7,349	6,000	
9	1294.....	6,000	3,651	9,651	3,002	6,649	
	Total...	10,348	34,822	45,170	38,521	6,649	

It will be seen from these figures that the department was always heavily in arrears, and although an improvement is noticeable in this respect from the time of the appointment of the late Commission, still, when the office was closed, the arrears of cases amounted to as much as 6,649.

Arrears in districts.

Moreover, these figures do not represent the total arrears of the department. The original enquiries into Inam cases have hitherto been made by Talukdars who record all the evidence adduced by the claimants, and on behalf of Government, and submit in a tabulated form a statement of the case with their recommendations, either for a continuance or resumption of the grant. Of these cases there were as many as 37,810 pending disposal in the districts, distributed as follows :—

No.	Name of District.	No. of cases.	Remarks.
1	Aurungabad	2,53 6	
2	Nander	1,491	
3	Birh	1,630	
4	Parbhaini	185	
5	Gulberga	2,447	
6	Lingsugur	6,871	
7	Raichur	3,604	
8	Naldrug	44	
9	Medak	5,694	
10	Bidar	160	
11	Elgundal	1311	
12	Indur	858	
13	Sirpur-Tandur	25	
14	Nagar-Karnul	594	
15	Khammam	4,209	
16	Nalgunda	2,529	
17	Atrafa Balda	2,631	
	Total	37, 810	

The question of disposing of Inam work more rapidly, as well as more effectually, so as to prevent frauds in future, is now before Government, and will shortly be dealt with.

There can be no question that the late constitution of the Inam Commission was not calculated to give the Inam Commissioners the best facilities for ascertaining the truth of claims, or for detecting frauds. The Inspector-General of Revenue, who is now responsible for the working of the department, has submitted the following views to Government, on which orders will be passed in the current year. "At the time of closure of the office 6,649 cases were pending disposal, while on the Talukdars' files there were 37,810 undisposed cases. What is more serious still, there is much reason to fear that they have been misled into upholding many claims based on forged documents. This unfortunate result is, I believe, chiefly attributable to the system which has hitherto been adopted for the disposal of Inam claims.

Report by Inspector General of Revenue.

Although the Commission had powers of final decision, subject to certain restrictions, they had no concern with the preparation of Inam statements, or the original local enquiry into the claims. This duty was, and is still, entrusted to Talukdars who, for the purpose, have a separate establishment of three or four clerks. These officers have to receive and register all claims, to make full local enquiries, and to prepare a statement in a prescribed form showing the particulars of each case, and their opinion as to whether the grant should be upheld or resumed. The papers are then forwarded to the Inam Commission, and the most the members of that Commission ordinarily had to do was to read the papers as prepared in the Talukdar's office, and, in the case of Sanads, to send the documents to the Government offices to be verified. It will be seen from this that the members of the Inam Commission really made no personal or local enquiry into the cases. They depended on the reports from the districts and Government offices, and, acting on the information thus afforded, applied the provisions of the Inam rules. They were thus practically merely exponents of the Inam Rules. Talukdars on their part were too frequently either corrupt or indifferent, and, speaking generally, the bulk of the information on which the Inam Commission has acted has been compiled for them by clerks in the District Offices."

"The consequence of this has already been shown in my report on the Sanad Frauds, and I merely allude to it here in connection with the large arrears pending the orders of the Inam Department, because, now that pressure is being put on the department to dispose of these cases, it is important to see whether the system cannot be improved. For my own part, since I have taken up the duties of

Inam Commissioner, I have found myself incompetent to arrive at a decision in certain cases, simply because I could place no reliance on the information received from the districts, knowing that the Talukdars give little or no personal attention to the details of the Inam work. Rather than that such a state of things should continue to exist, it would be better to abolish the Inam Department altogether, and to throw the whole responsibility of the decision on the Talukdars and Subadars. As, however, Talukdars are fully occupied with other duties, I would submit, for the consideration of Government, the advisability of re-organizing the Department in the following way :—

(*a.*) Instead of a Commission in Hyderabad composed of several members with collective powers, appoint an Inam Commissioner to each Division.

(*b.*) The Inam Commissioners to hold full enquiries in the districts, and for this purpose to proceed on tour, and from time to time so to fix their head-quarters that they can be near the Talukas from which they are hearing cases,

(*c.*) Talukdars to be relieved of all concern with Inam cases, and the establishments allowed for this purpose to be withdrawn."

"This is merely a rough outline of a scheme which, if generally approved of, I would submit in detail for sanction. The object of it is to secure that the original enquiry into Inam claims shall be held by officers of high standing in the service, who would be in a position personally to examine village records, and to hear the evidence adduced by claimants. They would thus be wholly responsible for the enquiries from the date of institution till decision. The expense would be no greater than is now being incurred The two Deputy Commissioners now in the Inam Office could be sent to two divisions, and two other officers could be selected from among those not now in active employ, but receiving full pay. The saving in the Talukdars' establishments would more than meet any addition to the clerical staff of the Inam Office as at present constituted."

"If these proposals are adopted, I feel convinced that the Inam work will be disposed of, not only more expeditiously, but more satisfactorily, and the anomaly of having an expensive Commission, merely to write reviews on statements submitted from district officers, will cease to exist."

Result of enquiries.

The financial results of the working of the Department are shown in the following figures :—

Year.	Restoration.				Resumptions	Grand Total.	Percentage of Resumptions.
	For one life.	For two lives.	In perpetuity.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Theer 1285 to end of 1286 Fasli	13,935	...	6,317	20,252	81,733	1,01,985	
1287.....	31,983	...	51,079	83,062	1,38,448	2,21,510	
1288.....	50,405	185	70,496	1,21,086	61,866	1,82,952	
1289.....	19,129	426	26,734	46,289	34,023	80,312	
1290.....	33,230	265	1,08,703	1,42,198	71,394	2,13,592	
1291.....	43,225	2,257	90,195	1,35,677	81,021	2,16,698	
1292.....	45,288	1,236	82,349	1,28,873	53,990	1,82,863	
1293.....	39,599	396	86,130	1,26,125	73,695	1,99,820	
1294.....	7,081	123	33,230	40,434	28,324	68,758	
Total...	2,83,875	4,888	5,55,233	8,43,996	6,24,494	14,68,490	

The result of these enquiries is, on the whole, satisfactory to Government, out of a total of Rs. 14,68,490 claimed Rs. 6,24,494 having been resumed. It is generally believed, however, that a considerable number of claims have been admitted on false sanads, and it remains to be seen how many of these can now be recovered.

The facility with which documents in Government custody were tampered with in the Dixit case, referred to in Chapter I, indicates that in more simple cases claimants could not have had much difficulty in concocting evidence. It is at least known from the confession of the prisoners arrested by Mr. Dunlop, of whom 8 have been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, that they carried on a regular trade in issuing false sanads, and kept a stock of sealed papers of almost all descriptions for sale to claimants. Subordinates in Government offices worked also in communication with the forgers and their brokers, and there is reason to believe that from the time the claims were instituted in the districts, until they were decided in the Inam Office, there were men in the different offices concerned in obtaining the admission of the false documents.

Frauds.

Measures taken on discovery of frauds.

On the report of the arrests reaching Government stringent measures were at once adopted for reaping the full benefit of the discovery. The Inam records were removed to another building where they are kept under a military guard. Inamdars, whose cases are still pending, were called on to file all their documents within a period of three months; and lastly, as already stated, the Inspector-General of Revenue was appointed Inam Commissioner in addition to his other duties. The special circumstances of the case called for special treatment, and for this purpose the following powers were, with His Highness' sanction, and the Resident's approval, conferred on Mr. Dunlop.

RULES FOR SPECIAL INAM ENQUIRY PUBLISHED IN THE *JAREEDA* OF 1ST BHYMAN 1295 FASLI.

"Whereas Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of the Revenue Branch, has evinced very great assiduity and energy in tracing out and arresting a gang of offenders, whose business it was to forge false sanads, firmans and documents pertaining to the grant of Jagirs, Inams, &c.

New Rules.

And whereas most of the offenders so detected and arrested have been convicted and punished in a a regular judicial enquiry, and whereas His Highness, the Government of India, and the Prime Minister, have expressed their great satisfaction with the said Mr. Dunlop, His Highness' Government is now pleased, in consultation with Mr. Dunlop, to issue the following orders with the object of recouping the loss sustained by Government owing to such forged sanads and documents having been passed as genuine in the Inam enquiries.

"2. For the purpose of the enquiry into these frauds, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue, is appointed Special Commissioner of Inam (in addition to his other duties), and Messrs. Syed Serajul Hassan and Rai Murlidhar are appointed Special Deputy Commissioners of Inam, and will carry on their duties under the orders and direction of Mr. Dunlop.

"3. The object of this enquiry is to bring to light cases in which Jagirdars, Roosumdars, Inamdars, and others have on false representations, or on false sanads produced before the Inam Commission, fraudulently obtained possession, or attempted to obtain possession of property either in land or cash, to which they were not entitled. The primary object of Government is to recover the property erroneously given away in such false cases. Considering the magnitude and extent of these frauds, Government is not desirous of prosecuting every person who has made a false claim, and with this view the Special Inam Commissioner is empowered to use his discretion in offering pardons to such persons as may of their own accord come forward, and admit that they used false sanads in the proceedings before the Inam Commission.

"4. In some instances it may be found that ignorant persons who, although entitled to their inams by long prescriptive right, still put forward false sanads. In such cases the Special Commissioner should enquire fully into the question of prescriptive right, as defined in the rules for the Inam enquiry, and, if satisfied that the claim is otherwise good, he will not disturb

the holder in his possession, nor, unless for any special reason, set aside or modify the previous decision of the Inam Commission.*

5. In dealing with such cases, it is necessary that the Special Commissioner should distinguish between wilful deliberate fraud by servants of Government, such as Purgunna officers, and errors of judgment arising from ignorance, or perhaps a misunderstanding of the intention of Government in instituting the Inam Commission.

6. The Special Commissioner may also give pardons to any informers on condition that they will facilitate the recovery of property.

7. The Special Commissioner may also give cash rewards to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent. of the value of the property recovered.

8. In conducting this enquiry, the Special Commissioner is empowered—

(*a*) to keep in his custody the Inam records now in Nawab Yar Jung's house in Sifeabad;

(*b*) to call for any records bearing on Inam cases from any Revenue office, either in the districts or city;

(*c*) to call upon the Dufterdars or the Sadr Mahsab to produce any records that may be required for the verification of sanads;

(*d*) to summons, through the Talukdars of Districts or the City Kotwal, any person whose statements or evidence may be required in the special enquiry;

(*e*) to prosecute persons against whom there is evidence of fraud, and who have not been specially pardoned as provided for above.

9. The Special Commissioner's enquiries may be held either in Hyderabad or in the district, as may be most convenient.

10. In conducting these enquiries, the Special Commissioner shall exercise all the judicial powers of a First Talukdar in respect to—

(*a*) requiring the attendance of witnesses or parties to cases;

(*b*) recording evidence;

(*c*) arrest and detention pending completion of preliminary enquiry regarding persons suspected of fraud.

11. In cases in which fraud is proved, the Special Commissioner is empowered to set aside the order of the Inam Commission, even if it has been sanctioned by Government, and to resume the property which has been erroneously given in Inam. Or in cases in which no final decision has as yet been given, and the Special Commissioner is satisfied that the claim is false, he is empowered in the same manner to resume the property on behalf of Government. The Special Commissioner may also, if there are sufficient grounds for such action, attach inams pending final disposal of the case. All such orders of resumption or attachment shall be issued direct to the Talukdar of the district in which the landed property is situated, or if a cash payment, in which the cash is paid, and it shall be the duty of a Talukdar receiving such an order to give immediate effect to it.

* A special reason under this rule would be, if the decision of the Commission is clearly contrary to the terms of the Inam Rules.

12. Appeals against the decision of the Special Commissioner shall lie to the Madar-ul-Maham in the Revenue Department.

13. No appeal against the order of the Special Commissioner shall be entertained if it is presented after the expiry of three months from the date of the decision, exclusive of the period occupied in furnishing copies of the decision and any other records of the case.

14. The Special Commissioner shall submit, in such form as may be prescribed, monthly returns of cases disposed of by him to the Revenue Secretary for the information of Government.

15. For the purpose of this enquiry the Special Commissioner shall be provided with a suitable establishment, partly from the Inam Office and partly from the list of officials under reduction.

16. All or any of the powers conferred by the foregoing sections may be exercised with the sanction of the Special Commissioner, by the Special Deputy Commissioners, who are officers of honorable position and experience. It is the wish of Government that these officers should generally carry out the detailed enquiry into each case, so that the time of the Special Commissioner may not be unnecessarily withdrawn from his other duties. But no decision passed by these officers shall be acted upon until it is confirmed by the Special Commissioner.

SECTION IV.—WASTE LANDS.

Rules of 1288 Hijri.

Rules were first framed for the settlement of waste and Banjar lands in 1288 Hijri; according to these rules waste lands were divided into two classes, viz. :—

I. Waste lands which have no marks of fields left in them.

II. Waste lands having marks of fields left in them.

And Banjar lands were defined as—

I.—Lands covered with small *Jhari* or stunted shrubs.

II.—Lands covered with large *Jhari*, or dense jungle, or with vegetation, trees, or bushes.

The rates for waste land, for a period of 30 years, limited to lots of 1,000 Bighas, were :—

Period.	1st Class Waste Land.	2nd Class Waste Land.
1st Year	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the full revenue	No assessment.
2nd „	$\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the full revenue.
3rd „	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.	$\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.
4th „	$\frac{3}{4}$ do. do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
5th „	Full amount of assessment ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ po. do.
6th „	Do. do. ...	Full assessment.

The rates at these proportions were fixed according to the average revenue paid in the preceding ten years by cultivators in adjoining villages.

The terms for Banjar land, leases for which extended to 40 years, were—

1st Class. ⅛th of Area free.		2nd Class. ¼th of Area free.	
Years.		Years.	
1st	No assessment.	1st	No assessment.
2nd.....		2nd.....	
		3rd.....	
3rd	⅛th assessment.	4th.....	⅛th assessment.
4th		5th.....	
		6th.....	
5th	¼th ,,	7th.....	¼th ,,
		8th.....	
6th.....	½ ,,	9th.....	½ ,,
		10th	
7th.....	¾ ,,	11th	¾th ,,
8th.....	Full assessment	12th	Full assessment.

In 1292 Hijri the classification was revised, that for waste land being—

Class	I.	Lands	uncultivated	for	3 to 5	years.
,,	II.	,,	,,		5 to 7	,,
,,	III.	,,	,,		7 to 10	,,
,,	IV.	,,	,,		11 to 20	,,

Rules of 1292 Hijri.

Banjar land was divided into two classes, viz. :—

I.—Lands uncultivated for more than 20 years up to 30 years.

II.—Lands uncultivated for upwards of 30 years.

The revised rates for Banjar land are—

1st Class.		2nd Class.	
Years.		Years.	
1st	No assessment.	1st	No assessment.
2nd.....		2nd.....	
		3rd	
3rd.....	Re. 1 for each Nagar.	4th.....	Re. 1 for each Nagar.
4th.....	Rs. 2 do.	5th.....	Rs. 2 do.
5th.....	,, 3 do.	6th.....	,, 3 do.
6th.....	,, 4 do.	7th.....	,, 4 do.
7th.....	,, 5 do.	8th.....	,, 5 do.
8th.....	Full assessment.	9th.....	Full assessment.

Deserted villages.

In the same year a Code of Rules was compiled in connection with deserted villages, according to which deserted villages were divided into two classes, as follows :—

I. Villages in which the amount of cultivated land was little as compared with the uncultivated area.

II. Villages in which there was no cultivation at all.

Leases for these villages were to be granted for a term of thirty years, and the Watan of Pateli, or rights and perquisites appertaining to the Patel of a village, were to be given to the lessee undertaking to repopulate the village. The revenue management of the village was to be entrusted to the lessee, while the collection of the Abkari dues, as well as the Police, Criminal and Civil jurisdiction, were to be carried out through Government officials of the taluka to which the village belonged. No assessment was at first to be levied from the villages of the second class, but in the case of those that fell under the first category the amount to be levied was not to exceed that which used to be realized heretofore. After three years the assessment was to be fixed according to the extent of cultivation. At first these rules were introduced into the district of Elgundal and the sub-district of Sirpur-Tandur, where there were 212 and 917 deserted villages respectively. Subsequently, however, they were extended to two more districts, Indur and Khamam, where the number of such villages was 148 and 277 respectively.

Result of rules.

The extent to which waste land has been taken up is shown in the increased area under cultivation, the particulars of which are given in another part of this report.

Since the beginning of the Zillabundi system 983 deserted villages have been re-occupied, viz. :—

From 1263 to 1290 Fasli.....	799
1291 Fasli.....	52
1292 Fasli.....	75
1293 Fasli.....	40
1294 Fasli.....	17
Total...	983

There are still 421 deserted villages, the class and area of which are as follows :—

Ryotwari,	359	villages	containing	12,979 acres.
Muktas	56	„	„	1,004 „
Peshkash	6	„	„	258 „

SECTION V.—WARDS ESTATES.

The business connected with Wards Estates is now transacted in the Home Department, where 16 such cases are pending. Of these, two are Jagirs under Government management, and in the case of two others fixed salaries are allowed in lieu of the Jagirs which are under attachment. The largest case is that of Mahomed Anwarkhan, age 17, whose two villages yield a revenue of Rs. 50,000 a year. The youth is now being educated in the Madrassa-Alia, and the monthly expenditure

from the estate is Rs. 2,226-10-3, a small annual payment being also made to the Jagirdar.

The next case is that of Wazera Begum, whose estate, valued at Rs. 5,000 per annum, is encumbered with heavy debts. The lady is under the guardianship of her male relatives.

Full accounts for the year have not yet been received from the districts in these cases, and further particulars are not at present available.

SECTION VI.—LAND REVENUE OF 1294 FASLI.

Number of villages.

The number of Ryotwari villages in the year under report was 13,118, or 35 more than in the preceding year, the increase being accounted for in the following manner :—

Villages retained for non-payment of advances made by Government	4
Jagirs resumed owing to death of holders	26
Jagirs resumed after enquiry into title of claimants	3
Jagirs resumed for the non-appearance of the holders in the Inam Office	2
Received in exchange	8
Total	43
Deduct—Villages given in exchange	8
Balance	35

Culturable area.

The total culturable area of Khalsa lands and the area under cultivation, with the details of dry and wet cultivation, are shown in Revenue Statement A in the Appendix. A comparison of this statement with the corresponding figures for the preceding year gives the following result :—

	1293 F.	1294 F.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cultivated area	11,659,696	12,484,280	824,584	.....
Waste culturable area	3,976,497	3,943,021	.....	33,476
Total culturable area	15,636,193	16,427,301	791,108	.....
Percentage of cultivation to total culturable area	74·57	76	.....	.....
Area under dry cultivation.	11,124,347	11,914,277	789,930	.....
Area under wet cultivation.	535,349	570,003	34,654	.....
Percentage of dry cultivation to total cultivated area	95·41	95·35	.....	.....
Percentage of wet cultivation to total cultivated area	4·59	4·65	.....	.....

a ations in area.

There are some discrepancies in these returns which cannot be fully explained. The difference in the total culturable area appears more or less in every district. The introduction of the settlement into some districts probably accounts for a portion of the difference; thus in the case of Bidar the increase from 480,090 to 957,461 acres may be due to the

more accurate survey measurements being shown for the first time in the returns; the addition of 35 Khalsa villages, as above, will also account for a portion of the total increase in the area. It is more difficult, however, to account for the decrease in Lingsugur from 1,348,229 to 977,276 acres, and in the absence of detailed information from the Revenue Officers, which they have most inexcusably omitted to furnish, it is impossible to attempt any explanation of the figures. It may be mentioned, however, that although the differences cannot be explained, the figures are not necessarily wrong. A great deal has been done of late towards consolidating taluks and districts by transferring villages from one district or taluk to another, and this may easily account for most of the changes in the districts; but clear statements should have been submitted by District Officers, explaining how the revised area is arrived at. If, further, the comparison is in some respects incorrect, the errors are probably in the figures for 1293 Fasli, as more than usual efforts have been made in the year under report to secure accuracy.

Administrative division of Khalsa districts.

As at present constituted, the Khalsa territory is divided into four Subas, containing 15 districts and one sub-district, as follows :—

Subas.	Districts.	Subas.	Districts
Western ...	Aurangabad.	Northern....	Indur.
	Birh.		Bidar.
	Parbhaini.		Medak.
	Nander.		Elgundal.
Southern ...	Gulberga.		Sirpur-Tandur (sub-district).
	Raichur.	Eastern.....	Khamman.
	Lingsugur.		Nalgunda.
	Naldrug.		Nagar-Karnul.

Ethnological divisions adopted.

For the purpose of commenting on the returns, it is more convenient, however, to deal with the two great divisions of Marathwari and Telingana, which, although strictly ethnological divisions, also represent the dry and wet cultivation respectively. The division made in this manner is only approximately correct, as some districts contain both Marathwari and Telingana taluks, and even some taluks contain both kinds of cultivation; but it is sufficient for the present purpose to consider the Western and Southern Subas, with the district of Bidar from the Northern Suba as Marathwari territory, and the remaining districts as Telingana. According to this distribution, 11,186,170 acres, or 68·10 per cent., of the total culturable area is Marathwari, and 5,241,131 acres, or 31·90 per cent., is Telingana. In the Marathwari districts, 87·31 per cent. of the total culturable area is now under cultivation. The highest percentage under this head is in Naldrug, where it is 98·93 per cent., and the lowest percentage is in Raichur, where it is only 69·88; Gulberga also

Cultivation in Marathwari district.

shows a very low percentage, *viz.*, 75·75. The cause of the low percentages in these two districts is the light rainfall from which they generally suffer, and which makes it unremunerative to cultivate the lightest classes of soils. Wet cultivation in the Marathwari districts being almost exclusively from wells, is confined chiefly to gardens, and hence the percentage for all districts is only 2·46 of the total cultivated area. The largest percentage under this head is found in Aurungabad, where it is 3·81, and the lowest in Raichur, where it is only 1·12. Unfortunately, no returns have been received of wells dug by cultivators since the introduction of the Survey, but it is known that the security which the settlement gives to holdings has induced many cultivators to dig wells and convert a portion of their dry cultivation into gardens.

Cultivation in Telingana districts.

In the Telingana country, where there are large tracts of light soil beyond the reach of tanks, 48·14 per cent. of the total culturable area is fallow. In the Indur districts and its sub-district Sirpur-Tandur, the fallow land exceeds the cultivated, the percentages being 52·53 and 55·08 respectively, as against 47·47 and 44·92 cultivated land. A satisfactory feature in the year under report is that 22 applications were received for deserted villages in Sirpur-Tandur, of which 16 have been granted under the favourable rules referred to elsewhere. Of the Telingana districts, Nalgunda shows the best results, the cultivated land being 64·06 per cent. of the total culturable area. The Baghát taluka shows even a higher percentage, *viz.*, 71·26, but the taluka is a very small one and not suited for comparison with other districts. Of the cultivated area in the Telingana districts, 87·86 per cent. is under dry and 12·14 per cent. under wet crops. The highest percentage of wet crops is 22·81 in the Medak district, followed by 17·10 per cent in the Elgundal district. In the preceding year, the wet cultivation in Elgundal was only 11·59 per cent. of the total culturable area.

Irrigation in Telingana.

As stated in other parts of this report, irrigation in the Telingana districts is carried on from rain-fed tanks and anicuts across small streams; and for many years to come there will be a large opening for improvement in the direction of repairing the several thousand tanks that have been allowed to fall into disrepair. Wet cultivation is regulated to a great extent by the supply of water, and as the tanks are repaired, the area under rice cultivation will proportionately increase. In the Eastern Division, 188 tanks and channels were repaired by Government during the year at a cost of Rs. 32,647, and the Subadar, who takes a lively interest in irrigation works, and is careful to select the most promising projects, has shown that this has led to an increase of Rs. 24,028 in the revenue, while revenue amounting to Rs. 1,07,000, which was gradually diminishing on account of the state of the tanks, has been made secure. Measures are also being adopted in the Eastern Division for the repair of old wells, of which there were as many as 11,345 at the end of 1293 Fasli. As the cost of repairing so many

Repair of tanks in Eastern Division.

wells would be far beyond the power of Government, the Subadar proposed a system by which the aid of the people might be enlisted, and it has been tentatively adopted in the Narayenpeth Taluk of the Nagar-Karnul district. The chief feature of this system is the repair of wells by private individuals, the Government allowing, from the amount proposed for assessment on the land under the well, a deduction of interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of repairs. An allowance of Re. 1 per bigha is also deducted from the assessment for annual repairs. The direct profit to Government by this arrangement is the difference between a dry and wet rate of assessment *minus* the foregoing deductions, and the indirect advantages are the improvement of the country, and the greater interest given to the cultivators in their holdings. So far as the measure has been carried out up to date, it has been very successful. During the first six months after its introduction, 250 applications for repairs to wells were received, and 212 leases affecting 720 bighas of land have been granted, the result being that this land, which was fallow before, will now yield an annual revenue of Rs. 2,712. The amount expended by private individuals on the repairs of these wells is estimated at Rs. 67,676.

Measures for repair of wells.

Increase of cultivation.

The extent to which cultivation has nominally increased in the past nine years is shown in the following figures :—

	Dry Land. Acres.	Wet Land. Acres.		Dry Land. Acres.	Wet Land. Acres.
1286 Fasli...	9,334,797	294,393	1291 Fasli...	14,428,026*	657,866
1287 „ ...	9,794,938	328,971	1292 „ ...	14,530,242*	610,453
1288 „ ...	10,469,971	484,272	1293 „ ...	11,124,347	535,349
1289 „ ...	10,297,973	529,978	1294 „ ...	11,914,277	570,003
1290 „ ...	10,535,297	488,857			

The figures for dry cultivation show a fairly satisfactory increase amounting to 27·6 per cent. in nine years, but a part of this is due to the introduction of Survey measurements and resumption of Jagirs. The area under wet cultivation varies according to the rainfall. Land of this class is generally in good demand, and is not to any great extent allowed to remain fallow if there is sufficient water for its irrigation, so that the fluctuations in area show more the capacity of the tanks in each year than any change in the demand for land. Comparing the area under wet cultivation in 1294 Fasli with that of 1286 Fasli, there is an apparent increase of 93·6 per cent., but in the latter year there was a scarcity of rain which accounts for much of the difference. For this reason it is difficult to show how much wet cultivation has really extended during the period referred to, but there can be no doubt that there has been some extension due partly to the more favourable conditions under which land is now held by the cultivators, and partly to the repair of tanks and wells.

As has been previously stated, Land Revenue includes the different items of revenue collected on the Ryotwari tenure, Surbasta and Mukta, Peshkash, Pasture lands, &c.

* *Note.*—These figures require some explanation.

Revenue Collections. Progress made from 1263 Fasli.

No better proof of the success of the late Minister's measures for the improvement of the land administration can be afforded than the following figures showing the particulars of the Land Revenue collections from the year 1263 Fasli to the year 1294 Fasli :—

Year.	Land Revenue.								
	Gutta.	Ryotwari.	Surbasta and Makta.	Pasture Lands.	Fruit Trees.	Revenue Fines.	Peshkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1263F	23,60,161	12,93,267	28,15,232	2,132	14,308	...	...	...	64,85,100
1264	2,63,635	36,60,111	27,11,257	3,649	15,419	...	...	...	66,56,071
1265	1,68,678	41,57,619	25,03,981	2,525	17,026	...	401	...	68,50,230
1266	1,12,748	42,30,537	28,91,136	8,112	7,700	...	401	...	72,50,634
1267	1,19,456	42,29,907	31,75,222	10,257	25,095	...	401	...	75,60,338
1268	1,27,061	39,57,600	39,05,188	12,262	9,489	...	401	...	80,12,001
1269	67,844	44,36,961	34,42,995	12,177	25,433	...	401	...	79,85,811
1270	66,716	44,06,899	36,65,488	11,620	15,746	...	401	...	81,66,870
1271	25,393	67,09,060	36,90,653	63,436	37,221	...	401	...	1,05,26,164
1272	25,395	68,50,454	39,57,468	60,824	33,349	...	1,14,834	...	1,10,42,324
1273	25,395	82,08,023	34,21,457	1,10,220	53,531	...	1,14,833	...	1,19,33,459
1274	...	89,79,241	25,22,538	1,04,477	49,911	...	1,85,252	4,90,928	1,23,32,347
1275	...	1,13,93,448	8,32,957	1,10,052	74,878	26,232	1,76,819	11,38,987	1,37,53,373
1276	...	1,12,71,546	4,20,561	1,28,321	98,623	11,020	87,087	12,39,654	1,32,56,812
1277	...	1,19,21,814	4,70,100	2,35,841	1,67,276	73,500	87,087	12,13,542	1,41,69,160
1278	...	1,27,22,772	5,15,542	3,61,666	1,48,776	17,931	87,087	3,22,895	1,41,76,669
1279	...	1,35,40,693	4,85,372	3,57,868	1,47,086	21,590	87,087	2,47,531	1,48,87,227
1280	...	1,31,57,690	4,57,559	3,23,123	2,45,570	19,959	87,087	1,76,281	1,44,67,269
1281	...	1,20,12,011	4,77,280	1,20,543	1,45,336	25,744	87,087	1,11,231	1,29,79,232
1282	...	1,60,30,232	5,88,525	72,109	1,94,765	34,266	87,087	1,34,112	1,71,41,096
1283	...	1,44,93,725	4,91,648	1,13,227	1,98,797	34,561	87,087	1,36,452	1,55,55,497
1284	...	1,71,34,112	5,46,711	1,09,430	1,68,475	40,472	87,087	3,41,853	1,84,28,140
1285	...	1,56,37,248	4,70,693	1,75,667	2,00,554	44,457	87,087	1,53,916	1,67,69,622
1286	...	1,30,11,527	4,54,910	1,48,951	1,13,047	44,887	71,027	2,76,341	1,41,20,690
1287	...	1,54,62,002	4,90,702	2,35,637	1,07,887	56,480	1,06,052	2,60,582	1,67,19,342
1288	...	1,79,02,332	6,39,926	2,39,904	2,75,507	59,629	83,075	2,76,428	1,94,76,801
1289	...	1,68,80,930	8,99,747	2,68,597	3,11,505	53,959	88,892	2,90,447	1,87,94,077
1290	...	1,54,33,698	9,45,752	2,51,421	2,34,763	40,232	93,687	4,05,838	1,74,05,391
1291	...	1,44,67,919	9,95,030	2,64,767	2,44,210	37,691	87,087	4,03,802	1,65,00,506
1292	...	1,50,50,844	9,44,497	2,92,336	2,62,521	34,966	87,058	4,45,219	1,71,17,441
1293*	...	1,60,58,205	8,28,328	3,07,836	2,95,920	35,812	86,788	3,29,185	1,79,42,074
1294	...	1,64,02,661	9,16,020	2,55,841	2,61,047	43,743	87,057	7,04,189	1,86,70,558

* 12 Months.

These figures show steady progress from the beginning of the Zillabundi system up to the present time. The revenue collected on the ryotwari method has increased during this period from Rs. 12,93,267 to Rs. 1,64,02,661, being about twelve-fold, while at the same time the surbasta and gutta system has been so curtailed, that, whereas in 1263 Fasli it yielded Rs. 51,75,393, the revenue from it is now only Rs. 9,16,020.

If it be borne in mind what the farming system formerly was, how the ryots were ground to the very dust by the contractors, and how the destruction of their rights as tenants was only limited by the necessity of keeping them to till the soil, these figures will then convey some idea of the great change that has taken place. It is true that tenant-right is not yet fully understood, or even desired, by the people, especially in the Telingana districts. On the one hand, oppression during a long series of years seems to have lowered the character and energy, and shaken the confidence of the people, so that they do not set the same value on their rights as in other parts of India ; while on the other hand, a paucity of population, and an abundance of land does not create the same necessity for prescriptive rights as elsewhere. But a great change is going on in this respect, the credit of which is chiefly due to the survey operations. As the cultivators come to see that the survey settlement gives them a proprietary right of occupancy of which they cannot be deprived so long as they pay the Government demand, they gain confidence in the administration, and feel they have a property they can call their own and expend capital on its improvement. The fact mentioned in the preceding paragraph, that, in one taluk of the Nagar-Karnul district alone, private individuals have expended in the short period of six months Rs. 67,000 on the repair of wells, shows that this feeling of faith in existing land tenures is also extending in the Telingana districts.

Under all heads of Land Revenue, the increase has been from Rs. 64,85,100 in 1263 Fasli to Rs. 1,86,70,558 in the year under report, which represents 187·8 per cent.

Jumabundi for 1294 Fasli.

The following statement shows the assessment of ryotwari lands for 1294 Fasli :—

STATEMENT of Jamabundi for 1294 Fasli.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Total demand for 1293 Fasli.			Resumptions and Alienations in 1294 Fasli on gross demand of 1293 Fasli.								Transfers at Annual Jamabundi of 1294 Fasli.					
		Gross Demand.	Deduct Remissions.	Nett Demand.	Deduct amount for Land removed from Jamabundi.			Balance.	Add amount for Land brought under Jamabundi.			Total.	Deduct Land given up.	Balance.	Add land taken up.	Total.	Deduct Remissions.	Nett Demand for the Year 1294 Fasli.
					Land transferred to other districts.	Jagir grants.	Total.		Villages transferred from other districts.	Jagirs resumed.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Aurungabad	18,04,370	.....	18,04,370	...	88	88	18,04,282	.....	3,200	3,200	18,07,482	73,683	17,33,799	97,832	18,31,631	...	18,31,631
2	Birh	11,80,509	342	11,80,167	337	106	443	11,80,066	1,095	41	1,136	11,81,202	63,936	11,17,266	86,533	12,03,799	86	12,03,713
3	Parbhaini	12,24,029	114	12,23,915	...	57,933	57,933	11,66,096	.....	62,293	62,293	12,28,389	1,05,597	11,22,792	1,58,074	12,80,866	51	12,80,815
4	Nander	13,91,137	665	13,90,472	65	2,286	2,351	13,88,786	.....	2,891	2,891	13,91,677	22,774	13,68,903	27,876	13,96,779	302	13,96,477
	Total...	56,00,045	1,121	55,98,924	402	60,413	60,815	55,39,230	1,095	68,425	69,520	56,08,750	2,65,990	53,42,760	3,70,315	57,13,075	439	57,12,636
5	Medak	9,25,578	4,011	9,21,567	...	4,612	4,612	9,20,966	.....	9,107	9,107	9,30,073	1,44,292	7,85,781	1,52,682	9,38,463	4,810	9,33,653
6	Indur	14,86,000	11,422	14,74,578	...	605	605	14,85,395	.....	4,653	4,653	14,90,048	2,89,915	12,00,133	3,08,449	15,08,582	4,327	15,04,255
7	Elgundal.....	16,49,456	46,283	16,03,173	5,523	...	5,523	16,43,933	18,605	.....	18,605	16,62,538	5,03,121	11,59,417	5,43,355	17,02,772	5,631	16,97,141
8	Bidar	8,40,746	1,300	8,39,446	...	450	450	8,40,296	.....	399	399	8,40,695	2,47,656	5,93,039	2,02,870	7,95,909	...	7,95,909
9	Sirpur-Tandur	1,88,094	410	1,87,684	...	...	...	1,88,094	246	.....	246	1,88,340	16,853	1,71,487	19,084	1,90,571	51	1,90,520
	Total...	50,89,874	63,426	50,26,448	5,523	5,667	11,190	50,78,684	18,851	14,159	33,010	51,11,694	12,01,837	39,09,857	12,26,440	51,36,297	14,819	51,21,478
10	Raichur	8,49,223	18,447	8,30,776	...	738	738	8,48,485	.....	1,374	1,374	8,49,859	7,562	8,42,297	18,995	8,61,292	95,831	7,65,461
11	Lingsugur	6,99,569	4,135	6,95,434	...	464	464	6,99,105	.....	4,115	4,115	7,03,220	12,585	6,90,635	28,252	7,18,887	71,807	6,47,080
12	Gulberga	8,85,485	56,669	8,28,816	...	133	133	8,85,352	.....	10,976	10,976	8,96,328	35,020	8,61,308	45,732	9,07,060	72,999	8,34,041
13	Naldrug	4,61,247	1,063	4,60,184	...	3,414	3,414	4,57,833	.....	271	271	4,58,104	5,530	4,52,574	7,922	4,60,496	1,706	4,58,790
	Total...	28,95,524	80,314	28,15,210	...	4,749	4,749	28,90,775	.....	16,736	16,736	29,07,511	60,697	28,46,814	1,00,901	29,47,715	2,42,343	27,05,372
14	Khammam.....	15,50,561	57,441	14,93,120	...	264	264	15,50,297	.....	2,013	2,013	15,52,310	1,11,249	14,41,061	3,96,124	18,37,185	4,20,072	41,17,113
15	Nalgunda	9,51,638	44,679	9,06,959	...	889	889	9,50,749	.....	8,702	8,702	9,59,451	79,130	8,80,321	1,69,055	10,49,376	1,96,430	8,52,946
16	Nagar-Karnul.....	9,32,451	1,95,677	7,36,774	2,497	...	2,497	9,29,954	2,98,670	.....	2,98,670	12,28,624	36,388	11,92,236	77,531	12,69,767	6,81,636	5,88,131
17	Baghat Tahsil in Atraf Balda.	29,750	3,355	26,395	...	...	...	29,750	.....	.....	.....	29,750	2,470	27,280	3,616	30,896	5,160	25,736
	Total...	34,64,400	3,01,152	31,63,248	2,497	1,153	3,650	34,60,750	2,98,670	10,715	3,09,385	37,70,135	2,29,237	35,40,898	6,46,326	41,87,224	13,03,298	28,83,926
	Grand Total...	1,70,49,843	4,46,013	1,66,03,830	8,422	71,982	80,404	1,69,69,439	3,18,616	1,10,035	4,28,651	1,73,98,090	17,57,761	1,56,40,329	23,43,982	1,79,84,311	15,60,899	1,64,23,412

The gross assessment was thus Rs. 1,79,84,311, or Rs. 9,34,468 more than in the preceding year, when it was Rs. 1,70,49,843. The increase in the gross assessment is accounted for as follows :—

Assessment on holdings at the end of 1293 Fasli	Rs.	1,70,49,843
Lands transferred to other Districts and Jagirs granted by Government	„	80,404
Balance.....	Rs.	1,69,69,439
Land transferred and Jagir grants resumed	„	4,28,651
Total.....	Rs.	1,73,98,090
Assessment on holdings given up or transferred to other heads at Jamabandi	„	17,57,761
Balance.....	Rs.	1,56,40,329
Add—Assessments on lands taken up or transferred at Jamabandi.	„	23,43,982
Total.....	Rs.	1,79,84,311

The fluctuations in holdings per districts are shown in the following figures :—

No.	Districts.	Relinquishments.	Acquisitions.	Nett Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Khammam	1,11,249	3,96,124	+2,84,875
2	Nalgunda	79,130	1,69,055	+89,925
3	Parbhaini	1,05,597	1,58,075	+52,478
4	Nagar-Karnul	36,388	77,531	+41,143
5	Elgundal	5,03,121	5,43,355	+40,234
6	Aurungabad	73,683	97,832	+24,149
7	Indur	2,89,915	3,08,449	+18,534
8	Lingsugur.....	12,585	28,252	+15,667
9	Birh	63,936	86,533	+22,597
10	Raichur.....	7,562	18,995	+11,433
11	Gulberga	35,020	45,732	+10,712
12	Medak	1,44,292	1,52,682	+8,390
13	Nander	22,774	27,876	+5,102
14	Naldrug	5,530	7,922	+2,392
15	Sirpur-Tandur	16,853	19,084	+2,231
16	Baghat	2,470	3,616	+1,146
17	Bidar.....	2,47,656	2,02,870	—44,786 (decrease).
	Total...Rs.	17,57,761	23,43,983	5,86,222

In the above statement the districts have been arranged according to the amount of nett increase which each shows in assessment. The district of Khammam heads the list, and the result would have been considered a favorable one, had it not been outbalanced by the amount of remissions. The same remark applies to Nalgunda, which comes next in importance. In Parbhaini, which stands third on the list, the increase is mainly due to the introduction of Survey rates in the taluks of Jantur and Pathri where the actual increase in the assessment was Rs. 44,571. The fourth position on the list is occupied by Nagar-Karnul, to which the same remark is applicable as to Khammam. In Elgundal, Aurungabad, Indur, and Birh the increase appears to be the result of a favorable season, which induced the ryots to take up fresh lands for cultivation. In Linsugur, Raichur, and Gulberga, new lands were at first taken up for cultivation, but an unfavorable season necessitated the grant of large remissions. The small increases in Medak, Nander, Sirpur-Tandur, and Naldrug, hardly call for any remark. The only district that shows a decrease is Bidar. This decrease is chiefly due to the introduction of Survey rates in some of the taluks, where the actual decrease in the new assessment, as compared with the old, amounts to Rs. 86,174, of which Rs. 44,786 appear in the accounts of the year under report.

Remissions.

The remissions granted during the year show an alarming increase over the year 1293 Fasli, being Rs. 15,60,899 against Rs. 4,46,013. The ratio that the remissions bear to the gross amount of assessment is 8·6 per cent against 2·6 in the last year. Of the total remissions, about 83·5 per cent. appertain to the Eastern Division and about 15·5 per cent. to the Southern, and the proportion which each bears to the gross divisional demand is 31 and 8 per cent. respectively. As already stated, the season was very unfavorable in some of the taluks of Raichur, Linsugur, and Gulberga districts, and resulted in almost the entire failure of the kharif and rabbi crops. Consequently, on the recommendation of the District and Divisional Authorities, orders were issued from the Board of Revenue, prohibiting the use of coercive processes in the realization of Government revenue. This fact fully justifies the heavy remissions granted in Raichur, Linsugur, and Gulberga.

Turning to the Eastern Division, it is found that the remissions in the Nalgunda district amounted to Rs. 1,96,430, or 18·7 per cent., of the total demand; in the Khammam district, they were Rs. 4,20,072, or 22·86 per cent.; while in Nagar-Karnul they were Rs. 6,81,636, being as much as 53·7 per cent. The necessity for these very high remissions has already been referred to in the remarks on the weather. Rice lands being assessed according to the crop, there must necessarily be great fluctuations in the annual revenue. A full tank produces a maximum

revenue, while an empty tank results in fallow land and no revenue. The system is certainly a very complicated one, and with the best precautions possible, Government is still probably defrauded to some extent. But, for the present, at least no other method of assessing rice-lands seems possible.

Nett demand.

After deducting remissions, the nett ryotwari demand amounted to Rs. 1,64,23,412 as against Rs. 1,66,03,830 in the preceding year, the decrease being Rs. 1,80,418, or 1·8 per cent.

Fluctuations in demand in districts.

The following statement shows the fluctuations of nett demand in districts :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Demand for		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
		1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.			Increase.	Decrease..
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marathwari.	Aurungabad	18,04,370	18,31,631	27,261	...	1·5	...
	Birh	11,80,167	12,03,713	23,546	...	1·9	...
	Parbhaini	12,23,915	12,80,815	56,900	...	4·6	...
	Nander	13,90,472	13,96,477	6,005	...	·4	...
	Gulberga	8,28,816	8,34,041	5,225	...	·6	...
	Raichur	8,30,776	7,65,461	...	65,315	...	7·8
	Lingsugur	6,95,434	6,47,080	...	48,354	...	6·9
	Naldrug	4,60,184	4,58,790	...	1,394	...	·3
	Bidar	8,39,446	7,95,909	...	43,537	...	5·1
	Total...	92,53,580	92,13,917	1,18,937	1,58,600	1·2	1·7
Telingana.	Medak	9,21,567	9,33,653	12,086	...	1·3	...
	Elgundal	16,03,173	16,97,141	93,968	...	5·8	...
	Indur	14,74,578	15,04,255	29,677	...	2·0	...
	Sirpur-Tandur	1,87,684	1,90,520	2,836	...	1·5	...
	Nalgunda	9,06,959	8,52,946	...	54,013	...	5·9
	Nagar-Karnul	7,36,774	5,88,131	...	1,48,643	...	20·1
	Khammam	14,93,120	14,17,113	...	76,007	...	5·0
	Baghat	26,395	25,736	...	659	...	2·4
	Total...	73,50,250	72,09,495	1,38,567	2,79,373	1·8	3·8
	Grand Total...	1,66,03,830	1,64,23,412	2,57,504	4,37,922	1·5	2·6
				Nett Decrease...	1,80,418	...	1·8

In the Aurungabad, Birh, and Parbhaini districts of the Marathwari Division, there has been a considerable increase in the demand. Elgundal district shows the largest increase of all, being Rs. 93,968, or 5·8 per cent., due to a favorable rainfall. The decrease of Rs. 43,537 in Bidar is the result of the new Survey rates introduced into that district. The falling-off in the demand in Raichur, Lingsugur, Khammam, Nalgunda, and Nagar-Karnul is entirely due to the unseasonable weather already noticed. In round numbers, the effect of an unfavorable monsoon in some districts was a loss of revenue amounting to nearly four lakhs; the introduction of a new settlement caused a loss of Rs. 43,000, but the total loss was reduced o one lakh and eighty thousand by other districts having yielded a better revenue, the increase in them being a little over 2½ lakhs.

Muktas.

The second source of Land Revenue is the Muktas, or quit-rent on villages granted on favorable leases. The revenue under this sub-head is fixed, and the only change is a slight increase of Rs. 3,390.

Peshkash.

The third is Peshkash. It is also a kind of fixed quit-rent levied on groups of villages granted on favorable tenure. There are only two Peshkashdars in the territories, one of them being the Rajah of Gadwal in the district of Raichur, and the other the Rajah of Gurguhta, in the district of Lingsugur. Some of the Muktadars and Peshkashdars pay their quota in a lump sum, while others pay the amounts due by them, by instalments.

Amrai.

The fourth item is Amrai or the proceeds of mango, tamarind trees, &c. The fruits are sold annually by auction. This revenue is liable to changes every year. The mango crop, which forms its chief factor, fails as a rule in alternate years. The year under review was attended by a general failure of these crops; hence the decrease in this demand in comparison with 1293 Fasli, which was a favorable year.

Kanchas.

The fifth item, *viz.* Kanchas, consists of the sale-proceeds of pasture-lands. The rise or fall under this head of revenue is regulated by the favorableness, or otherwise, of the season.

Miscellaneous.

The sixth item under the head of "Miscellaneous" comprises revenue fines, gains affected by the exchange of copper coin for rupees, and some such other sundry items.

The total current demand under these five heads amounted to Rs. 17,49,400, or less than the amount for 1293 Fasli by Rs. 1,26,340, as shown by the following figures:—

Heads.	1294 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Muktas or Quit-rent	9,40,611	9,37,221	+ 3,390
2 Peshkash	87,087	87,087	.....
3 Amrai	2,56,169	3,05,102	— 48,933
4 Kanchas.....	98,957	2,00,704	— 1,01,747
5 Miscellaneous	3,66,576	3,45,626	+ 20,950
Total.....	17,49,400	18,75,740	— 1,26,340

This decrease of Rs. 1,26,340 may be assigned to the scanty, untimely and ill-distributed rainfall of the year, which has affected the revenue under the heads of Kanchas, and the failure of the mango crops which, as already observed, takes place in alternate years.

Total Land Revenue demand.

Including all heads of Land Revenue, the demand for the year under review was Rs. 1,82,02,100* as against Rs. 1,84,79,570 in 1293 Fasli, being a decrease of Rs. 2,77,470, or 1·5 per cent.

Collection of Land Revenue.

The collection of Land Revenue was slighty less than in the preceding year, owing to the failure of the crops in some districts, but under the circumstances it is satisfactory to find that 98·73 per cent. of the total demand of Ryotwari revenue was collected.

Collections since 1281 Fasli.

Revenue Statement B in the Appendix gives the particulars of the demand and collections since the year 1281 Fasli, distinguishing between the Marathwari and Telingana districts. During this period the percentage of collection on demand was—

Fasli.	Marathwari.	Telingana.	Total.
1281	80·12	82·71	81·08
1282	86·88	79·98	83·94
1283	89·96	70·89	82·46
1284	93·87	72·81	84·54
1285	94·68	76·21	87·27
1286	86·19	79·89	84·13
1287	90·68	86·58	89·18
1288	91·64	93·15	92·36
1289	96·17	97·34	96·69
1290	98·31	99·14	98·65
1291	99·11	99·32	99·19
1292	99·17	98·86	99·04
1293	99·27	98·93	99·13
1294	98·73	98·74	98·73

* Includes Siwai Jamabundi of Rs. 29,288.

Change in official year.

Great efforts have been made in recent years to collect the revenue within the year to which it pertains, and the result as shown by these figures has on the whole been satisfactory. The change in the official year which now ends in Aban (October) instead of Sharewar (August), as formerly, has helped towards this end. At the same time, the revenue instalments have been made easier for the cultivators.

Collections of Ryotwari revenue per district.

The collection of Ryotwari and Siwai revenue by districts is shown in the following statement :—

STATEMENT showing the Demand and Collections of Ryotwari revenue for 1291 Fasli.

DISTRICTS.	Demand.	Collections.		Balance.	REMARKS.
		Amount.	Percentage.		
Aurungabad	18,32,899	18,32,129	99·95	770	
Birh	12,18,010	12,17,116	99·92	894	
Parbhaini	12,82,504	12,82,378	99·90	126	
Nander	13,96,976	13,88,570	99·39	8,406	
Gulberga	8,34,042	8,14,766	97·69	19,276	
Raichur	7,66,092	7,12,939	93·06	53,153	
Lingsugur	6,47,605	6,24,241	96·39	23,364	
Naldrug	4,58,964	4,54,175	98·95	4,789	
Bidar	7,96,630	7,90,492	99·23	6,138	
Total Marathwari...	92,33,722	91,16,806	98·73	1,16,916	
Medak	9,33,698	9,31,819	99·79	1,879	
Elgundal	17,04,544	17,03,927	99·96	617	
Indur	15,04,255	14,95,916	99·44	8,339	
Sirpur-Tandur	1,90,637	1,90,602	99·98	35	
Nalgunda	8,53,218	7,98,880	93·63	54,338	
Nagar-Karnul	5,89,411	5,77,794	98·03	11,617	
Khammam	14,17,479	14,11,109	99·55	6,370	
Baghat	25,736	18,364	71·35	7,372	
Total Telingana...	72,18,978	71,28,411	98·74	90,567	
Grand Total...	1,64,52,700	1,62,45,217	98·73	2,07,483	

It will be seen from this that in the Marathwari division, the only districts that show heavy arrears are Gulberga, Raichur, and Lingsugur, where, owing to a failure of the crops, District Officers were directed not to use coercive measures against sufferers from the bad season. In the Telingana division the heaviest

arrears are in the Nalgunda and Nagar-Karnul districts, where there was also a failure of the crops in certain parts. Under the circumstances, the total arrears, amounting to Rs. 2,07,483, cannot be regarded as unduly heavy. Including Surbasta, Muktas, &c., the total arrears are Rs. 3,09,094.

Coercive processes.

The facility with which land revenue is now collected is shown from the following return of coercive measures adopted against defaulters :—

Districts.	No. of Defaulters.	Value of Property sold.		
		Moveable.	Immoveable.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bidar	2	29 4 0	.....	29 4 0
Sirpur-Tandur	3	687 3 9	.....	687 3 9
Aurungabad	2	.....	29 8 0	29 8 0
Parbhaini	1	.....	57 15 0	57 15 0
Raichur	4	482 10 0	57 4 0	539 14 0
Lingsugur	1	.....	82 8 0	82 8 0
Gulberga	2	36 4 0	39 0 0	75 4 0
Khammam	5	880 15 0	.....	880 15 0
Nagar-Karnul	6	.....	162 4 9	162 4 9
Total..	26	2,116 4 9	428 7 9	2,544 12 6

The total number of defaulters, whose property had to be sold for arrears, was thus 26, and the value of property sold was Rs. 2,544, which certainly is not excessive when compared with the amount of revenue collected.

Attachment of crops.

No return has been submitted of the attachment of crops, and there is no doubt that in the Telingana districts crops are very frequently kept in the charge of village officials until the Government demand is paid. This system, which was general in every district in former days, is however gradually being discontinued, and in the settled districts, especially, it is now scarcely ever practised.

Demand and collections under different heads.

A general statement of the demand and collections under all heads is given below :—

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Demand and Collection for 1294 Fasli.

	Demand.						Collection.						Balance.					
	For previous years.		For 1294 Fasli.		Total.		For previous years.		In 1294 Fasli.		Total.		In previous years.		In 1294 Fasli.		Total.	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
Ryotwari Land Revenue.	7,55,646	3 7	*1,64,52,700	0 4	1,72,08,346	3 11	1,93,796	6 3	1,62,45,216	7 0	1,64,39,012	13 3	5,61,849	13 4	2,07,483	9 4	7,69,333	6 8
Quit-rent (Muktas)...	1,12,483	13 9	9,40,611	10 8	10,53,095	8 5	58,840	3 6	8,60,629	15 8	9,19,470	3 2	53,643	10 3	79,981	11 0	1,33,625	5 3
Peshkash	328	5 9	87,087	1 8	87,415	7 5	328	5 9	87,087	1 8	87,415	7 5	.....		.....		.....	
Amrai fruit trees	26,745	8 10	2,56,169	2 10	2,82,914	11 8	22,667	12 8	2,50,789	13 10	2,73,457	10 6	4,077	12 2	5,379	5 0	9,457	1 2
Kanchas (pasture lands).	33,640	4 10	98,956	11 8	1,32,597	0 6	25,422	15 11	93,918	6 2	1,19,341	6 1	8,217	4 11	5,038	5 6	13,255	10 5
Miscellaneous	1,37,734	13 2	3,66,575	11 6	5,04,310	8 8	26,781	14 2	3,55,364	3 3	3,82,146	1 5	1,10,952	15 0	11,211	8 3	1,22,164	7 3
Total...	10,66,579	1 11	1,82,02,100	6 8	1,92,68,679	8 7	3,27,837	10 3	1,78,93,005	15 7	1,82,20,843	9 10	7,38,741	7 8	3,09,094	7 1	10,47,835	14 9

* Includes Siwai Jamabundi.

Collection of arrears.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable reduction in the amount of arrears due for previous years. The total demand on this account amounted to Rs. 10,66,579, of which very nearly 8 lakhs belong to the Southern and Eastern Divisions in about equal proportions. The total collections under this head amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 3,27, 837, or 30·7 per cent. It will probably be found that a large proportion of what remains will have to be struck off as irrecoverable. The details of the arrears, by districts, at the end of the year under report are as follows :—

	For previous years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurungabad	15,059	794	15,853
Birh	2,868	938	3,807
Parbhaini	211	126	337
Nander	15,804	8,743	24,548
Total, Western Division...	33,944	10,603	44,547
Raichur	22,132	54,456	76,589
Lingsugar	1,62,888	77,161	2,40,044
Gulberga	1,00,508	29,536	1,20,044
Naldrug	14,407	4,788	19,196
Total, Southern Division...	2,99,931	1,55,943	4,55,874
Medak	66,652	6,464	73,116
Indur	16,551	11,913	28,465
Elgundal	10,314	1,988	12,302
Bidar	25,430	7,573	33,003
Sirpur-Tandur	2,699	34	2,733
Total, Northern Division...	1,21,647	27,974	1,49,621
Khammam	17,496	7,550	25,046
Nalgunda	73,361	60,890	1,34,251
Nagar-Karnul	1,75,357	37,909	2,13,267
Baghat	17,003	8,223	25,226
Total, Eastern Division...	2,83,218	1,14,573	3,97,792
Grand Total...	7,38,741	3,09,094	10,47,835

Note.—Annas and pies are omitted from these figures.

Under different heads of revenue, the details are as follows :—

	For previous years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ryotwari Revenue	5,61,849	2,07,483	7,69,333
Muktas	53,643	79,981	1,33,625
Amrai	4,077	5,379	9,457
Kanchas	8,217	5,038	13,255
Miscellaneous	1,10,952	11,211	1,22,164
Total...Rs.	7,38,741	3,09,094	10,47,835

NOTE.—Annas and pies are omitted from these figures.

The percentage of the collection of the sub-heads other than Ryotwari land revenue were as follows:—

	Per cent. of collections.
Muktas	91·5
Peshkash	100·0
Amrai	97·9
Kanchas	94·9
Miscellaneous	96·9

The arrears of quit-rent on Muktas are chiefly in the Lingsugur and Nagar-Karnul districts, where the amounts outstanding are Rs. 51,852 and Rs. 24,054 respectively. This, no doubt, is due to a failure of the crops in parts of these districts. In the other districts, the amounts in arrear are very trifling, and do not call for special notice. Peshkash, it will be observed, has been collected in full. The arrears on account of Amrai are Rs. 5,379-5-0, the largest items of which are Rs. 2,705 in Indur and Rs. 1,577 in Nagar-Karnul. On account of Kanchas, Rs. 5,038 were outstanding at the end of the year; and under the head Miscellaneous, there is a sum of Rs. 11,211, composed chiefly of Rs. 3,474 in Medak and Rs. 3,534 in Nalgunda. No explanation has been afforded of these items.

Number of cultivators and holdings.

The following statement shows the number of cultivators and their average holdings and assessment in the year under report :—

STATEMENT showing the Number of Cultivators, Cultivated Area, Revenue, Average Area per Cultivator, Average Revenue per Cultivator, and Average Revenue per Acre, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 Fasli.

No.	District.	Number of Cultivators.	Cultivated Area in Acres.			Ryotwari Land Revenue.			Average Area occupied by each Cultivator.						Average Revenue per Cultivator.			Average Revenue per Acre.		
			Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18
									A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
MARATHWARA. 1	Aurungabad ...	51,830	1,791,876	70,879	1,862,755	...	...	1,831,631	34	23	1	15	35	38	...	...	35 5 6	...	...	0 15 9
2	Birh	44,386	1,498,606	47,330	1,545,236	...	...	1,203,713	33	31	1	3	34	34	...	...	27 1 10	...	...	0 12 6
3	Parbhaini	33,131	1,462,247	22,325	1,484,572	...	...	1,280,815	44	5	0	27	44	32	...	...	38 10 6	...	...	0 13 9
4	Nander	54,909	990,632	18,445	1,009,077	...	...	1,396,477	18	2	0	13	18	15	...	...	25 6 11	...	...	1 6 1
5	Gulberga.....	31,043	543,734	14,311	558,045	...	...	834,041	17	21	0	18	17	39	...	...	26 13 10	...	...	1 7 10
6	Raichur	31,012	777,686	16,893	794,579	...	...	765,461	25	3	0	22	25	25	...	...	24 10 11	...	...	0 15 5
7	Lingsugur	48,862	935,539	10,502	946,041	...	...	647,080	19	6	0	9	19	15	...	...	13 3 10	...	..	0 10 11
8	Naldrug	23,055	619,601	20,428	640,029	...	...	458,790	26	35	0	35	27	30	...	...	19 14 4	...	...	0 11 6
9	Bidar	30,022	906,124	18,959	925,083	...	...	795,909	30	7	0	25	30	32	...	...	26 8 2	...	...	0 13 7
	Total...	348,250	9,526,045	240,072	9,766,117	...	...	9,213,917	27	14	0	28	28	2	...	...	26 7 4	...	...	0 15 1
TELINGANA. 10	Medak	23,659	93,470	27,617	121,087	...	...	933,653	3	38	1	7	5	5	...	...	39 7 5	...	...	7 11 4
11	Elgundal	56,475	410,034	84,574	494,608	...	...	1,697,141	7	10	1	20	8	30	...	...	30 0 9	...	...	3 6 10
12	Indur	46,217	271,503	42,304	313,807	...	...	1,504,255	5	35	0	37	6	32	...	...	32 10 4	...	...	4 12 8
13	Sirpur-Tandur...	39,756	308,588	4,137	312,725	...	...	190,520	7	30	0	4	7	34	...	...	4 12 8	...	...	0 9 9
14	Nalgunda	41,064	510,717	54,632	565,349	...	...	852,946	12	17	1	13	13	30	...	...	20 12 4	...	...	1 8 1
15	Nagar-Karnul...	25,209	255,164	36,610	291,774	...	...	588,131	10	5	1	18	11	23	...	...	23 5 3	...	...	2 0 3
16	Khammam.....	91,730	538,349	79,415	617,764	...	...	1,417,113	5	34	0	35	6	29	...	...	15 7 2	...	...	2 4 8
17	Baghat	412	407	642	1,049	...	...	25,736	0	39	1	22	2	21	...	...	62 7 5	...	...	24 8 6
	Total...	324,522	2,388,232	329,931	2,718,163	...	...	7,209,495	7	14	1	1	8	15	...	...	22 3 5	...	...	2 10 5
	Grand Total...	672,772	11,914,277	570,003	12,484,280	...	...	16,423,412	17	28	0	34	18	22	...	...	24 6 7	...	...	1 5 1

It is to be regretted that it is not possible in this statement to distinguish between the assessment on wet and dry cultivation. As regards acreage a distinction has been made, but District Officers have failed to show correctly the assessment under the two separate heads, and hence the return falls short on one of the most important points for which it was prescribed, *viz.*, to show the incidence of Government demand

on each class of cultivation. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the total number of cultivators increased from 495,843 to 672,772, the details being—

	1293 F.	1294 F.	Increase.
Marathwari	276,985	348,250	71,265
Telingana	218,858	324,522	105,664
Total...	495,843	672,772	176,929

The figures however require some further explanation than has yet been afforded, and the comparison can scarcely, it is feared, be regarded as a reliable one. The latest figures may, however, be accepted as the correct ones.

In the Marathwari Division the average area of each holding is—

Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.
27	14	0	28	28	2

the average revenue per acre being Rs. 0-15-1. In the Telingana Division the average area of each holding is—

Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.
7	14	1	1	8	15

and the average revenue per acre Rs. 2-10-5.

Average area of holdings.

Comparing the two divisions, the average area of the holdings is thus: 28 acres 2 guntas in Marathwari, and 8 acres 15 guntas in Telingana, and the amount of revenue per head is Rs. 26-7-4 and Rs. 22-3-5 respectively.

Average rental.

According to the figures for 1293 Fasli, the average rental per acre in the Marathwari districts was Rs. 0-15-5 for dry and Rs. 5-12-9 for wet land. In the Telingana districts in the same year the average was Rs. 1-4-8 per acre of dry land and Rs. 14-3-11 per acre of wet land. It would appear at first sight from these figures that the rates of assessment in the Telingana districts are very high; but it must be remembered, first, that double crops are frequently taken from wet land, and, secondly, that this part of the country has not yet been surveyed or settled, and that the actual holdings of the ryots are very largely in excess of their nominal holdings. In villages where it has been found possible to carry out an experimental measurement, it has been ascertained that the actual holdings are twice, thrice, and sometimes four times larger than is shown in the accounts; and an average calculated on the basis of the present figures is, therefore, more than it would be if there were accurate survey measurements.

Assessment compared with Madras.

As regards the Marathwari districts, where the survey and settlement operations are nearly complete, the incidence of assessment compares favourably with the Madras Presidency, the figures being—

	Wet.			Dry.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras	4	13	7	1	1	6
Hyderabad (Marathwari) ...	5	12	9	0	15	5

Comparison with Berar.

In Berar the average holding of each cultivator is 18 acres and the average assessment Rs. 17-8-6, giving an average rate per acre of As. 14-10, while in the Marathwari districts of the Western and Southern Divisions the average area of the holdings is 28 acres 2 guntas, assessed at Rs. 26-7-4, being an average of As. 15-1 per acre. In the surveyed districts, where the measurements are accurate, the holdings are much larger in the Western Division, being 54·03 acres and in the Southern Division 49·61 acres. As the Berar cultivators are generally supposed to be better off than those in the other parts of His Highness's dominions, it might have been expected that they would hold larger estates and pay a higher revenue per head, and the fact that the reverse is the case affords excellent proof of the improvement that has taken place in late years in the position of the ryots in the latter districts.

Administration of the restored districts.

In the year 1270 Fasli the Raichur Doab and taluks of Naldrug, &c., were restored by the British Government to His Highness's Government after having remained under British administration for eight years. It seems appropriate that this report should contain some special reference to the subsequent administration of these districts, which is referred to, as follows, in Moulvi Cheragh Ali's work on Hyderabad :—

"The excellent system of administration which had been adopted by the British Government was continued by the Government of His Highness, though the system differed from that by which the rest of his dominions were administered. The administration of the restored territory was thus conducted separately. The Talukdars of various grades and Tehsildars exercised revenue, civil, and criminal powers, as in the non-regulation provinces of the British Government, whilst a regular Police force was maintained. On the other hand, the administration of the rest of His Highness's dominions was carried on by Talukdars, Munsiffs, and Zilladars, who exercised judicial and revenue powers, and also supervised the Police, which however was not on a regular footing. To prevent the confusion which might arise owing to this difference in the two systems of administration, two new offices were created for the restored districts—one, under the name of Kachari Azla-i-Mustarida, exercised supervision over the revenue administration of the restored districts; and another, called Sadar Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustarida, heard appeals from the judicial decisions of the officers in the restored territory. Both these offices, in connection with the restored districts, were placed under the immediate control of the Minister in the same manner as the department of Munshi Khana, which dealt with the official business connected with the Talukdars in the rest of the territories of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk."

These special measures of course ceased on a reconstitution of the Government, and the districts are now administered in the Revenue Department in common with all other districts.

The following figures shew the number of cultivators, the area, and revenue of these districts since the time they were restored until the year under report :—

RETURN showing the Revenue and Number of Cultivators in the Restored Districts.

Year.	No. of Cultivators.	Occupied Areas in Acres.	Collection.	
			Rs.	
1263 Fasli ...	.....	.....	13,00,136	
1271 do. ...	103,340	2,704,887	24,05,046	
1272 do. ...	95,433	2,693,490	25,08,568	
1273 do. ...	97,087	2,806,855	26,94,080	
1274 do. ...	99,078	2,782,938	26,14,491	
1275 do. ...	96,986	2,868,873	28,47,503	
1276 do. ...	97,941	2,901,277	28,08,365	
1277 do. ...	100,693	2,937,352	29,27,071	
1278 do. ...	101,027	2,834,688	27,83,188	
1279 do. ...	100,964	2,895,507	28,76,584	
1280 do. ...	103,718	2,948,564	32,51,443	
1281 do. ...	104,553	3,019,437	29,22,744	
1282 do. ...	104,974	3,262,811	31,39,909	
1283 do. ...	1,060,097	3,283,638	31,19,151	
1284 do. ...	107,131	3,313,054	33,74,138	
1285 do. ...	114,152	3,378,817	32,56,478	
1286 do. ...	108,018	3,510,492	24,81,820	
1287 do. ...	103,556	3,337,156	34,70,080	
1288 do. ...	110,480	3,209,435	26,76,366	
1286 do. ...	103,271	2,935,747	28,79,250	
1290 do. ...	112,360	2,965,170	31,44,325	
1291 do. ...	117,705	3,058,446	30,31,146	
1292 do. ...	112,184	3,291,886	30,26,921	
1293 do. ...	115,172	3,564,265	32,66,058	
1294 do. ...	* 102,838	3,685,345	† 29,72,513	* In 1294 Fasli, the number of Shikmidars has been removed from the Petwaris' papers. This accounts for the reduced number of 12,000 and odd.

† The fall in collection of 3 lakhs is owing to unfavourable weather,

It will be seen from the above that cultivation has steadily developed, and that while in 1271 Fasli there were 2,704,887 acres under cultivation, there are now 3,685,345 acres, being an increase of 36 per cent. During the same period, the revenue has increased by about 8 lakhs.

Effect of the Famine of 1876-77.

The effect of the last famine in the districts in which relief measures were adopted can be gathered from the following statement :—

RETURN showing the difference in Revenue in the Famine-stricken Districts.

Year.	No. of Cultivators.	Occupied Area in Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Loss in Rupees.	REMARKS.
1285 Fasli	132,067	3,114,268	33,84,531	.....	Year before famine.
1286 Fasli	130,399	*3,146,287	24,33,514	9,51,017	Famine year.
1287 Fasli	125,310	3,051,302	32,51,987	1,32,544	* These figures show that the acreage was still occupied, but the revenue was remitted by Government.
1288 Fasli	132,864	*2,890,047	27,82,088	6,02,443	
1289 Fasli	125,052	2,616,544	27,51,016	6,33,515	
1290 Fasli	124,674	2,546,505	30,46,241	3,38,290	
1291 Fasli	131,487	2,526,770	28,29,234	5,55,297	
1292 Fasli	127,675	2,574,375	27,88,351	5,96,180	
1293 Fasli	132,204	2,712,035	30,06,664	3,77,867	
1294 Fasli	128,568	2,877,831	28,17,601	5,66,930	
		Total	Loss Rs. ...	47,54,083	

In the year before the famine these districts had 132,067 cultivators, the occupied area being 3,114,268 acres and the land revenue Rs. 33,84,531. In the year after the famine, the number of cultivators was reduced to 125,310, the occupied area to 3,051,302, and the revenue to Rs. 32,51,987; and in the two subsequent years the revenue still further fell to 27 lakhs. The total loss on account of the famine in subsequent years is estimated to be Rs. 47,54,083. A light rainfall in some of the later years has no doubt had an effect on the revenue, but the figures clearly show that this part of the country has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the famine.

Original revenue cases.

The following figures show the number of original revenue cases instituted and disposed of in the Divisional and District Revenue Courts in 1294 Fasli :—

STATEMENT showing the number of Original Cases instituted and disposed of in Divisional Revenue Courts during the Year 1294 Fasli.

No.	Divisions.	Pending at the end of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance pending at the end of the year.	Details of Column 7.						
							Pending for not less than 3 months and less than 6 months.	Pending for not less than 6 months and less than 9 months.	Pending for not less than 9 months and less than 1 year.	Pending for not less than 1 year and less than 1½ years.	Pending for not less than 1½ years and less than 2 years.	Pending for 2 years.	Pending for over 2 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Western Division	.....	13	13	10	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Southern do.	1,473	1,428	2,901	1,832	1,069	249	141	82	68	119	122	288
3	Northern do.	1,299	2,160	3,459	2,811	648	166	111	72	66	53	54	126
4	Eastern do.	506	3,158	3,664	2,579	1,085	307	162	87	99	133	74	223
	Total	3,278	6,759	10,037	7,232	2,805	725	414	241	233	305	250	637

STATEMENT showing the Number of Original Cases instituted and disposed of in the District (Revenue) Courts during the Year 1294 Fasli.

Divisions.	Districts.	Pending at the end of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance pending at the end of the year.	Detail of Column 7.						
							Pending for not less than 3 months and less than 6 months.	Pending for not less than 6 months and less than 9 months.	Pending for not less than 9 months and less than one year.	Pending for not less than 1 year and less than 1½ year.	Pending for not less than 1½ years and less than 2 years.	Pending for not less than 2 years.	Pending for over 2 years.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western.	Aurangabad	116	343	459	431	28	24	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Birh	...	58	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parbhani	...	468	468	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nander	...	144	144	143	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern.	Raichur	289	2,272	2,561	2,217	344	244	41	23	16	10	10	...
	Lingsugur	878	2,936	3,814	2,740	1,074	391	328	166	77	21	24	67
	Gulberga	3,033	4,181	7,214	5,595	1,619	398	248	196	136	141	83	417
	Naldrug	94	2,086	2,180	1,908	272	114	14	10	50	6	3	75
Northern.	Medak	821	2,305	3,126	1,685	1,441	491	488	204	66	36	25	131
	Indur	567	1,320	1,887	1,590	297	138	25	25	44	8	5	52
	Elgandal	153	1,927	2,080	1,971	109	42	30	5	2	...	20	10
	Bidar	826	5,517	6,343	6,043	300	175	52	18	13	17	5	20
	Sirpur-Tandur	69	101	170	118	52	23	...	3	1	...	25	...
Eastern.	Khammam	420	1,434	1,854	1,374	480	89	83	42	61	41	31	133
	Nagar-Karnul	1,184	4,482	5,666	2,580	3,086	1,092	489	302	490	162	97	454
	Nalgunda	543	2,062	2,605	1,633	972	247	214	158	80	51	8	214
	Baghat	...	332	332	159	173	26	81	66	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	8,993	31,968	40,961	30,713	10,248	3,495	2,096	1,219	1,036	493	336	1,573

Including arrears from the preceding year, both the Divisional and District Revenue Officers had thus 50,998 cases to dispose of. Of this number, 37,945 cases were disposed of during the year, and 13,053 were pending at the end of the year. Some of the pending cases are, it will be seen, of long standing, and there is unquestionably room for great improvement in this branch of the work. It may be mentioned however that many of the cases remaining undisposed of are connected with Jagirdars, with whom it is difficult to arrive at any settlement.

Appeals in Divisional Revenue Courts.

The number of appeals heard by Divisional Revenue Officers is shown in the following statement:—

STATEMENT showing the Number of Appeals instituted and disposed of in Divisional (Revenue) Courts during the year 1294 Fasli.

No.	Court.	Remaining pending since last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance pending at the end of the year.	Pending for not less than 3 months and less than 6 months.	Pending for not less than 6 months and less than 9 months.	Pending for not less than 9 months and less than one year.	Pending for not less than 1 year but less than 1½ years.	Pending for not less than 1½ years but less than 2 years.	Pending for 2 years.	Pending for more than 2 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Western Division	93	248	341	315	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Southern do.	127	315	442	307	135	87	41	3	3	1	...	...
3	Northern do.	31	145	176	99	77	26	24	13	5	6	3	...
4	Eastern do.	16	21	137	87	50	20	11	3	9	3	4	...
	Total...	267	829	1,096	808	288	159	76	19	17	10	7	...

Of a total of 1,096 appeals for disposal, 808 were disposed of during the year and 288 remained pending at the end of the year. The number pending is proportionately very large, and some cases in the Northern and Eastern Divisions have been on hand for long periods.

Appeals in District Revenue Courts.

The following statement shows the number of appeals heard by District Courts :—

STATEMENT showing the number of Appeals instituted and disposed of in District (Revenue) Courts during the year 1294 Fasli.

Division.	District Court.	Pending since last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance pending at the end of the year.	Details of Column 7.							Remarks.
							Pending for 3 months.	Pending for 6 months.	Pending for 9 months.	Pending for 1 year.	Pending for 1½ years.	Pending for 2 years.	Pending for more than 2 years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Western.	Aurangabad	33	86	119	111	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Birh	13	111	124	113	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Parbhaini	75	200	275	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nander	12	69	81	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern.	Raichur	...	26	26	23	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lingsugur	6	25	31	29	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gulberga	7	37	44	41	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Naldrug	2	54	56	51	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern.	Medak	1	7	8	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Indur	5	31	36	29	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Elgandal	...	9	9	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bidar	16	88	104	84	20	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sirpur-Tandur	1	12	13	10	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern.	Khammam	3	34	37	15	22	6	11	2	1	1	...	1	
	Nagar-Karnul	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nalgunda	...	7	7	2	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	174	801	975	877	98	70	21	2	1	1	...	3	

Eight hundred and seventy- seven appeal cases were thus disposed of by District Courts, and only 98 remained pending at the end of the year.

CHAPTER XIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION I.—GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Introductory.

This being the first regular Administration Report which has been issued by His Highness' Government, the occasion seems an opportune one to take for a review of the past, tracing the character and results of the financial administration of the Hyderabad State as it existed both before and during the Ministry of the late Sir Salar Jung.

The financial position prior to 1263 Fasli.

The period prior to the appointment of the late Minister in 1263 Fasli has been often rightly described as the darkest day of Hyderabad Finance. Up to that year the finances of the State were in a condition of utter confusion. There was no Public Treasury, nor any regular accounts. The transactions of the State, as a whole, were never brought under the cognizance of any single individual, the control of the Minister himself over the public purse being merely of a nominal character. The revenue of the State was small and steadily on the decrease. The expenditure was high, higher than the revenue, and as steadily on the increase. The deficit in some years amounted to about 30 lakhs—equal to nearly one-fifth of the entire annual gross revenues of the country, which latterly fell, in round numbers, to a crore and a half of rupees. The State had very little credit, if any, and could borrow money only on substantial security and at heavy interest. Every effort made to cover the recurring deficits, and to provide for the extra expenditure, resulted only in crippling still further the tax-paying power of the people. The early history of the financial administration of the State is a continuous record of such efforts and their attendant failures.

The chief source of income then, as now, was land revenue, which, under all its heads, yielded about a crore of rupees, exclusive of cost of collection, which, varying everywhere, amounted usually to about 10 per cent. of the nett realizations. The income from excise duties did not approach even a lakh of rupees, though they were levied not only on liquor, but on some articles of

diet, even including roasted flesh. Transit duties, levied from time to time throughout the country, hampered trade at every step, and, yielding a revenue altogether of about 4 lakhs of rupees, injured the commerce of the country to an extent that can hardly be conceived. Other obnoxious and harassing taxes and cesses were levied at different times and on various things and acts. There was thus a tax on sweepers, palanquin-bearers, weavers and herdsmen; a tax on the sale of vegetables, bamboos, hides and straw; a tax on weddings, and also an elastic and arbitrarily levied impost entitled a tax for "protection against enemies." But all these taxes together, burdensome though they were on the poor, yielded only about the same amount as the transit duties. The few local cesses, such as the Mohrana (a tax on title-deeds), the Shahr Sudharni (conservancy fees), and the Mohtarfa (a license-tax on trades and professions), yielded only a few thousands of rupees. There were some other small items of revenue now credited under the head of Law and Justice, but then classed as Miscellaneous, that also yielded a few thousands. There was no regular system either of assessment or collection of any of the taxes, not even the land revenue. The collections were, in most cases, made through farmers and contractors, who were seldom questioned or interfered with, about their proceedings, so long as the Government demands were satisfied punctually and in full.

On the expenditure side, the Military Department was then, as now, the most costly. Large portions of districts yielding lakhs of revenue were held as military fiefs by some of the nobles for the maintenance of troops, and it may be said, generally, of the period preceding the accession of the late Minister to office, that, including the amount paid to the British Government for the cost of the Hyderabad Contingent, the military expenditure of the State was so large that it absorbed almost the whole of the income from the land revenue. Charitable and honorary grants and allowances, though usually made by assignments of land, absorbed most of the remaining few lakhs of revenue. The merest dole was meted out for the support of all those public departments on which the prosperity and happiness of the people depended. Public instruction received only a few hundred rupees a year. About the same sum was expended on Sanitation and Dispensaries generally. The expenditure in connection with the Postal Service did not exceed a few thousands. For all classes of Public Works, only about Rs. 20,000 were set aside yearly, even such absolute essentials as repairs of tanks and roads not being exempt from the general neglect. No regular Police existed in the State, except at the capital. For the administration of justice throughout the length and breadth of the country, less than Rs. 50,000 were provided; while jails cost only about half that sum. Thus, on all the departments, usually deemed necessary for supplying the most ordinary wants of a civilized community, only about a lakh of rupees was expended. The entire cost of general administration was made up of the high allowance of the Minister and of the small payments to his few subordinate

officials. The large payments required for State ceremonies and for the support of the dignity and state of His Highness and his family had generally to be provided for by fresh loans. The bankers who furnished these loans gradually raised their rates of interest in consequence of the increasing necessities of the Government, and because of its repeated breaches of faith with them in the matter of repayment. As the credit of the State further deteriorated, it became necessary to hypothecate the revenues of districts as security for loans, and sometimes to assign the districts themselves to the management of the money-lenders who, having once got possession generally, contrived to prevent their redemption by means of complications in accounts, and claims for interest and compound interest. Even the servants of Government, civil and military, such as commanders of troops and collectors of districts, were sometimes urged to lend money to meet the exigencies of an over-taxed exchequer, but this they only did on condition of receiving for themselves some substantial ulterior advantages, involving further additions to expenditure in the future. As matters grew worse, shifts and expedients still more discreditable were resorted to. Exorbitant *nuzzeranas* were exacted from the revenue farmers, for which they endeavoured to recoup themselves by extortions from the ryots, the result being that the value of the revenues farmed was reduced in ratio with the exactions made upon the farmers by the State.

Assignments had to be granted on the land revenue in advance, sometimes as much as three years before it became due, and the claims of the assignees for interest were so heavy as to hardly leave any balance payable to Government. Finally, as the only other possible means of raising revenue, arbitrary fines and confiscations were resorted to, on one pretext or another, against persons believed to have acquired wealth through their dealings with the Government revenues, the pretext generally employed taking the form of a succession-tax. The British Residents of the day constantly complained of the unsatisfactory condition of the finances, speaking of the country as on the verge of ruin, but no change for the better was effected.

The credit, as well as the means of the State, being thus completely exhausted, the private resources of His Highness the Nizam were called into requisition. At various times His Highness gave from his own coffers sums aggregating no less than 1½ crores, but, notwithstanding this, the debts of the State remained at double that sum. New financial difficulties followed the assignment in trust of the Berars to the British Government, which deprived the State of about one-third of its revenues, and gave rise to a host of new liabilities in the shape of claims for compensation in respect of Jagirs and of other interests prejudicially affected by the transfer.

Financial position during the Ministry of the late Sir Salar Jung.

It was at this crisis that the late Sir Salar Jung was appointed Minister, and it is not too much to say that it was his laborious exertions, aptitude for business, prudence, and firmness of purpose that saved the State from a collapse, the results of which, both financially and politically,

would have been of the most serious nature. One of the first acts of his administration was to appoint two competent men for the preparation of the accounts, under his own personal supervision, and so systematically was this supervision exercised that daily abstracts of receipts and disbursements, under his own signature, may now be seen in the Accounts Department, dating from the first day of his tenure of office. Perceiving that no good could be accomplished so long as a deficit remained, his first efforts were directed to a bold, but careful and prudent, application of the existing resources, whereby, after much anxious labour, a financial equilibrium was secured; and, as a result, the credit of the State in the local money market was substantially improved. Fresh loans at moderate rates of interest were then negotiated, and applied to pay off the older debts which bore heavy interest. The annual interest charged against the State was thus largely reduced. The savings that resulted from the various measures adopted were then, in their turn, applied to the redemption of some of the districts which had been mortgaged to creditors on terms most disadvantageous to the Government. Resumptions were also made of lands which had been appropriated by private individuals without valid title. These measures in a few years resulted in an increase to the annual revenue of not less than fifty lakhs of rupees. The restoration to His Highness, in 1270 Fasli (1860), of the Raichur and Dharaseo districts added 27 lakhs more to the Government revenues, which, under the reforms that had been inaugurated, began to show a considerable increase under all heads. The enhanced revenues thus obtained were by no means exclusively applied to the repayment of debt, as in that case the relief would have been temporary only. It was early seen that, if the money were freely expended in improving the country, which had been so utterly neglected, the consequent increase of revenue would much more than equal the amount which could be saved in interest through the cancelment of debt. Accordingly, a system was steadily pursued, whereby the debt and its interest charges were gradually diminished year by year, while, at the same time, a powerful stimulus was applied to the progress of the country, through the development of its material resources.

Great efforts were made to furnish the country with a reformed administration, providing increased comfort and security for the masses of the population. The expenditure in all its branches was at the same time more carefully regulated, and a regard to economy and avoidance, as far as possible, of unnecessary expenditure soon enabled the Minister to accomplish many important reforms. So rapid was the progress that, referring to 1270 Fasli, Mr. Saunders, the Resident, in his Administration Report for 1869-70, wrote as follows:—"It is hardly too much to say that the Hyderabad with which I first became acquainted in 1860 was to the Hyderabad which was described, for example, in the despatches of my predecessor of 1820, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, as the England of the present day is to the England of the Stuarts, a result essentially due, as Government is aware, to the

beneficent administration and sound policy of the present Minister. Not only was the Public Treasury full, but the annual income of the State exceeded the annual expenditure by about eight lakhs of rupees, while the credit of the State stood proportionately high." Since 1270 Fasli the progress in the State has been more rapid still. The entire country has been mapped out into divisions, districts and tehsils; courts of justice have been established, and a regular police has been organized for the whole State. Largely increased grants have been made for Public Works. The Secretariat and many other necessary departments and establishments have been organized, arrangements being made for their regular payment from the State Treasuries. Most important reforms have been effected in the Land Revenue Department, regular cash assessments having been introduced at easy rates on the ryotwari system of tenure. Post offices, schools, and dispensaries have been established throughout the country, and a strong and just government established, under which, not only security to life and property has been obtained to a degree formerly unknown, but also a fair amount of facilities for social improvement. Before the close of the second decade of the late Minister's tenure of office, the annual expenditure of the public revenues, on measures directly affecting the good of the people, had increased from 1 lakhs, as already observed, to no less than 75 lakhs annually. In addition to the above, large sums were provided for railways, for famine relief, for the working of coal and iron mines, and for the development and conservation of forests. It is specially worthy of record that all these reforms were accomplished and the necessary funds provided, not only without laying any increased burden on agriculture, trade, or manufactures, but actually with a material relief to all three. At the same time while, during the three decades of the late Minister's administration, the amount of public revenue was quadrupled, the improvement was due, not to enhancement of taxation—for the only new taxes which the late Sir Salar Jung introduced were a light road cess and a stamp duty—but to an increase in the yield of revenue, resulting from a steady growth in the wealth and productive resources of the country. For example, the land revenue advanced from nearly 65 lakhs in 1263 Fasli to 171 lakhs in 1292 Fasli, the increase being due partly to extended cultivation under a more equitable land system, and partly to the resumption of free lands formerly held on invalid titles, while the incidence of the Government demand per acre has actually fallen in this period. During the same three decades the excise,—an impost which does not tax the necessaries of life—has increased about seventeen-fold, notwithstanding the remission of duties on all articles except intoxicating drugs and liquors. In like manner, the income from Customs has risen eleven-fold, chiefly in consequence of the increase of local and foreign trade. On the other hand, Sir Salar Jung abolished numerous cesses and imposts, the trifling yield of which in revenue was

quite out of proportion to the vexation and obstruction of trade which they caused. Taxes yielding, in the aggregate, not less than 20 lakhs yearly were thus abolished, even though large sums had to be given by way of compensation to various persons whose interests were injuriously affected by the remissions, land yielding a gross revenue of more than Rs. 2,85,000 yearly having thus been given as compensation for losses caused by the abolition of transit duties alone.

But, although hardly any new taxation was introduced, various new sources of income were nevertheless discovered, such as that from forests, which now yield more than two lakhs yearly, of which about three-fifths is netted by the Treasury. Similarly several administrative services, such as Law and Justice, Post Office, Education and Jails, now yield gross returns amounting in the aggregate to about 4 lakhs of rupees yearly.

Side by side with these reforms in the General and Financial Administration, a gradual improvement was effected in the system of accounts and their audit. Shortly after the division of the country into districts, Treasuries were established at the head-quarters of each district, the accounts of which, with their supporting vouchers, were ordered to be sent to head-quarters monthly for examination. In 1275 Fasli a special Audit Office was established at head-quarters for checking the pay and allowances of officials, and for examining contingent expenditure. But though, in the first instance, much was to be said for this office, it failed to accomplish the object for which it was established. From the outset it met with great difficulties and obstruction. Its history cannot be better or more briefly told than in the following passage in one of a series of memoranda dealing with financial reform which Mr. Mahdi Ali, Mooneer Nawaz Jung, then Revenue Secretary, submitted to His Excellency in 1285 Fasli :—" The department in question failed to answer the purposes for which it was intended. It allowed lakhs of rupees to remain in what are called the Suspense Accounts, and several thousands more to be expended without its sanction. For years and years together it took no trouble to enquire into these unauthorised disbursements, and many of those who had illegitimately spent, applied, or appropriated the money, had gone to their graves before any investigation was dreamt of."

After twelve years of trial, this office, " having failed to fulfil the only object for which it was created," was abolished,* most of its functions being transferred to the Accountant-General, and those relating to Public Works' charges to the Secretary of the Public Works Department. Unadjusted charges amounting to Rs. 69,28,541, which were held in suspense and not included in the Treasury

*Note.—It is owing to the failure of the Audit Office to clear the suspense account that so large a sum remained unadjusted, and this lax system has not only been financially unsound, but it has also had the effect of vitiating the comparison between accounts of different years, as items referring to several years have frequently all been adjusted in one year.

accounts, were debited in 1288 Fasli for the first time under their appropriate heads, and have since been under audit in the Account Office. Of this sum Rs. 66,83,648 have been passed already, and the audit of the remaining Rs. 2,44,893 is likely to be completed soon.

About the same time, a uniform system of accounts, based on local requirements, was formulated with special reference to the transactions of the District Treasuries, and eventually the Budget system, with its full classification of heads and sub-heads, was adopted. This may be said to have marked a new era in the history of the financial administration of the State. With slight modification, this system is in force at the present time. Thus, the accounts are now modelled on the British system, and though in some respects defective, they give information quite sufficient for all practical purposes. In order that the working of the British system should be thoroughly understood, four specially selected officers were sent to Berar and to the Bombay Presidency, and on their return were appointed assistants to the Accountant-General.

Sir Salar Jung thus found the finances of the country on his appointment as Minister in utter ruin and left them in a flourishing condition at his death. One solitary, but vitally significant, fact will suffice to illustrate the extent and value of the improvements effected in the financial condition of the State during the thirty years of Sir Salar Jung's administration. During the earlier six months of his first year's tenure of office (1263), only about eight lacs of rupees were received into the Public Treasury at Hyderabad, the only State Treasury then existing, and at the end of that period the balance in hand was only Rs. 13,000. During 1292, the closing year of the great Minister's life, the total receipts of the Public Treasury and its branches amounted to 350 lakhs, and on the day of his death, 9th February 1883, the balance in hand was 81 lakhs.

Measures adopted since His Highness' installation.

On the 5th February 1884, His Excellency the Viceroy, on the occasion of His Highness the Nizam attaining his majority and taking over the reins of Government, specially advised His Highness to look to his finances, adding that "disordered finances are the ruin of States," and "carelessness and extravagance in financial matters means first heavy taxation, and then gradual impoverishment and ruin of the people, and then loans with increasing interest and final bankruptcy." Fully appreciating the importance of this advice, His Highness publicly declared that it would be his first care to attend to the revenue and expenditure of the Government, so that, by the practice of economy and by the opening out of new sources of income, the revenues of the State might be increased, the expenses diminished, and henceforth an ever-increasing surplus insured to the State. Commanded by His Highness to devote prompt and special

attention to the finances of the country, the Minister took the Financial and the Political Departments, with a Special Secretary, under his direct control. A Reduction Committee was at once appointed, and carried on its duties till the formation, under His Highness' commands, of a General Finance Committee, vested with full powers to suggest financial reforms, specially those relating to reduction of expenditure. The latter committee has not been able to finish its labours yet, but it has collected a vast mass of information, most useful for effecting further reforms in the administration of finances. The Military Accounts Branch was also amalgamated with the Accountant-General's Office, in order to secure a more centralized supervision. Great attention has been devoted to the final settlement of the outstanding liabilities of the State, the character of which had been misunderstood and their extent much exaggerated. The measures taken for effecting the settlement, and the success that has attended them, are explained in a subsequent section, which deals exclusively with the liabilities of the State.

Section II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following financial statements are given in the Appendix to this report :—

A.—Details of Revenue and Receipts for fifteen years from 1280 to 1294 Fasli, together with those for the years 1263 and 1270 Fasli.

B.—Details of Expenditure and Disbursements for same period.

C.—Statement of Revenue and Receipts, and Expenditure and Disbursements for the same period, with averages for periods of five years each.

D.—General Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure (including Receipts and Disbursements), with Budget Estimates from 1288 to 1294 Fasli.

E.—Account of Gross and Nett Revenue for the year 1294 Fasli.

F.—Account of Expenditure from the Nett Income of His Highness' Government for the year 1294 Fasli.

G.—Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries in the year 1294 Fasli.

In connection with the first two of these statements, it must be explained that an absolutely correct idea of the income and expenditure of any given year cannot be gained in every case by a comparison of the figures of individual years. Differences of classification in some years, and in other years the suspension of payments on the one hand, owing to the system of accounts then in force, and the payment or adjustment of arrears on the other, have introduced variations which

prevent a complete comparison. It has been thought advisable therefore to prepare quinquennial averages of the major heads of income and expenditure, which will be found in Statement C.

It will be seen from this statement that, excluding State Railway and Debt heads, the revenue and expenditure of the State has been as follows :—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1263 Fasli	75,02,217	74,40,482
1270 „	1,10,00,057	1,09,81,555
1275 to 1279 Fasli (average).....	2,28,40,638	1,94,41,607
1280 to 1284 „ (do.).....	2,51,97,101	2,61,18,276
1285 to 1289 „ (do.).....	2,66,51,926	2,72,30,774
1290 to 1294 „ (do.).....	2,96,59,506	2,77,65,588

In 1263 Fasli, the expenditure was thus 99·18 per cent. of the revenue. In 1270 Fasli, both the revenue and expenditure had risen by about 47 per cent., and stood at Rs. 1,10,00,057 and Rs. 1,09,81,555 respectively. In the quinquennium commencing with 1275 Fasli, the average annual revenue rose by 107·6 per cent., and amounted to Rs. 2,28,40,638, while the average annual expenditure rose by 77.03 per cent. and stood at Rs. 1,94,41,607. The expenditure during this period was only 85·1 per cent. of the revenue, and a surplus, amounting to about a crore and a half of rupees, accrued to Government.

It was in the next period, from 1280 to 1284 Fasli, that the system of cash payments to village and pargana officers came into operation, and this accounts in some measure for the excess of expenditure over receipts, the payments under this head having been about 30 lakhs as against 17¾ lakhs in the preceding five years. During the same period, a police force was organized, which raised the expenditure from 8 lakhs to 21 lakhs, and under other heads there was also an increased expenditure, consequent on administrative changes and improvements, so that it is not surprising to find that the expenditure exceeded the revenue by Rs. 9,21,175 or 3·6 per cent.

In the next five years, 1285 to 1289 Fasli, the average annual receipts rose by 5·8 per cent. and amounted to Rs. 2,66,51,926, while the expenditure increased to Rs. 2,72,30,774, still showing an excess over revenue of 2·2 per cent. The expenditure in this period was, however, unfavourably affected by the debit in 1288 Fasli of Rs. 69,28,541 held in suspense account by the Audit Office over a long series of years.

During the last five years, 1290 to 1294 Fasli, the receipts increased to Rs. 2,96,59,506, or 11·2 per cent., while the expenditure increased to Rs. 2,77,65,588 or 2·0 per cent., the latter being about 93·6 per cent. of the revenue. The surplus revenue during this period was as follows :—

1290 Fasli Surplus.....Rs.	19,00,929	1293 Fasli, 12 months' (deficit)...Rs.	4,92,442
1291 „ do. ..... „	21,63,791	1294 „ Surplus ..... „	43,45,829
1292 „ do. ..... „	15,51,482		

State Railway.

The figures for the State Railway have been shown separately in Statement C, as they do not fall under the head of ordinary revenue or expenditure. Between the accounts submitted by the Railway Department and those in the Treasury, there is some discrepancy which arises however from the method of treating certain charges, and not to any inaccuracy in the accounts. For instance, the figures in the financial returns include (1) the cost of some preliminary and incidental charges in floating the Railway scheme ; (2) the receipts of through traffic, while the Railway returns give only actual receipts for the State Railway ; and (3) the accounts are made up for the Fasli year, while the Railway accounts are kept in English dates. Eliminating these figures, the financial result of the State Railway from the period of its construction up to the end of 1294 Fasli may be summarized as follows :—

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.
1.—Amount realized for shares of the value of £5,00,000.		Construction of line from Wadi to	
Remitted to India H. S.....	40,45,312	Secunderabad H. S.	1,46,00,000
Held in deposit in England ...	18,00,000		
	58,45,312	Working Expenses, Maintenance,	
2.—Amount realized for Indian shares	52,41,250	Interest, &c., from A.D. 1871 to 1884.....	1,44,49,454
Total...Rs.	1,10,86,562		
3.—Gross earnings from A.D. 1874 to 1884.....	89,79,908		
	2,00,66,470		
Balance disbursed by Government from General Revenues.	89,82,984		
Total...Rs.	2,90,49,454	Total...Rs.	2,90,49,454

The line has thus cost Government, over and above the prospective liability in guaranteed shares, a sum of nearly Rs. 89,83,000, or deducting the amount paid out of the sum to meet the cost of construction, the actual loss on the working of the Railway in a period of ten years, *viz.*, from A.D. 1874 to 1884, has been Rs. 54,69,000.

The following statement gives further details of the Revenue and working expenses of the Railway up to 1884 :—

STATEMENT showing Total Receipts and Expenditure of His Highness The Nizam's State Railway, from 1871 to December 1884 inclusive, corresponding approximately with 1281 to 1294 Fasli.

YEAR.	Expenditure as shown in Revenue Accounts.	Interest paid to Local Shareholders.	Interest paid to Shareholders in England.	Office of Railway Secretary, Police, and Pensionary Charges.	House Rent, Police Lines, Compensation for Lands and Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Receipts as shown in Revenue Accounts.	Difference between Columns 7 & 8.	PERCENTAGE	
									Of Column 8 on Column 7.	Of Column 9 on Column 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1871.....	...	6,300	...	...	30	6,330	...	6,330	...	100·0
1872.....	...	78,369	...	5,459	14,200	98,028	...	98,028	...	100·0
1873.....	...	1,45,106	...	4,281	1,599	1,50,986	...	1,50,986	...	100·0
1874.....	1,26,074	1,92,504	...	4,371	19,966	3,42,915	1,34,017	2,08,898	39·1	60·9
1875.....	6,63,942	2,51,776	3,11,314	45,999	20,586	12,93,617	5,84,804	7,08,813	45·2	54·8
1876.....	5,84,532	2,66,787	4,31,254	1,05,815*	111	13,88,499	6,87,296	7,01,203	49·5	50·5
1877.....	7,49,666	2,64,173	3,26,503	54,530	2,627	13,97,499	9,80,305	4,17,194	70·2	29·8
1878.....	7,95,391	2,66,159	4,50,939	51,066	13,168	15,76,723	9,36,351	6,40,372	59·4	40·6
1879.....	7,06,671	2,69,343	4,26,071	38,194	2,682	14,42,961	8,11,798	6,31,163	56·3	43·7
1880.....	5,59,287	2,63,930	4,59,396	35,174	3,117	13,20,904	8,21,519	4,99,385	62·2	37·8
1881.....	5,42,514	2,70,833	4,17,022	46,598	1,766	12,78,733	8,84,787	3,93,946	68·4	31·6
1882.....	5,66,198	2,85,662	3,67,437	46,369	3,426	12,69,092	10,03,813	2,65,279	79·9	20·1
1883.....	7,19,661	2,63,495	3,81,329	52,000	2,451	14,23,936	9,97,818	4,26,118	70·1	29·9
1884.....	7,16,802	3,10,713	3,75,637	56,079	...	14,59,231	11,37,400	3,21,831	77·9	22·1
	67,30,738	31,40,150	39,46,902	5,45,935	85,729	1,44,49,454	89,79,908	54,69,546	62·1	37·9

* Includes arrears of pensionary charges, amounting to Rs. 60,779

The subsequent sale of the State Railway to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, has been referred to in Chapter VII. The financial transactions in connection with the formation of the new Company have not been included in the Financial Statements published in the Appendix as they have been separately dealt with in the Railway Department.

Debt and Remittance Heads.

Under Receipts and Disbursements, which cannot properly be classified as revenue and expenditure, the transactions have not been large, but there were great fluctuations as regards both in the years under review. Thus in 1263 Fasli, the receipts were more than double the disbursements, being Rs. 33,11,830 and Rs. 15,12,769 respectively. In the quinquennium commencing with 1275 Fasli, the receipts were Rs. 56,58,781 and the disbursements Rs. 54,77,742. In the next five years, 1280 to 1284 Fasli, the receipts on account of Railway capital and of increased deposits rose by 34·9 per cent., while the disbursements on account of fewer loans repaid, actually fell off by 3·4 per cent., and both amounted to Rs. 76,36,117 and Rs. 53,04,295 respectively. In the next five years, 1285 to 1289 Fasli, there was an increase both in receipts and disbursements on account chiefly of increased loans for famine expenditure and of increased repayments of loans and deposits; the average of receipts and disbursements being Rs. 1,04,89,490 and Rs. 79,62,441. During the last five years, 1290 to 1294 Fasli, the receipts fell off a little, amounting every year on an average to Rs. 1,00,14,396, while the disbursements on account of a great activity in the adjustment of deposits, &c., since the accession of His Highness—to which detailed reference is made in the section on State Liabilities—rose to Rs. 94,48,373. The receipts, however, still show a surplus since 1263 Fasli, the total excess of receipts over disbursements amounting to Rs. 1,95,45,112, the greater portion of which was on account of the Railway. The surplus on account of the latter is purely nominal, arising from the method of keeping the accounts, by which Railway expenditure on construction has been charged to expenditure instead of to capital.

General review of Statement C.

The foregoing figures convey, it is believed, a sufficiently accurate outline of the finances of the Government during the period referred to. The administration being in a transition state, and the science of book-keeping not having been acquired by the officials entrusted with the duty of keeping the accounts, it can, no doubt, readily be understood that, while the accounts of previous years are accurate in themselves for purposes of comparison with the more modern accounts since the Budget system was introduced, they fall short in many respects, and hence, in the Appendix, complete details for each year have been given for ready reference.

The extent to which the increase of the Government revenues, since the year 1263 Fasli, is due mainly to improved administration, may be stated as follows :—

	H. S. Rs.	H. S. Rs.
Total revenue for 1294 Fasli (excluding State Railway)		3,46,48,609
Deduct—For the following items of revenue acquired since 1263 Fasli, due to special measures :—		
Jagirs resumed	17,22,248	
Military fiefs resumed	29,70,168	
Inams lapsed and resumed	14,40,767	
Revenues of Restored Districts, Raichur, Dharaseo and Shorapur	26,84,726	
	88,17,909	
Less—Jagirs conferred since 1263 Fasli	19,11,768	
		69,06,141
	Rs.	2,77,42,468
Total revenue in 1263 Fasli, Chalni Rs. 75,02,217 equivalent to H. S. Rs.	„	68,20,197
Increase in revenue in 1294 Fasli, as compared with that of 1263, showing a percentage of 306·7, is due mainly to generally improved administration	Rs.	2,09,22,271

Statement D shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the State as compared with the Budget Estimate from the year 1288 Fasli, the year in which the Budget system was introduced.

Statement D.

From the figures contained in Statement E in the Appendix, it will be seen that the total gross revenue of 1294 Fasli (exclusive of State Railway and Debt Heads) amounted to Rs. 3,46,48,609, and deducting refunds and charges for collection, &c., the nett revenue amounted to Rs. 2,80,25,636. Including State Railway and Local Funds, the gross revenue is Rs. 3,63,91,699 and the nett revenue Rs. 2,97,21,367. The expenditure during the same period from nett income (excluding State Railway and Debt Heads) was Rs. 2,36,32,448, giving a surplus revenue for the year of Rs. 43,93,188. When State Railway and Debt heads are included, the surplus is Rs. 30,65,686.

Statement E.

Including all heads of accounts, the transactions of the year, as compared with 1293 Fasli, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

	1293 Fasli, 12 Months.	1294 Fasli.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Civil	2,78,34,345	3,45,66,628	67,32,283	.....
2.—Military	15,630	9,234	.....	6,396
3.—Public Works	16,865	72,747	55,882	.....
Total.....	2,78,66,840	3,46,48,609	67,88,165	6,396
4.—State Railway	19,10,723	13,31,906	.....	5,78,817
Total.....	2,97,77,563	3,59,80,515	67,88,165	5,85,213
5.—Local Funds	5,97,750	4,11,184	.....	1,86,566
Grand Total.....	3,03,75,313	3,63,91,699	67,88,165	7,71,779

EXPENDITURE.

1.—Civil	1,97,26,782	2,13,04,647	15,77,865	.....
2.—Military	68,00,514	70,36,332	2,35,818	.....
3.—Public Works	14,16,121	15,85,195	1,69,074	.....
4.—Municipalities	4,15,865	3,76,606	.....	39,259
Total.....	2,83,59,282	3,03,02,780	19,82,757	39,259
5.—State Railway	22,74,211	25,00,895	2,26,684	.....
Total.....	3,06,33,493	3,28,03,675	22,09,441	39,259
6.—Local Funds	3,62,785	5,22,338	1,59,553	.....
Grand Total.....	3,09,96,278	3,33,26,013	23,68,994	39,259
Surplus.....	.....	30,65,686	.....	.....
Deficit.....	6,20,965	.....	.....	.....

It will appear from the above that the general financial results of the year under report are satisfactory. The total revenue (excluding Local Funds) reached the highest figure yet recorded, and shows an increase of 62 lakhs compared with the corresponding figures for 12 months of the previous year, 1293 Fasli. The increase is chiefly under the head of Civil Revenue, and, as shown hereafter, arises largely under the heads of Berar Surplus and Miscellaneous, while at the same time Land Revenue, Stamps, Law, and Justice also contributed to swell the increase.

Railway receipts show a deficit of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs consequent on the line having been made over to the new Company in the eighth month of the year.

The total expenditure (excluding Local Funds) amounted to Rs. 3,28,03,675, showing an increase over the figures for 12 months of 1293 Fasli of $21\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the greater portion of which occurred under the head of Civil expenditure. The fluctuations, both in income and expenditure, the result to a large extent of book adjustments to revenue and service heads of deposits and other State liabilities are explained hereafter under the various heads. The percentage of the total expenditure to the total revenue for 1294 Fasli (exclusive of Railway and Local Funds) is 87·5, while the corresponding percentage for 1293 Fasli (12 months) was 101·8.

Detailed Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1293 and 1294 Fasli.

The following tabular statements give in detail under the various major heads the total revenue and expenditure for the years 1293 and 1294 Fasli. For the sake of accurate comparison, the figures have been given also for twelve months of the year 1293 Fasli, which extended over fourteen months, owing to the commencement of the official year having been altered from 1st Mahir to 1st Azoor. The statements also show the proportion borne by each head of revenue and expenditure to their respective totals :—

REVENUE.

Heads.	1293 Fasli, 12 months.	Proportion of each head of Revenue to Total Revenue excluding State Railway.	1293 Fasli, 14 months.	Proportion of each head of Revenue to Total Revenue excluding State Railway.	1294 Fasli.	Proportion of each head of Revenue to Total Revenue excluding State Railway.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Land Revenue	1,79,42,074	64·3	1,87,56,048	59·1	1,86,70,558	53·9
Abkari	31,57,365	11·3	37,23,374	11·7	35,86,580	10·3
Forests	2,12,863	0·8	2,43,441	0·8	1,93,068	0·6
Customs	49,40,549	17·7	54,43,559	17·2	48,25,442	13·9
Stamps	3,24,054	1·2	3,85,557	1·2	4,09,855	1·2
Mint	21,099	0·1	28,387	0·1	96,976	0·3
Berar Surplus	1,66,555	0·6	15,10,977	4·8	21,29,859	6·2
Law and Justice	1,08,263	0·4	1,64,582	0·5	2,40,197	0·7
Jails	7,639	0·0	13,488	0·0	30,216	0·1
Police	73,787	0·3	89,529	0·3	99,207	0·3
Post Office	92,535	0·3	1,10,045	0·4	1,17,725	0·3
Education	7,695	0·0	9,154	0·0	8,616	0·0
Printing	2,504	0·0	3,232	0·0	3,308	0·0
Minor Departments	63,100	0·2	65,499	0·2	34,428	0·1
Interest	71,298	0·3	71,298	0·2	1,586	0·0
Deshpatti	1,87,021	0·7	1,97,453	0·6	1,84,585	0·5
Miscellaneous	4,55,944	1·6	8,61,453	2·7	39,34,422	11·4
Military	15,630	0·1	17,968	0·1	9,234	0·0
Public Works	16,865	0·1	23,576	0·1	72,747	0·2
Total	2,78,66,840	100·	3,17,18,620	100·	3,46,48,609	100·
State Railway	19,10,723	...	21,64,693	...	13,31,906	...
Total Revenue, including State Railway	2,97,77,563	...	3,38,83,313	...	3,59,80,515	...

EXPENDITURE.

Heads.	1293 Fasli, 12 months.	Proportion of each head of Expenditure to Total Expenditure excluding State Railway.	Percentage of each head of Expenditure to Total Revenue excluding State Railway.	1293 Fasli, 14 months.	Proportion of each head of Expenditure to Total Expenditure excluding State Railway.	Percentage of each head of Expenditure to Total Revenue excluding State Railway.	1294 Fasli.	Proportion of each head of Expenditure to Total Expenditure excluding State Railway	Percentage of each head of Expenditure to Total Revenue excluding State Railway.
	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		
Land Revenue	23,97,914	8·4	8·6	28,67,242	8·4	9·	29,84,325	9·8	8·6
Abkari	1,77,792	0·6	0·6	2,07,054	0·6	0·7	1,77,918	0·6	0·5
Forests	58,116	0·2	0·2	70,132	0·2	0·2	53,956	0·2	0·2
Customs	5,12,266	1·8	1·8	5,96,330	1·6	1·9	5,14,430	1·7	1·5
Stamps	73,271	0·3	0·3	79,909	0·2	0·3	85,129	0·3	0·2
Mint	43,612	0·2	0·2	54,256	0·2	0·2	82,093	0·3	0·2
Law and Justice	7,24,077	2·5	2·6	8,47,100	2·5	2·7	7,49,093	2·5	2·2
Jails	2,57,741	0·9	0·9	2,99,319	0·9	0·9	3,27,157	1·1	0·9
Police	21,39,377	7·5	7·7	25,17,152	7·3	7·9	24,77,931	8·2	7·2
Post Office	2,41,417	0·9	0·9	2,82,334	0·8	0·9	2,45,143	0·8	0·7
Education	1,91,216	0·7	0·7	2,25,563	0·7	0·7	2,43,763	0·8	0·7
Printing	34,621	0·1	0·1	40,083	0·1	0·1	33,535	0·1	0·1
Medical	1,98,946	0·7	0·7	2,29,976	0·7	0·7	2,03,263	0·7	0·6
Administration	12,87,817	4·5	4·6	14,98,510	4·4	4·7	12,81,339	4·2	3·7
Minor Departments	3,46,754	1·2	1·2	4,30,631	1·3	1·4	3,40,520	1·1	1·0
Purgana Vatandars	6,68,009	2·4	2·4	10,43,444	3·0	3·3	14,24,290	4·7	4·1
Allowances & Assignments	7,97,596	2·8	2·9	9,24,219	2·7	2·9	15,44,030	5·1	4·5
Khillats, &c.	2,99,081	1·1	1·6	4,57,624	1·3	1·4	2,34,004	0·8	0·7
Refunds and Drawbacks	2,83,890	1·0	1·0	3,76,682	1·1	1·2	2,68,299	0·9	0·8
Interest	3,83,452	1·4	1·4	3,83,452	1·1	1·2	3,89,605	1·3	1·1
Payments to His Highness	57,71,011	20·3	20·7	64,52,940	18·9	20·3	45,15,206	14·9	13·0
Mansabs	13,97,549	4·9	5·0	15,49,561	4·5	4·9	16,45,927	5·4	4·8
Miscellaneous	14,41,257	5·1	5·2	26,71,616	7·8	8·4	14,83,691	4·9	4·3
Military	68,00,514	24·0	24·4	78,96,524	23·1	24·9	70,36,332	23·2	20·3
Public Works	14,16,121	5·0	5·1	17,40,369	5·1	5·5	15,85,195	5·2	4·6
Municipalities	4,15,865	1·5	1·5	5,13,332	1·5	1·6	3,76,606	1·2	1·1
Total	2,83,59,282	100·0	101·8	3,42,56,354	100·0	107·9	3,03,02,780	100·0	87·6
State Railway	22,74,211	.....	.....	26,59,621	.....	.....	25,00,895	.....	.....
Total Expenditure, including State Raiwlay	3,06,33,493	.....	.....	3,69,14,975	.....	.....	3,28,03,675	.....	.....
Surplus, including State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,76,840	.....	.....
Deficit, including State Railway	8,55,930	.....	.....	30,31,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REVENUE.

Land revenue.

The receipts under this head have nearly trebled during the last thirty years. The abolition of the farming or gutta system having been commenced in 1263 Fasli, the receipts from farmers and contractors steadily decreased since that year, when they stood at Rs. 23,60,161. Ten years later they stood at Rs. 25,395, and after that they appear no more in the accounts. At the same time, it was determined to gradually resume all free lands held otherwise than under a valid grant. The result of a gradual resumption of Makta holdings is seen in the diminishing receipts from Maktas, which, after standing in 1263 Fasli at Rs. 28,15,232, fell in 1275 Fasli to Rs. 8,32,957 and now stand at Rs. 9,16,020. The receipts from ryotwari cultivation have, in consequence of these measures, risen gradually from Rs. 12,93,267 in 1263 Fasli to Rs. 1,64,02,661 in 1294 Fasli; and the receipts from pasture lands, fruit trees, and similar sources have developed from a few thousands into as many lakhs. Notwithstanding fluctuations on account of adverse seasons and other temporary causes, the increase in the Land Revenue has been steady throughout. The average annual income, which amounted to Rs. 72,57,169 during the first seven years, 1263 to 1269 Fasli, rose during the next five years, 1270 to 1274 Fasli, on account mainly of the restoration of the Raichur Doab, to Rs. 1,08,00,233; and during the five years subsequent to the division of the country into districts, 1275 to 1279 Fasli, to Rs. 1,40,48,647, increasing in every quinquennium until, in the year now under review, the land revenue stands at Rs. 1,86,70,558. Although the latter sum is below the amount received in 1293 Fasli (14 months), by Rs. 85,490 it actually shows an excess of Rs. 7,28,484 when compared with the receipts for 12 months of that year. The apparent increase in the receipts during the last two months of the year 1293 Fasli was due to the circumstance that usually adjustments are not effected and transfer entries are not made in the accounts till the end of the year. In the chapter on Land Revenue, the total receipts under the head for 1294 Fasli are recorded as Rs. 1,82,20,843, or Rs. 4,49,715 below the amount given above. There was a great increase in certain items of Miscellaneous Revenue, such as Mokassa, Chouth, Jagirdars, Agrahars, which are credited as Land Revenue in the Financial Statements, but not in the returns of the Revenue Department.

Abkari.

The receipts under the head of Excise have also, notwithstanding some fluctuations, been steadily increasing. Not only has the income been largely developed, but certain revenues, which in former years were disposed of before they reached the Treasury, now appear in the accounts, and are shown under their proper heads. From Rs. 1,72,725 in 1263 Fasli the receipts credited in the accounts rose to Rs. 12,92,372 in 1274 Fasli—the year in which the division of the country into districts was effected—and to Rs. 20,78,809

in 1279 Fasli. The receipts have continued to increase both in the districts and in the capital. The total average annual receipts, which amounted during the period ending 1284 Fasli to Rs. 25,46,642, rose during the next five years to Rs. 26,38,481, and during the last five years exceeded 31 lakhs. The increase is most marked, however, in the capital, where the revenue has since 1280 Fasli more than trebled itself. This is to be accounted for chiefly by an increase in the duty levied on Mohwa flower, and by the appearance in the accounts under their proper head of the Abkari revenues of Secunderabad, Bolarum, and Hashmat Ganj, which were formerly credited to Miscellaneous revenue.

The total receipts last year were below those for 1293 Fasli (14 months) by Rs. 1,36,794, but in excess of those for 1293 Fasli (12 months) by Rs. 4,29,215. The increase was chiefly in the receipts at the capital, which rose from Rs. 9,87,575 in 1293 Fasli (14 months) to Rs. 11,07,030 in 1294 Fasli. The main cause of this increase was the creation of a new system of outposts to check the smuggling of Mohwa flower and liquor from neighbouring jagir villages into the city and at Secunderabad, where the distillery system prevails.

As in previous years, the receipts given here are slightly in excess of those given in the Revenue Statements, the difference of Rs. 45,911 this year being due to the exclusion from Revenue Returns of Rs. 32,334 for miscellaneous items and of Rs. 13,577 for interest charged on arrears in cases of default in payment.

Forests.

As the Forest Department was organized chiefly for purposes of conservation, the profits of which do not immediately accrue, its income for some years fell below its expenditure. But it has had valuable timber in its charge, and during the past ten years it has worked to financial advantage. The forest receipts through revenue management and those through the department have, on the whole, been steadily increasing, and while during eleven years, prior to the organization of a separate department, they amounted altogether to only Rs. 11,121, or on an average to Rs. 1,011 every year, during the three years immediately following the organization the average annual income rose to Rs. 30,828. The average of the annual receipts for each subsequent period of five years from both the sources of income is given below :—

	Average for 1280-84.	Average for 1285-89.	Average for 1290-94 taking 1293 as having 12 months.	Average for 1290-94 taking 1293 as having 14 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from Forest Department ...	32,368	62,964	1,13,050	1,16,398
Receipts from Revenue Officers.....	68,998	1,15,844	94,952	1,01,634

In 1294 Fasli there was a great falling-off in the receipts, the decrease as compared with 1293 Fasli (14 months) being Rs. 50,373, and as compared with 1293 Fasli (12 months) Rs. 19,795. The decrease is in the receipts of the Forest Department, and is due to the raising of the rates for certain classes of timber, which had the effect of temporarily checking sales.

Customs.

The receipts under the head of Customs, levied mainly in lieu of the old transit duties and *thalbharti*, consist of certain duties levied on most of the articles, including salt, which pass the frontier, whether outwards or inwards. Since 1271 Fasli, the receipts of Octroi levied at Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and since the Opium Convention of 1290 Fasli, the duty levied on the purchase of opium at Indore have also been entered under this head. Developing with the increased cultivation and growing trade of the country, the receipts of the department have risen steadily, notwithstanding remissions and reductions of duty, from below 5 lakhs in 1263 Fasli to above 49 lakhs in 1293 Fasli (12 months) and above 54 lakhs in 1293 (14 months). That this source of revenue is capable of considerable development is evident from the increase in receipts from it during the last fifteen years, during which the average annual income rose from Rs. 28,66,222 in the first quinquennium to Rs. 35,01,595 in the second, and to Rs. 48,91,761 in the last (12 months of 1293 Fasli), and to Rs. 49,92,364 taking 14 months of that year.

Although the receipts of the department in 1293 Fasli were the highest on record, this was solely due to the unusual length of the year. As a matter of fact, on account of the slackness of European trade and the partial failure of some of the crops, the receipts for 12 months of the year showed a decrease of Rs. 2,70,216 as against the receipts in 1292 Fasli, which themselves were below the receipts in 1291 Fasli by Rs. 1,57,181. In 1294 Fasli the receipts have fallen still lower, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,18,117 as compared with the receipts in 1293 Fasli (14 months), and of Rs. 1,15,107 as compared even with those in 1293 Fasli (12 months). In the section devoted to the subject of Customs, a reference has been made to the steps taken by the Government to ascertain and, as far as practicable, to remove the causes that have led to a decline in this branch of the revenue, and to the further measures under contemplation by Government to place this source of revenue on a proper basis. The receipts in 1293 and 1294 Fasli under various sub-heads are given below :—

	1293 Fasli.		1294 Fasli.
	12 months.	14 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import and Export Duties, including Octroi.....	37,52,354	41,46,817	36,51,834
Salt	7,82,423	8,51,553	7,92,186
Tax on Intoxicating Liquors.....	41,349	46,016	38,147
Opium	3,62,248	3,96,998	2,80,884
Miscellaneous, including Arrears and Adjustments..	2,175	2,175	62,391
Total...Rs.	49,40,549	54,43,559	48,25,442

A comparison of the figures given above for 1294 Fasli with those given in the Revenue Return shows a difference of Rs. 4,01,403, of which Rs. 2,80,884 are on account of opium and Rs. 1,20,519 on account of miscellaneous receipts having been credited in the Treasury Accounts and not in the Revenue Returns.

Stamps.

There was a very considerable rise during the year under review in the revenue from stamps. The increase, amounting to Rs. 85,801 as compared with the figures for 12 months of 1293 Fasli and to Rs. 24,298 as compared with those for 14 months of that year, was mainly under the head of Judicial Stamps, and was due to the improved working of the Law Courts. Since 1280 Fasli, the year in which stamps came into use throughout the country, the income from them has developed rapidly. The average annual income from this source, which amounted to Rs. 1,85,993 during the five years ending 1284 Fasli, rose during the next five years to Rs. 2,18,755, and during the last five years, taking 1293 Fasli as consisting of 12 months, to Rs. 3,16,527 and to Rs. 3,28,828 if 1293 Fasli be taken as 14 months.

Mint.

The receipts of the Mint in 1294 Fasli exceeded those in any previous year, the increase being due to a monopoly having been granted for copper coinage.

Berar Surplus.

The receipts under the head Berar Surplus represent the excess of revenue over expenditure of Berar, assigned under treaties of A.D. 1853 and A.D. 1860, by which the annul surplus is to be paid by the Resident to His Highness the Nizam. But from various causes in the earlier years, the surplus was not paid regularly; the first instalment of the surplus was received in 1276 Fasli, and since then till 1284 Fasli the total receipts amounted to Rs. 65,68,252 only. During the last ten years, however, the annual surplus has been regularly received, and aggregates Rs. 1,66,65,416, giving an annual average of Rs. 16,66,541.

Law and Justice.

The receipts under the head of Law and Justice have been the highest ever recorded in the accounts, being Rs. 75,615, or about 46 per cent. in excess even of those of the 14 months of 1293 Fasli. The income under this head has increased from Rs. 8,297 in 1263 Fasli to more than nineteen times that amount in 1293 Fasli, and, notwithstanding extraordinarily high receipts for criminal fines in 1273, 1282, 1283 and 1287 Fasli, and for sale-proceeds of escheated property in 1282 and 1283 Fasli, the increase has, in the main, been steady. The average annual income, which amounted during the 12 years ending in 1274 Fasli to Rs. 40,045, rose in the next quinquennium to Rs. 70,056, and during the last five years stood at Rs. 1,50,496, taking 1293 Fasli as consisting of 12 months and at Rs. 1,61,760 if 1293 Fasli be taken as 14 months. The

receipts given in the Financial Returns are almost in every case different and usually much lower than those given in the Departmental Returns, the main reason for the difference being that the Courts show, among their receipts, the value of the Judicial Stamps filed in them, which, in the Financial Returns, is shown under the head of Stamps.

Jails.

The income from Jails was, during the year, more than double that in any previous year, the increase being chiefly in the receipts of the Gulberga Jail. The average annual income amounted, in the twenty years preceding 1282 Fasli, to Rs. 555, and rose in the next seven years to Rs. 3,777. During the last five years it was Rs. 14,332, taking 1293 Fasli as consisting of 12 months, and Rs. 15,501 taking 1293 Fasli as consisting of 14 months. The receipts recorded in the Financial Returns do not in any year convey an accurate idea of the income from the jails, because, for some years, even after the introduction of industrial labour, receipts from the sale of articles manufactured by prisoners were simply merged in the expenditure and not shown separately. Even now a great deal of work is not paid for in cash, and it appears in the Departmental Returns only. Besides, the cash realized in any year is not all necessarily credited in the Treasury during the same year. For instance, while the receipts during 1294 Fasli are recorded here as having amounted to Rs. 30,216, the Departmental Accounts show that only Rs. 22,070 were realized during the year in cash and Rs. 55,543 remained outstanding, besides Rs. 61,873 worth of work done for the jails themselves and Rs. 57,273 worth of work done for other departments.

Police.

The receipts under the head of Police have gone on steadily increasing with the increase in expenditure, the average annual receipts amounting, during the eight years preceding 1270 Fasli to Rs. 79, and during the next nine years to Rs. 1,132. They rose in the next five years to Rs. 34,930, and stood during the last five years at Rs. 89,562 taking 1293 Fasli consisting of 12 months, and at Rs. 92,710 taking 1293 Fasli as consisting of 14 months. There was an unusually large increase in the year 1294 Fasli, the amount recorded being made up chiefly of deductions for clothing, which alone amounted to Rs. 69,864.

Post Office.

In early times there was hardly any Postal service, and till 1277 Fasli there were hardly any receipts under this head. Since the re-organization in 1278 Fasli however they have been steadily increasing, the average annual receipts since then till 1282 Fasli having been Rs. 27,967. In 1283 Fasli, when Service Stamps were introduced, the income rose to Rs. 2,10,213 from Rs. 38,463 in 1282 Fasli. The average annual income for the four years during which Service Stamps remained in use amounted to Rs. 1,87,211. Since 1287 Fasli, after the abolition of Service Stamps, the receipts have been rising,

the average annual income for the last eight years having been Rs. 76,810, calculating 1293 Fasli as consisting of 12 months, and Rs. 78,999 taking that year as consisting of 14 months. The receipts for the year under review were specially high, showing an increase of Rs. 7,680 as against the receipts of 14 months of 1293 Fasli, the figures for 1294 Fasli being Rs. 1,17,725 and those for 1293 Fasli (12 months) Rs. 92,535 and for 14 months of 1293 Fasli Rs. 1,10,045. In the Departmental Returns, the receipts in 1293 and 1294 Fasli are recorded as having amounted to Rs. 91,942 and Rs. 1,03,809, the difference being due to the credit in the Financial Returns of some items of receipt not credited in the Departmental Returns. But though the receipts have, in proportion to expenditure, been increasing steadily, yet even last year the receipts formed less than 50 per cent. of the expenditure under the corresponding head.

Minor Departments.

The income under the head Minor Departments is a comparatively new one. The average annual income, which amounted in the first five years to Rs. 6,068, rose, during the second five years, to Rs. 19,668, and, during the last five years, to Rs. 73,222, taking 1293 Fasli as having 12 months, and to Rs. 73,702 taking 1293 Fasli as having 14 months. In 1289 Fasli the receipts from Public Gardens were for the first time credited under this head. The large decrease last year is only nominal, and is due to the transfer from this heading of gardens and of some of the income from the Government workshop.

Interest.

Interest is an unsteady, but by no means an unimportant, source of income. The receipts under this head consist mainly of interest on promissory notes of the Government of India. The aggregate receipts from 1263 Fasli up to the end of 1294 Fasli were Rs. 15,45,355. The apparent falling-off last year is due to the interest on Government paper in England not having been adjusted before the close of the year.

Deshpatti.

The receipts under the head of Deshpatti consisted in early years of realizations from a number of petty cesses, such as the Mohtarfa (License Tax), the Shahr Sudharni (Conservancy Cess), Mahi Talab (the Fishery Cess); and the average annual income for twelve years up to 1274 Fasli amounted to Rs. 1,20,076. In that year the conservancy tax levied in the Raichur Doab was extended to the rest of the dominions, and a road cess of 1 per cent. on the land revenue was levied, causing a great increase in the receipts under this head, which, during the next five years, averaged Rs. 4,24,048. The receipts in 1280 Fasli were still higher, and would have gone on increasing but for the abolition in 1281 Fasli of the Mohtarfa and the conservancy cess, on account of which the receipts fell below 2 lakhs. Since then they have scarcely fluctuated. During the last five years the average was Rs. 1,92,323, taking 1293 Fasli as having 12 months, and Rs. 1,94,409 taking it as of 14 months, the slight increase in the

road cess on account of the increase on land revenue being more than counter-balanced by the decrease in the receipts from other sources.

Miscellaneous.

Under the head of Miscellaneous are credited Municipal receipts, gain by exchange between Halli Siccas and Government Rupees, premium on Hundis, Eed cash presents, and all other receipts from minor sources of income that do not fall under any other head. Like receipts under other heads, their amount has also on the whole been increasing, but with extraordinary fluctuations. During the year under report they reached the highest figure, showing an increase of Rs. 34,78,478 over the receipts of 1293 Fasli as consisting of 12 months and Rs. 30,72,969 over those of the 14 months of 1293 Fasli. The greater portion of this very large increase is due to the transfer credit under this head of amounts due on account of certain claims of Yeomiadars and Mamuldars previously held in deposit and disposed of during the year as shewn in the Section on State Liabilities.

Public Works.

There was hardly any income from the Public Works Department for some years after its creation, and, even later, the receipts were trifling, and consisted in the main of the sale-proceeds of old material and of the rent of a few staging bungalows. Since 1288 Fasli the receipts show a little increase, and 1289 Fasli was the only year in which they exceeded a lakh. During the year under report the receipts reached an unusually high figure, being Rs. 55,832 in excess of 12 months of 1293 Fasli and Rs. 49,171 in excess of the 14 months of the year 1293 Fasli. This increase is due chiefly to the transfer from Minor Departments of the receipts from the Government workshop in the current year to this head.

State Railway.

A general abstract of the State Railway accounts has already been given in a preceding para. In 1294 Fasli the receipts show a decrease, as compared with those of the 14 months of 1293 Fasli of Rs. 8,32,787 and, as compared with those of the 12 months of that year, of Rs. 5,78,817; but the decrease is merely nominal and due to the fact that the figures for 1294 Fasli represent the receipts for the first 7 months only, as in May 1885 the completed line was made over to the Company that had purchased it.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure on land revenue.

The expenditure under the head of Land Revenue has been increasing steadily, and *pari passu* with the receipts. The increase is however, to a great extent, apparent only in the early years, most of the receipts having been recorded nett after the deduction of charges, and most of the charges met by grants and assignments of land and other sources of revenue. In the earlier years, so high were even the cash charges of collection, specially in the

case of revenue farmed, that the division of the country into districts and talukas, with the additional appointments which it necessitated, did not lead to any increase of expenditure. The greatly increased receipts have therefore resulted in a considerable reduction of the incidence of the charges of collection, specially if allowance is made for the other heavy and productive work that is performed by Revenue Establishments. During the first seven years of the late Sir Salar Jung's administration, the collection charges alone amounted to Rs. 43,15,034, giving an average every year of Rs. 6,16,433, or about 8·5 per cent. of the average annual collections during those years. During the next five years, from 1270 Fasli, when the Raichur Doab was restored, the average annual collection charges amounted to Rs. 10,02,648, or a little over 9 per cent. of the average annual collections. Then a considerable reduction occurred in the incidence of these charges, and, during the five years succeeding the division of the country into districts, the average amounted to Rs. 10,77,354, or about 7·6 per cent. of the average receipts. In the decade commencing with 1280 Fasli, these charges showed a little increase for a few years on account of the creation of some new districts and tahsils, necessitated by the large additions made to the territory under the Dewani administration by the resumption of jagir taluks. But on account of retrenchments in other directions, even that slight increase was not maintained, and the receipts having gone on increasing steadily : the incidence of collection charges has, during the last quinquennium, been lower still, or 6 per cent. as against 7 per cent. in the previous decade. Some of this increase was due to the action taken in 1285 Fasli by the Inam Commission, and to the survey and settlement operations commenced in that year. The total expenditure on account of these departments from the beginning, debited under the head of Land Revenue, is Rs. 6,64,632 and Rs. 34,20,393 respectively; but as their work is simply to determine the revenue payable to the Government, and the effects of the work will be felt more in the future than at present, no portion of that expenditure can be considered a charge for collection. The only other charge under the head of Land Revenue is that of allowances for village officials, who in early years were paid chiefly by free assignments of land. In 1280 Fasli the old mode of payment was modified, and a scale of cash payments adopted, bearing a graduated ratio to the revenue derived from cultivation. As a result of this new system, these payments showed a considerable increase, which would have been still greater but for the difficulty in making an immediate adjustment of the claims due by and to them. Besides, on account of the absence in early years of a regular classification, charges for village officials were often intermixed with those for Pargana Vatandars until the year 1285 Fasli. The result is that up to 1285 Fasli, the charges both for Land Revenue and Pargana Vatandars show unusually large fluctuations. The charges for Land Revenue, for instance,

appear to have risen from 13 lakhs in 1283 Fasli to 37 lakhs in 1284 Fasli, and the charges for Vatandars from 21 lakhs in 1281 Fasli to 28 lakhs in 1282 Fasli, and to 36 lakhs in 1283 Fasli, and after 1285 Fasli to have fallen below 9 lakhs. A statement showing the charges for village officials and for Pargana Vatandars is therefore given below:—

Year.	Pargana Vatandars.	Village Officers.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1275 Fasli	8,40,142	7,27,196	15,67,338
1276 „	9,92,547	7,64,500	17,57,047
1277 „	10,96,509	8,27,051	19,23,560
1278 „	13,80,109	1,21,890	15,01,999
1279 „	19,87,711	1,26,450	21,14,161
Total...	.....	.....	88,64,105
Average...	.....	.....	17,72,821
1280 Fasli	15,58,108	3,49,799	19,07,907
1281 „	21,51,530	6,32,690	27,84,220
1282 „	28,89.899	1,34,122	30,24,021
1283 „	36,20,295	1,67,531	37,87,826
1284 „	11,44,056	25,05,196	36,49,252
Total...	.....	.....	1,51,53,226
Average...	.....	.....	30,30,645
1285 Fasli	9,44,746	24,66,605	34,11,351
1286 „	7,62,061	16,19,953	23,82,014
1287 „	8,43,015	11,04.301	19,47,316
1288 „	5,28.555	13,72,184	19,00,739
1289 „	6,26,359	12,63,547	18,89,906
Total...	.....	.....	1,15,31,326
Average...	.....	.....	23,06,265
1290 Fasli	7,63,073	15,84,885	23,47,958
1291 „	8,47,782	12,03,957	20,51,739
1292 „	6.49.687	10,27,676	16,77,363
1293 „ (12 months).....	6,68,009	9,44,170	16,12,179
1294 „	14,24,290	14,55,513	28,79,803
Total...	.....	.....	1,05,69,042
Average...	.....	.....	21,13,809

Note.—Pargana Vatandars are the Deshmooks and Deshpandias who are not now actively employed by the State, and receive as a pension a percentage on the revenue collected.

The inequalities in the totals of these figures are due to the circumstance that amounts payable in a particular year were sometimes adjusted and paid in another. The average of the total charges for both heads thus rose from Rs. 17,72,821 in the five years ending with 1279 Fasli to Rs. 30,30,645 for the five years subsequent to it, and returned during the ensuing quinquennium to the normal amount of Rs. 23,06,265.

The expenditure under this head in 1294 Fasli was much above the last five years' average, and showed an increase of Rs. 12,67,624 as compared with the expenditure in the 12 months of 1293 Fasli. The increase was chiefly under the head of payments of arrears to village officials. The percentage of the expenditure on Land Revenue rose from 13·4 to 16, while the percentage of the expenditure on the total revenue, both in 1293 and 1294 Fasli, stood at 8·6. The expenditure under the four minor heads is for both years given below :—

	1293 (14 months).	1293 (12 months).	1294.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collection and Management	11,72,694	10,12,555	10,59,359
Village Officials	11,45,828	9,44,170	14,55,513
Survey and Settlement	4,44,092	3,51,353	3,82,045
Inam Commission	1,04,628	89,836	87,408

Abkari.

In early years, the Abkari Revenue used to be farmed with the Land Revenue, and till 1274 Fasli there was no separate expenditure incurred in administering it. This is still true of the districts, where the expenditure amounts only to a few hundred rupees. At the capital the revenues are under the direct management of a special officer. The expenditure has steadily increased, but not out of proportion with the revenue. In 10 years, commencing from 1278 Fasli, the average annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,144, or about 1·5 of the average annual income. In 1288 Fasli the increase was unusually large on account of the debit, in a lump sum, of some previous years' unadjusted payments; but there was in that year a real increase in the expenditure also on account of the charges of Secunderabad, Bolarum, and Hashmat Ganj Distilleries, which did not appear in the accounts before. This increase has been steadily maintained, the average annual expenditure of the last five years, taking 1293 Fasli as 14 months, being Rs. 1,80,489, or more than 5·6 per cent. of the average annual receipts during these years, and more by Rs. 3,281 than the average of the last five years taking 1293 Fasli as having 12 months.

Forests.

During the first few years of the working of the Forest Department, the expenditure was proportionately high. In the first three years, the average annual expenditure, amounting to Rs. 23,230, formed only 75 per cent. of the entire receipts under this head. The receipts in 1280 Fasli exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 17,377; but the expenditure rose rather high in 1282 Fasli, and the average annual outlay for the five years—from 1280 to 1284—amounted to Rs. 59,719, or 58·9 of the receipts from the department. During the next quinquennium (1285—1289) the department became self-supporting, as the expenditure fell lower and amounted on an average to Rs. 53,244, or 29·8 per cent. of the receipts. The expenditure in 1292 Fasli again shows a large increase on account of the adjustment of previous accounts; and for that reason, as well as through the unusual length of the year 1293 Fasli, the average expenditure for the last five years reached Rs. 70,310 taking 1293 Fasli as 12 months and Rs. 72,714 taking for 1293 Fasli 14 months. On the other hand, the receipts increased in even greater ratio. The expenditure during the year under report was a little less than that of the corresponding twelve months of 1293 Fasli and a little more than half the total receipts.

Customs.

The expenditure in the Customs Department was very low, till in 1274 Fasli customs offices were established and regular establishments entertained. In 1282 Fasli the farming system was tentatively revived, and the establishments, except in the central office at head-quarters, were cut down and the expenditure thus largely reduced. In 1286 Fasli direct management was again commenced, and the expenditure after that, with a slight occasional increase, was substantially unaltered till 1293 Fasli, when the establishment was strengthened. The expenditure during the last five years amounted to Rs. 4,90,576, taking 1293 Fasli as 12 months and to Rs. 5,07,388 taking 1293 Fasli as 14 months, as against Rs. 4,48,422 in the previous five years. The expenditure last year was slightly less than that during the 12 months of 1293 Fasli.

Stamps.

The charges under the head of Stamps are for manufacture and issue and for commission on sale. As the latter charges were deducted from gross receipts prior to their payment into the Treasury, they did not appear in the accounts till 1287 Fasli, since which they have been steadily increasing with the increase in the stamp revenue, the annual average up to last year having been Rs. 5,178. The manufacture of stamped paper commenced here in 1277 Fasli, and the average annual charge amounted for the first three years to Rs. 29,846. Extraordinary charges were incurred in 1280 and 1281 Fasli for the purchase of stamp machinery. The average outlay for the last five years stands at about Rs. 56,929 for 14 months of 1293 Fasli and Rs. 55,751 for 12 months of the same year.

Mint.

The charges incurred in the purchase of material for the Mint are fluctuating, varying from a few hundreds to as many thousands, according to the amount of work done. They were specially high in 1286 Fasli and in the year under report. The increase in the charges last year was more than counterbalanced by the increase in receipts.

Law and Justice.

The expenditure under the head of Law and Justice was very low in former times; but with an enlargement of the judicial organization of the country it considerably increased, rising steadily from Rs. 43,263, the average annual expenditure during the nine years ending 1271 Fasli to Rs. 7,50,084, the average annual expenditure during the last five years taking 14 months in 1293, and to Rs. 7,25,479 taking 12 months in 1293 Fasli. In 1272 Fasli the expenditure more than doubled on account of a re-organization of the City Courts and of the establishment of a special Kazi's Court and of a High Court. The average expenditure for the next three years up to 1274 Fasli approached a lakh of rupees. In 1275 Fasli, notwithstanding the abolition of the Padshahi Court and the Court of Govind Rao, the expenditure increased materially. For this there were several causes. Not only was the High Court in that year re-organized on its present basis, but new Courts were established in the newly constituted districts and talukas. In 1276 Fasli there was a further increase of expenditure, the City Magistrate's Court having in that year been instituted at an annual expense of over a quarter of a lakh of rupees. In 1277 Fasli Sadr Talukdars were appointed, exercising judicial in addition to their ordinary revenue powers; a fourth of their salaries consequently became a fresh charge under this head. In 1278 Fasli the Arabs' Court was established; and in 1279 Fasli Judicial Assistants were appointed to Talukdars and Sadr Talukdars. The full financial effect of these reforms was not felt till the next quinquennium; but even in the quinquennium ending with 1279 Fasli, the average expenditure rose to Rs. 2,65,735. In 1282 Fasli the Customs Criminal Courts and the Insolvency Court were established; and the financial result of all the reforms effected in these years, as well as in the years prior to 1285 Fasli, was to raise the average annual expenditure to Rs. 4,81,085. During the next quinquennium the establishment of a Legislative Department and of a Suburban Court, at an expense in the aggregate of about half a lakh per annum, and the development of the Insolvency Court, led to a further increase in expenditure, which rose to an average of Rs. 6,89,883. The increase has continued, and the expenditure last year, though below that of the 14 months of 1293 Fasli, showed an increase of Rs. 23,614 upon the 12 months of that year, the increase being due to the establishment of separate Civil Courts in the Western Division. The Departmental Returns give the last year's expenditure as

Rs. 6,18,082. The slight reduction thus shown is accounted for by the fact that, in consequence of the recent withdrawal of civil jurisdiction from certain classes of Revenue Officers and in certain districts, the Departmental Returns have been debited with a smaller proportion of their salaries. During the year under review, the expenditure was 311·9 per cent. of the receipts under the head of Law and Justice, and 2·2 per cent. of the total revenue, as against 668·8 per cent. and 2·6 per cent. in the 12 months of 1293 Fasli. The margin between expenditure and receipts would, of course, be much narrower if the Court fees realized in judicial stamps were brought into the account as receipts of the Law Courts.

Jails.

With improvements in Judicial and Police Administration, the expenditure on Jails has also been steadily increasing, having risen from Rs. 10,872 in 1263 Fasli to Rs. 3,27,157 in 1294 Fasli. Till the division of the country into districts and talukas in 1274 Fasli, prisoners were placed under the supervision of revenue officials; but the expenditure upon their diet and clothing showed an increase every year, the annual average charge for eleven years up to 1273 Fasli having been Rs. 47,422. Soon after, in 1274 Fasli, a separate establishment charged with prison administration was constituted, and the annual average expenditure in the next quinquennium was Rs. 1,22,461. Since 1280 Fasli there has been a steady increase in the charges under this head, both at the capital and in the districts, the unusual increase in 1286 and 1287 Fasli being due to increased charge for diet on account of the famine, and in 1288 Fasli to the establishment of the Gulberga Jail and the debit of unadjusted charges of former years. Since 1290 Fasli the increase has been normal and steady, the excess of Rs. 27,838 in the last year's charges, even as compared with the charges of 1293 Fasli (14 months), being chiefly in the items of cost of diet supplied to prisoners and of raw materials purchased for jail manufactures.

Police.

In the early years, the expenditure under the head of Police was low, as there was no regular Police, except at the capital. But when the era of reforms set in, the charges under this head became more considerable. The most important measure of Police reform was that which was undertaken in 1275 Fasli, when, on the division of the country into districts and talukas, the Police of the entire Dewani territory was recast on the system that had been introduced by the British authorities into the Raichur Doab. The appointment in 1277 Fasli of the Divisional Police Superintendents and in 1279 Fasli of a Police Sadr-ul-Maham with a highly-paid Secretary and office establishment, and the other reforms effected about that time, still further raised the charges under this head. The full effect of these reforms on the finances was not felt till the next quinquennium. But the average annual expenditure which, during the twelve years preceding the organization of the force, had amounted to Rs. 73,651,

rose during the next five years to Rs. 8,28,280. In 1281 Fasli other reforms were effected in the District Police, which entailed a further annual expenditure of 6½ lakhs of rupees. The charges for the City Police (including the Suburban, which has since been amalgamated with it) have in the interval undergone no appreciable change. The same may be said of the expenditure on the Village Police, the cost of which, amounting to about 3 lakhs of rupees, was transferred from the Revenue to the Police Department in 1285 Fasli. The average annual expenditure in the quinquennium commencing with 1280 Fasli amounted to Rs. 21,20,262. During the last decade, the average remained below 24 lakhs. In 1294 Fasli the expenditure was increased by an excess of Rs. 2,51,171 in payments to Village Police, and by the appearance in the accounts for the first time of Rs. 40,000, the salary and establishment charges of an Inspector-General. The expenditure on Police in 1294 Fasli was 7·2 per cent. of the total revenue as against 7·7 per cent. in 1293 Fasli.

Post Office.

The establishment of an improved Postal Service in 1278 Fasli was attended by an outlay of about a lakh and a quarter a year, which was about eleven times more than the receipts. Previously the postal expenditure had been insignificant. In 1286 Fasli the department was re-organised, a Postmaster-General being appointed at the capital and Inspecting and Deputy Postmasters and Karkuns for the divisions and districts. The average expenditure during the next quinquennium rose to Rs. 2,36,068, or about 2½ times the receipts. Since then the expenditure has, with slight fluctuations, remained substantially the same, both at head-quarters and in the districts. The expenditure last year was only slightly in excess of that of 12 months of 1293 Fasli.

Education.

The annual expenditure under the head of Education amounted up to 1271 Fasli to only a few hundred rupees, and up to 1278 Fasli to only a few thousand rupees. In 1279 Fasli it for the first time exceeded a lakh of rupees, and since then the increase has been steadily maintained. The average annual expenditure, which amounted in the five years ending in 1284 Fasli to Rs. 1,39,412, rose in the succeeding five years to Rs. 1,61,795, and during the last five years to Rs. 2,04,384 (14 months of 1293 Fasli) and to Rs. 1,97,514 (12 months of 1293 Fasli). The expenditure last year was Rs. 2,43,763, being an increase of more than 27 per cent. over the expenditure in the 12 months of 1293 Fasli. The Departmental Returns show the expenditure as having amounted to Rs. 3,03,406, some of it having been met apparently from school fees not credited in the accounts.

Printing.

For two years after the establishment of the Government Lithographic Press in 1275 Fasli, its expenses were charged as advances recoverable, and the expenditure under this head appeared in the accounts for the first time in 1277 Fasli. The establishment of printing presses at divisional head-quarters accounts for some of the increased expenditure since that year,

while the extraordinary increase in 1282 Fasli is due to the unusually heavy printing work done in that year, and that in 1288 Fasli to the adjustment of unadjusted charges of previous years. The expenditure in the year under report was slightly less than that in the 12 months of 1293 Fasli.

Medical.

The charges under the head of Medical were up to 1274 Fasli very low, amounting during the thirteen years on an average to Rs. 13,777 only. After the division of the country into districts, every district was supplied with a Medical Officer, and the charges during the next four years amounted on an average to Rs. 66,916. Generally speaking, the charges have since then gone on increasing slowly but steadily. The average annual expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 1,27,187 during the quinquennium beginning with 1280 Fasli, rose to Rs. 1,75,463 during the next five years and to Rs. 2,03,576 during the last five years taking 1293 Fasli as having 14 months and to Rs. 1,97,370 taking 1293 Fasli as having 12 months.

Administration.

The cost of Administration shows a slight falling-off as compared with the figures for 1293 Fasli (12 months). In 1263 Fasli it was Rs. 1,76,173. The charges rose to Rs. 4,93,155 in 1273 Fasli, to Rs. 11,26,633 in 1283, to Rs. 12,87,817 in 1293 (12 months), and to Rs. 12,81,339 in 1294 Fasli. This continuous increase is due chiefly to improvements in the administrative machinery introduced from time to time. The method in which the machinery of the State was worked prior to the late Sir Salar Jung's appointment was as incomplete as it was unsatisfactory. The Dar-ul-Insha was the one office through which all State affairs were transacted by the Minister and the Peshkar. Regular records were not kept for future reference, and orders were issued generally without referring to what had been done in the past. The registration of sanads of jagirs and inams, the preparation of income and expenditure, Jamabandi, and Taluka accounts, as well as of the accounts with Amils and Contractors, all lay with the Mal and Diwani Daftardars. The Administration charges in those days consisted in the main of the very large honoraria received by the Minister and the Peshkar, the Daftardars' allowances consisting then of revenue assignments alone. This centralization of controlling power being detrimental to the rapid discharge of work, and failing to meet the increasing requirements of the State, an entire re-organization was gradually effected by the late Sir Salar Jung. His first act was to establish a special Account Office under his own orders. On the restoration of the Raichur Doab and the completion of the district organization, Secretaries to the Minister were appointed in the Revenue, Judicial, Police, Private, and Military Departments. Since then, the offices of Accountant-General, Treasury Officer, and Pay-master of Mansabs have been established on a regular basis. A Board was appointed in 1274 Fasli to supervise the working of the Revenue, Police, and

Miscellaneous Departments. This was converted in 1277 Fasli into a Revenue Department, and established on a new basis. Special officers, called Sadr Talukdars, since transformed into Subadars, were appointed in 1277 Fasli to the charge of divisions. In 1279 Fasli four Sadr-ul-Mahams were appointed to the charge of the Revenue, Judicial, Police, and Miscellaneous Departments. These changes have had a beneficial effect on the working of the State in all its branches, as may be seen from the steady increase of income under all heads, the natural outcome of the more complete system of supervision and management. They however naturally resulted in a considerable increase in the charges for administration, though some of this has been counterbalanced by the decrease in the honoraria received by the Minister and the Peshkar, which are now less than half as large as they were immediately prior to the late Sir Salar Jung's accession to office. Since the accession of His Highness, the offices of Political and Financial Secretary and Home Secretary have been created, and the office of the Secretary in the Miscellaneous Department abolished. The abolition of the Revenue Board and all other administrative reforms effected since then have been detailed in the chapter on Administrative Changes; but notwithstanding a material increase in efficiency, the cost has been kept well under control. The following statement gives the actual charges under a few minor heads for the last year, as well as for 1293 Fasli and for the first year of each of the preceding decades :—

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure incurred under the head of Administration.

Particulars.	1263 F.	1273 F.	1283 F.	1293 F.		1294 F.
				12 Months.	14 Months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Diwan's honorarium	1,28,752	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,63,636	1,90,908	1,44,545
Peshkar's do.	31,250	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,13,083	1,31,264	1,60,454
Daftardars' do.	...	54,609	64,385	55,113	71,530	50,403
Council of State	...	...	...	10,762	13,608	71,435
Sadr-ul-Mahams' and Muin-ul-Mahams' Allowances	...	...	2,20,427	45,504	45,504	22,727
Offices of Sadr-ul-Mahams and Muin-ul-Mahams.....	...	...	...	75,750	84,975	1,586
Minister's Staff	...	...	10,405	39,809	46,467	37,606
Government Secretaries.....	11,954	51,564	1,52,198	3,16,642	3,72,064	3,73,980
Accounts and Treasury.....	4,217	86,982	2,09,519	1,77,933	2,12,256	2,29,878
Revenue Board and Inspector-General of Revenue.....	...	...	...	1,53,697	1,76,912	49,180
Subadars and Sadr Talukdars...	...	...	1,64,891	1,26,822	1,46,898	1,72,027
Miscellaneous.....	...	...	4,808	18,606	20,674	51,591
Total...Rs.	1,76,173	4,93,155	11,26,633	*12,97,357	*15,13,060	*13,11,412

The increase in the Peshkar's allowance during the year under report is due to Rs. 55,308 having been paid to the Peshkar as extra allowance for the period during which he acted as Senior Administrator. Although there has been an increase in the Administration expenditure on account of the allowance drawn by

* Includes cost of Railway Secretary's Office charged in accounts under head of State Railway.

the Muin-ul-Mahams, the appointment of an Inspector-General of Revenue, and the increased salaries of Subadars, this is more than counterbalanced by the decrease consequent on the abolition of the Revenue Board. Similarly, the increase in the expenditure in the Secretariats is more than counterbalanced by the decrease resulting from the abolition of the separate offices of Sadr-ul-Mahams.

Minor Departments.

The only charges under the head of Minor Departments up to 1280 Fasli consisted of those incurred on public gardens, the average annual expenditure being Rs. 7,527 only. From 1281 Fasli up to 1286 Fasli the gardens were charged under the head of municipal expenditure, and the entries under this head consisted of miscellaneous establishment charges, amounting on an average to Rs. 3,12,443 per annum. In 1287 Fasli the cost of maintaining State gardens, together with the salaries of establishments employed for the compilation of reports, and for serving under the Committee appointed for the reduction of expenditure, was again debited to Minor Departments. In 1288 Fasli all the three charges, especially those for gardens, showed an increase. The expenditure on the General Workshop and Stores, which exceeded a lakh, was in that year for the first time debited under this head. In 1289 Fasli the charge of the Reduction Committee establishment ceased; but the other charges increased, and the fresh expenditure for the Gazetteer Office and for the Superintendent of Studs further swelled the total, the average expenditure for the five years ending 1289 Fasli, in which year it rose to above 4 lakhs, being Rs. 1,50,757. The expenditure under this head has been latterly falling, the average during the last quinquennium having been Rs. 3,65,157 taking 1293 Fasli as 12 months and, taking it as 14 months, Rs. 3,81,932. The following are the amounts expended under the various heads from 1287 Fasli to the end of 1294 Fasli :—

	Rs.
Stud...	3,38,733
Gazetteer Establishment	2,16,673
Public Gardens (Establishments and Maintenance)	3,92,215
General Workshop...	8,70,798

The expenditure last year fell below that of 1293 Fasli (12 months).

Pargana Vatandars.

In 1279 Fasli payments to Pargana Vatandars by land assignments were done away with, and cash payments, at a maximum rate of 7½ per cent. of the assessed land revenue, were substituted for previous allowances. As observed in connection with Land Revenue expenditure, the charges under this head were till 1285 Fasli not always kept distinct from those for village officials, and the variations in the expenditure are due to that circumstance as well as to the delay in the adjustment of the charges. The payments to Pargana Vatandars in 1294 Fasli showed an increase of Rs. 7,56,281 as against the 12 months, and of Rs. 3,80,846 as against the 14 months of 1293 Fasli, the

increase being due wholly to the payment of arrears, as explained fully in the section on the State Liabilities.

Allowances and assignments.

The expenditure under the head Allowances and Assignments consists of fixed payments made to Yeomiadars, Mamuldars, and other persons generally for maintenance of religious or charitable institutions. This expenditure steadily increased until 1279 Fasli on account of the gradual substitution of cash grants for land assignments; since that year it has shown little variation, the average annual charge during the last fifteen years having been Rs. 9,18,801 as against Rs. 5,23,109 in the prior seventeen years. The expenditure in 1294 Fasli showed an increase of Rs. 7,46,434 in 12 months of 1293 Fasli and of Rs. 6,19,811 upon the expenditure in the 14 months of the same year, this again being due to the adjustment of outstanding claims.

Khillats and entertainments.

The expenditure under the head Khillats and Entertainments has risen greatly of late. In the early years of the late Sir Salar Jung's administration, the expenses every year came to only a few thousand rupees, the total expenditure during eight years up to 1270 Fasli being Rs. 2,44,031, which was less than that incurred in some subsequent years, and only a little in excess of the average annual expenditure of the four succeeding years. The expenditure then fell a little, the average annual expenditure during the next five years being Rs. 1,07,676 only; but it received a fresh impetus when the construction of the Railway made Hyderabad more open to visits from distinguished strangers, to whom the Government has always shown hospitality. The increase during the last five years was chiefly in 1293 Fasli, when unusually heavy expenditure was incurred on the occasion of the installation of His Highness the Nizam. The expenditure during the year under report also, though only about half that in 1293 Fasli, was much above the average.

Refunds and drawbacks.

Under the head of Refunds and Drawbacks are debited payments made in satisfaction or discharge of liabilities incurred by, and on behalf of, the State prior to the appointment of the late Sir Salar Jung as Minister. The question of these liabilities is referred to in the separate section on State Liabilities.

Interest.

Although in former days the State debts were heavy, revenues and State lands were farmed or mortgaged by way of security for most of them, and interest charges being met direct from the receipts did not figure in the accounts. The total payments during sixteen years up to 1278 Fasli amounted to Rs. 5,54,249 only, in no year exceeding three-quarters of a lakh, and in some years falling to a few thousands. Notwithstanding a steady reduction of debt, the payments on account of interest, as they were now made with a regularity

unknown in the old days, went on increasing, and the total amount paid during the succeeding eleven years amounted to Rs. 36,63,371, the amount paid in some of the years being in excess of 6 lakhs. Since 1290 Fasli, on account of reduced debt, the payments have been falling, the last five years' annual average having been Rs. 2,53,572. The payments last year were slightly in excess of those in 1293 Fasli.

Payments to His Highness.

The payments made to His Highness from the Government Treasury apparently absorb, on an average, about 15 per cent. of the revenues; but this is more apparent than real, as some of the payments are made in lieu of jagirs and other sources of income which, though managed by the Government, are as much His Highness' own as the Sarf-i-Khas revenues themselves. This fact alone, taken with the circumstance that these sources of revenue came under the management of the Government gradually, sufficiently accounts for the growth of recorded expenditure under this head. During nine years, prior to 1272 Fasli, these payments showed an annual average of Rs. 24,77,329 as against Rs. 46,78,598, the annual average of the subsequent eight years. The average payments for thirteen years since 1279 Fasli have been below 42 lakhs. The expenditure in 1293 Fasli again reached a high figure on account of the payment to His Highness during that year of Rs. 14,33,708 for arrears of the Samasthan of Shorapur, and on account of the disbursement of Rs. 11,19,443 for unusually heavy expenses incurred on the occasion of the installation of His Highness and the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy. In 1294 Fasli, notwithstanding the payment of 5 lakhs of rupees for arrears of Shorapur revenue, the disbursements showed a decrease of Rs. 19,37,734 when compared with 14 months of 1293 Fasli.

The following statement shows the disbursements in both the years under eight minor sub-heads :—

	1293 Fasli (14 months).	1294 Fasli.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Fixed compensation in lieu of receipts from jagirs and other sources of revenue which have been appropriated by the Government	17,57,563	13,27,628
2. Fixed personal expenses of His Highness	2,74,431	2,35,227
3. Fixed payments to His Highness' relations	18,17,536	15,59,088
4. Fixed payments on account of Sarf-i-khas troops	2,19,753	1,88,360
5. Charges on account of His Highness' stables, Philkhana, and other minor establishments	6,86,298	5,74,103
6. Pay of attendants and other Durbar servants	3,72,019	3,05,549
7. Expenses of State pageants and religious ceremonial observances	5,60,378	2,01,265
8. Extraordinary expenses (these are considerable in amount only on special occasions, such as the installation, receptions, &c.)	7,64,962	1,23,986
Total... Rs.	64,52,940	45,15,206

The payments under the first sub-head being merely by way of compensation in lieu of receipts from sources of His Highness' own revenues, obviously do not form a burden on the Public Treasury; and, excluding them, the disbursements under this head formed 9·2 per cent. of the total revenue in 1294 Fasli as against 16·8 per cent. in 1293 Fasli. If expenditure on account of Durbar expenses, &c., incurred in accordance with ancient usage, were also excluded, the actual payments to His Highness would not appear to constitute a considerable amount, and could hardly form a material contribution to His Highness' expenses, which are met almost entirely from His Highness' Sarf-i-khas revenues.

Mansabs.

Under the head of Mansabs are included pensions granted by Government to persons as a reward for extraordinary services to the State, or as a favour to those accustomed, in virtue of their old connection with the State, to receive maintenance from it. The expenditure under this head was very heavy in former days, having been set down in the Dewani accounts at one time as Rs. 23,06,821. The payments on account of Mansab in these days, however, were made generally not in cash but by an assignment of jagirs and lands. The late Sir Salar Jung not only exercised great economy in granting Mansabs, but in pursuance of his general policy of replacing cash payments for territorial grants he gradually resumed the Mansab jagirs, assigning cash pensions in lieu thereof. While the true expenditure was steadily decreasing, the payments from the Treasury were for this reason increasing. From Rs. 73,623 in 1263 Fasli they rose to Rs. 6,96,628 in 1273 Fasli, giving an average for eleven years of Rs. 3,77,505. In 1274 Fasli, on the division of the country into districts, the Mansab cash payments rose, the average for the next six years being Rs. 11,43,473. Since 1280 Fasli, when the Mansab jagirs had been all resumed, the figures have remained much the same, the average annual payments for the last fifteen years having been Rs. 14,23,097, taking 1293 Fasli as having 14 months. It was further the policy of the late Sir Salar Jung to utilize the services of Mansabdars, as far as possible, in Government employ, and to deduct the Mansab allowance from the pay of the appointments drawn by them. As a result of that policy, about the middle of this period of fifteen years, Mansabdars with Mansabs of the annual value of Rs. 1,26,458 were serving the State in different capacities, thereby saving the Government Rs. 1,50,746 annually. The present Government is in all respects following the same policy. There was an increased expenditure in 1294 Fasli of Rs. 96,366 and of Rs. 2,48,378 as compared with the expenditure of the fourteen and the twelve months of 1293 Fasli; but the increase is merely apparent, as Rs. 2,57,405 were paid in 1294 Fasli for arrears due. In fact, the total number of sanctioned Mansabs at the end of 1294 Fasli was 2,303, aggregating Rs. 15,36,378 per annum, of which 251, worth Rs. 1,42,176, were vacant, and 106 Mansabdars, holding Mansabs of the annual value of Rs. 79,479, were

employed in the various offices. Of the remaining 1,946, drawing Mansabs of the annual value of Rs. 13,14,726, as shown in the following table, 153 were employed under the Government, allowing of a further deduction of Rs. 1,18,509 from their salaries :—

Mansabs.	No.	Cost per Annum.
		Rs.
Over 500 Rupees	4	30,045
From 250 to 500	28	1,04,880
„ 200 to 250	23	59,019
„ 100 to 200	175	3,20,115
„ 50 to 100	449	4,14,975
„ 20 to 50	748	3,07,221
„ 10 to 20	336	61,614
Under 10 Rupees	183	16,857
Total ...	1,946	13,14,726

The only other charge made under the head of Mansab is that of Rs. 28,527 on account of allowances to the several Mansab Serishtedars, allowances much in the nature of Mansabs, but given for work done in connection with their payment.

Miscellaneous.

The expenditure under the head of Miscellaneous has risen rapidly of late. Except in the years 1263, 1274, 1282, and 1285 Fasli, the expenditure in no year up to 1286 Fasli exceeded 5 lakhs, and on an average amounted very nearly to Rs. 2,06,311, the average of the five years immediately prior to 1280 Fasli. Even including all items, the average annual expenditure up to 1274 Fasli was only Rs. 4,07,090, while, during the five years from 1280 Fasli, it rose to Rs. 4,78,212, the increase since 1281 Fasli being due to charges in some years on account of the Minister's travelling and tour expenses. Since 1287 Fasli, the charges for officials under reduction and for paid probationers have gone on swelling the figures under this head till, in the year under report, they came close upon two lakhs and eleven thousand respectively. The Census work has entailed a continuous charge during the last five years. The charges for destruction of wild animals and for other purposes have also gone on increasing steadily, with the result that the average annual expenditure of the last ten years has been above 14 lakhs. Some of the expenditure recorded as Miscellaneous would, under a proper classification, fall under the head of Advances Recoverable. But even excluding all the items of the latter class, the expenditure is large, and the disbursements for 1294 Fasli show a slight excess of Rs. 42,434 as compared with the twelve months of 1293 Fasli, though a decrease of Rs. 11,87,925 as compared with the fourteen months of 1293 Fasli. The recorded expenditure during the last two months of the year 1293 Fasli is very high, as the year's accounts are settled at the

close of the year. The following statement gives the expenditure under some of the important " miscellaneous" heads for both years :—

	1293 (12 months.)	1293 (14 months.)	1294.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Payments of salaries not falling under any other service heads, such as Establishments under reduction, Archæological and Geological Establishments, Establishments employed on water channels, the compilation of "Hyderabad Affairs," &c., &c., &c	5,03,207	5,92,971	3,59,738
2. Subscriptions and Donations and Charitable and Religious Grants	1,60,227	1,71,528	1,53,491
3. Travelling expenses of His Highness and Ministers	4,39,366	12,82,503	3,58,045
4. Secunderabad and Bolarum Police Outposts	2,70,183	3,18,361	2,76,036
5. Other miscellaneous items, such as compensation for Jagirs resumed, purchase of tents, charges in connection with public prosecutions	68,274	3,06,253	3,36,381
Total...Rs.	14,41,257	26,71,616	14,83,691

As compared with 1293 Fasli, there is a decrease under every class of expenditure, though the chief excess in 1293 Fasli was in the item of travelling expenses, unusually long and frequent journeys having had to be undertaken in that year. Strenuous efforts are being made to reduce the expenditure on this account.

Military.

The expenditure under the head of Military was very high prior to the appointment, as Minister, of the late Sir Salar Jung. Most of it was in those days not incurred in cash, however, but provided for by assignments of revenues, such assignments being designated usually as Tankwahi Mahalat. With the assignment of Berar and the Raichur Doab, the cash charge for the Contingent, amounting to about 50 lakhs of rupees per annum, ceased to appear in the accounts, and the cash expenditure in 1263 Fasli, the year after the assignment, is recorded as having amounted to Rs. 15,71,121 only. Some reductions were made from time to time in the recorded numerical strength of the troops, and still greater reductions in the expenditure incurred on them. At the same time the actual disbursements from the Treasury increased in proportion as Tankwahi Mahalat were resumed by the Government. The average annual expenditure for the twelve years ending in 1274 Fasli, which amounted to Rs. 34,59,270, rose in the subsequent five years to Rs. 57,07,448, and in the five years from 1280 Fasli, specially on acccunt of improvements in the Regular Troops, to Rs. 67,30,739. Since then, the expenditure has not really varied much. The expenditure for 1294 Fasli, as compared with 1293 Fasli (14 months), shows a decrease of Rs. 8,60,192,

and as compared with 1293 Fasli (12 months) an increase of Rs. 2,35,818, the increase in the latter case being due to new clothing granted to certain troops on the occasion of His Highness' installation at a cost of Rs. 87,201, and to payment of certain arrears amounting to Rs. 1,97,859. If it were not for these circumstances, the charges for 1294 Fasli would have been below even those of the 12 months of 1293 Fasli. As it is, the total military expenditure forms 20·3 per cent. of the total revenue in 1294 Fasli as against 24·4 per cent. in 1293 Fasli (12 months).

Public Works.

During the fourteen years prior to the organization of a Public Works Department in 1277 Fasli, the entire expenditure on Public Works amounted only to Rs. 16,55,617, or less than the expenditure afterwards incurred in single years. In fact, while the average annual expenditure during these fourteen years was Rs. 1,18,258, during the subsequent eighteen years it came to Rs. 13,50,409, or more than twelve times that amount. It had, in fact, in the very first three years of the organization of the department risen to Rs. 6,46,706; in the next five years to Rs. 14,55,314, and has since stood at about sixteen lakhs and a half per annum. The total expenditure during eighteen years since the organization of the Public Works Department amounts to Rs. 2,57,14,777. The Public Works Returns give this expenditure as amounting to Rs. 1,77,25,178, but the difference is due not only to some unadjusted balances, but to the circumstance of the departmental figures not including the expenditure on the Civil Engineering College, Railway Surveys, Mining explorations, irrigation works by Revenue Officers and the Abpashi Department. Of the recorded expenditure, the establishment cost Rs. 47,78,129, irrigation works, original and repairs together, Rs. 46,46,767, communications Rs. 40,65,805, and civil buildings Rs. 18,10,079. Latterly the expenditure on communications has greatly exceeded that on irrigation works, the former having amounted to Rs. 4,34,357 and Rs. 4,04,331, and the latter to Rs. 2,56,356 and Rs. 2,19,896, respectively, in 1293 and 1294 Fasli; but the total expenditure was rather below the average, and only 5·1 and 4·6 per cent. of the total revenue as against 11·4 per cent. in Berar. The actual expenditure for 1294 Fasli shows a decrease of Rs. 1,55,174 as compared with 1293 Fasli (14 months), and an increase of Rs. 1,69,074 as compared with 1293 Fasli (12 months). The establishment charges are still high, and endeavours are being made to reduce them as far as is consistent with efficiency and to increase the expenditure on irrigation works, which yield handsome returns. The General Finance Committee has resolved to recommend that, out of a Public Works grant of 14 lakhs in 1295 Fasli, six lakhs and a half should be expended on such works.

Municipalities.

The expenditure under the head of Municipalities commenced in 1281 Fasli, the first Municipality in the dominions having been established at the capital in 1280 Fasli. The expenditure was rather high in the first year, but it fell off afterwards for some years till it commenced rising again in 1290 Fasli. The chief causes of this were the transfer, in 1288 Fasli, of the repairs and maintenance of the roads within Municipal limits from the Public Works Department, and the establishment of the Chadarghat Municipality on its present basis. The annual average expenditure for the last nine years was thus Rs. 4,43,997 as against Rs. 3,86,499 of the previous 5 years. There was a great fall in the expenditure again in 1293 Fasli, and the expenditure in 1294 Fasli was less than the expenditure in 1293 Fasli (12 months) by Rs. 39,259. Municipal expenditure is met mostly by allotments from General Revenues; the income from registration of title-deeds, from rents of Nazul property, and from some other unimportant revenues realized through Municipal Committees, and amounting on an average to about 15 per cent. of the total Municipal expenditure, is not appropriated to Municipal purposes, but is credited under the head of Miscellaneous. The receipts from Octroi, usually classed as Municipal income under other Governments, are credited under the head of Customs.

The following statement shows the income under both these sub-heads and the expenditure for the last ten years :—

Years.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	Octroi.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1285 Fasli	4,34,368	23,931	4,58,299	3,07,351
1286 „	3,96,048	2,711	3,98,759	3,80,749
1287 „	3,56,972	30,483	3,87,455	3,83,445
1288 „	3,91,890	19,800	4,11,690	3,45,496
1289 „	4,36,300	34,929	4,71,229	3,98,290
1290 „	3,98,281	53,927	4,52,208	5,20,638
1291 „	4,50,188	84,448	5,34,636	6,25,552
1292 „	4,53,511	97,763	5,51,274	4,71,865
1293 „	5,36,654	1,12,727	6,49,381	4,15,865
1294 „	4,71,025	48,289	5,19,314	3,76,606

The expenditure in the years 1290 and 1291 Fasli exceeded the income, but in all the other years there was a surplus, the expenditure being equal to 87½ per cent.

of the income. This left only 12·5 to the Government as a contribution for the expense of the collection of Octroi, and for the general supervision exercised by the higher officers, no portion of whose salaries is debited as Municipal expenditure. The rate of contribution must be considered particularly low when it is borne in mind that no portion of the expenditure of the Medical, Educational and Police Departments is charged against the Municipalities.

State Railway.

The expenditure under the head of State Railway up to 1284 Fasli, when the line was opened for traffic, amounted to Rs. 1,54,88,799. Since that period up to the end of 1294 Fasli, the expenditure has been Rs. 1,80,40,546. As the State Railway was made over to a new Company last year, charges henceforth will be chiefly interest in the guaranteed shares and debentures, together with police and some minor charges.

Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.

The Village Service Fund was started in 1281 Fasli by the levy of one anna per rupee on assessed land revenue for payment to village officials in lieu of the share of the produce they had been accustomed to receive. In earlier years the system was not properly worked in all the districts, and as the working improved, the receipts went on increasing till 1287 Fasli, in which year the village service cess ceased to be levied in most of the Mahratwari Districts, the Government scale of payments made to Patels and Patwaris there being considered quite liberal enough. Thus, while the average receipts of the seven years up to 1287 Fasli amounted to Rs. 5,85,460, in the seven subsequent years they came to Rs. 5,77,316. In the year 1294 Fasli, the receipts show a considerable decrease, as in the Telingana Districts the village servants were allowed to recover their dues in kind, and the cess was levied at only half its former rate for payment to Patels and Patwaris. The total payments made up to the end of the year 1294 Fasli, fell short of the total receipts by Rs. 22,42,742, but the question of the payment of that amount, as well as of the transactions under the head of Loans and Deposits, is referred to in the section on "State Liabilities." Here it need only be remarked that the large increase in both receipts and disbursements under the Debt heads, and specially the large excess of disbursements over receipts under the head of Deposits, is in 1294 Fasli due to the considerable adjustments made during the year, both in cash and by book entry. Among the cash payments, reference may be made by way of illustration to the credit of Rs. 25,31,778 on behalf of His Highness, and to the payment of Rs. 31,98,250 in the purchase of Government Promissory Notes. Among other debits on this account, mention may be made of the payment of Rs. 7,25,731 on account of the balance of the Public Works Drawing Account, and of Rs. 5,41,343 on account of the Imperial Postal collections deposited in the Treasuries of His Highness' Government for payment to the British Government. Both the receipts and disbursements

under the head of Advances Recoverable are much below those in the previous five years, and arrangements have been made for a final adjustment of all such advances made in the past, and for a material reduction of their amount in future years by requiring detailed bills in anticipation of disbursements as far as practicable.

The transactions relating to money order remittances show a steady increase from 1283 Fasli, when they were commenced; receipts and payments, aggregating Rs. 31,201 and Rs. 5,522 respectively in that year, rose to Rs. 5,94,169 and Rs. 5,93,290 respectively in 1293 Fasli (14 months), and show a still further increase in the year under report. The total receipts and payments up to the end of the year 1294 Fasli amount to Rs. 47,64,283 and Rs. 45,23,504 respectively, thus showing Rs. 2,40,779 only outstanding at the end of the year.

Cash Balances.

The following statement gives the opening and closing balances of the years 1293 and 1294 Fasli :—

	Opening Balance	Revenue.	Other Receipts.	Expenditure.	Other Disbursements.	Closing Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1293.....	73,55,609	3,38,83,313	1,32,15,689	3,69,14,975	1,30,88,521	44,51,115
1294.....	44,51,115	3,59,80,515	1,19,07,485	3,28,03,675	1,42,63,575	52,71,865

The closing balance is Rs. 8,20,750 in excess of that of 1293 Fasli, but does not represent in either year actual cash in the Sadr and District Treasuries. It includes Hundis, Promissory Notes, and the money in cash and Promissory Notes advanced by His Highness to keep up the cash balance at a proper level, so as to enable the Government to take loans, if necessary, on their security at a low rate of interest. Of Rs. 52,71,865 shown as balance at the end of 1294 Fasli, Rs. 17,95,408 were held in the District Treasuries, and the Sadr Treasury had Rs. 19,41,201 in specie, Rs. 1,24,684 in Promissory Notes, Rs. 7,838 in Hundis and Rs. 14,02,734 advanced by His Highness; Rs. 12,11,000 of this last-mentioned amount also being in Promissory Notes. The total amount received from His Highness in 1293 Fasli and which is still a debt to His Highness, was H. S. Rs. 31,79,630, of which Rs. 14,02,734 were credited in the Treasury, and the balance remained in the Bank of Bengal invested in Government paper.

SECTION III.—LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A few weeks previous to the installation of His Highness, attempts were made to show that the State was hopelessly involved, and that its liabilities far exceeded any assets which could be set against them.

Classification of liabilities.

In compliance with the commands of His Highness and the counsel given by His Excellency the Viceroy, which has been already adverted to, the Minister wrote a memorandum on the State debts, which was duly laid before the Council of State on the 27th Jamad-us-sani 1301, and which contained all the available information regarding the financial position of the Government. In this document the State liabilities were classified as follows :—

(1) Liabilities incurred anterior to the late Sir Salar Jung's accession to office, and
(2) Liabilities incurred during the late Sir Salar Jung's tenure of office.

This latter head resolved itself into three sub-heads :—

(*a*) Liabilities up to the close of the year 1291 Fasli for monies actually borrowed.

(*b*) Liabilities for monies not actually borrowed.

(*c*) Claims against the State for monies lent by Sowkars to private persons, Arab Jamadars and others on Government security.

Although some of the claims under the first head have been admitted and adjusted, the majority have, on close scrutiny, been found to have little or no foundation. The usurious interest charged by the houses of Rumbold, Palmer and Co., Poorunmull and others, is well known, and there is little doubt that all such creditors of the State in the old days were paid over and over again. A claim was put forward some years ago by the heirs of Sir William Rumbold and revived from time to time, but on its last appearance it was rejected under the advice of the Government of India.

Claims previously settled.

The following table will show how small an amount sufficed to adjust some of these old claims which were settled by the late Minister :—

Name of Sowkar.	Original claims.	Claim allowed.
	Rs.	Rs.
Haridass Bhugwandass	15,65,497	7,00,000
Kirpa Ram Gopilal	46,18,581	3,00,000
Somwargir Buldeogir	24,39,069	60,000
Narpatgir Parbhatgir	4,50,607	10,000
Total...Rs.	90,73,754	10,70,000

The conclusion arrived at by the present Minister in his memorandum was that the few known claims under this head which remained unadjusted might be omitted altogether from an estimate of the actual liabilities of the State as they were based upon no reliable evidence, and the State possessed counter-claims of considerable magnitude.

With regard to the liabilities of the State under the sub-head 2 (*a*) on the date of the late Minister's death (8th February 1883), the nett liabilities of the State, including sums due to bankers and to the Crown lands, amounted to Rs. 49,82,741.

Nett liabilities under sub-head 2 (*a*) at late Minister's death.

Further borrowings,* amounting to Rs. 59,59,387, brought the gross total of these loans, at the date of His Highness' installation, to Rs. 1,09,42,098; but in the interval Rs. 45,14,817 had been paid off, leaving the balance due on that date at Rs. 64,27,281. From 5th February 1884 up to the close of the Fasli year corresponding to 1883, Rs. 11,15,146 were borrowed, while Rs. 38,53,482 were repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,88,945. In the year 1294 Fasli, the sum of Rs. 33,66,124 was borrowed and Rs. 17,11,611 repaid, the balance thus being Rs. 53,43,458. From the close of 1294 Fasli down to the end of Ardibahist 1295 (March 1886), Rs. 5,21,627 were borrowed, and Rs. 1,87,975 accrued against Government for interest; Rs. 15,94,309 were repaid during the same period, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,58,751.

Subsequent transactions.

The following shows the nature of the liabilities thus outstanding :—

	Rs.
Due to Native Bankers (rate of interest 9 per cent. per annum)...	15,90,964
Due to Bank of Bengal (on security of Government Promissory Notes at 6 per cent. per annum)	20,27,223
Due to the Crown lands (without interest)...	8,40,564
Total...Rs.	44,58,751

To these figures must be added Rs. 52,41,250 due to Indian Shareholders in the first Railway scheme. The advance made by His Highness on which the Bank of Bengal has advanced loans as above has already been referred to.

The liabilities under the sub-head 2 (*b*) are composed of Roosums or payments due to ex-Pargana Officers, Yeomias or Charitable grants, Village Officers' Allowances, and Deposits.

Liabilities for Roosums' &c.

The total sum outstanding under these four heads at the end of 1293 Fasli was as follows :—

	Rs.
Roosums	29,59,180
Yeomias	23,66,069
Village Officers' Allowances	22,36,188
Deposits	51,62,824
Total...Rs.	1,27,24,261

* In and previous to the year 1292 Fasli, the system in force was different from that for and after 1293 Fasli. Up to the end of 1292 Fasli, temporary loans that were taken and repaid within the year were not shown in the statement of receipts and charges, only so much being shown as remained to be paid at the end of the year. From 1293 Fasli all the transactions were shown.

The amount due under each head for the year 1294 Fasli was as follows :—

	Rs.
Roosums	7,73,912
Yeomias	4,45,030
Village Officers' Allowances	18,63,646
Deposits	13,99,697
Total...Rs.	44,82,285

Adding these together, the actual amount outstanding for settlement in 1294 Fasli was as follows :—

	Rs.
Roosums	37,33,092
Yeomias	28,11,099
Village Officers' Allowances	40,99,835
Deposits	65,62,521
Total...Rs.	1,72,06,547

Of this amount, Rs. 1,08,67,876 have been settled during 1294 Fasli, the figures being :—

	Rs.
Roosums	20,48,202
Yeomias	17,00,529
Village Officers' Allowances...	32,23,994
Deposits	38,95,150
Total...Rs.	1,08,67,875

The balance unadjusted at the end of 1294 Fasli was :—

	Rs.
Roosums	16,84,889
Yeomias	11,10,570
Village Officers' Allowances...	8,75,841
Deposits...	26,67,371
Total...Rs.	63,38,671

The balance unadjusted at the close of 1294 Fasli does not, however, represent the real liabilities of Government, but greatly exceeds the amount actually due.

The chief causes which have led to the accumulation of these large balances on paper are : (1) that deposits which remained unadjusted at the close of each year, instead of being treated as lapsed and credited to the general revenues, were till very recently carried forward from year to year; and (2) that in cases in which inam lands had been attached, the receipts derived from them were held in deposit until the final disposal of the claims.

The following table shows the money amount of the claims disposed of in the year 1294 Fasli, by cash payments and by book adjustments, respectively :—

——	Paid in Cash.	Adjusted by Book Entry.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roosums	7,22,668	13,25,534	20,48,202
Yeomias.....	4,54,816	12,45,713	17,00,529
Village Officers' Allowances.....	13,15,282	19,08,712	32,23,994
Deposits.....	10,41,107	28,54,043	38,95,150
Total...Rs	35,33,873	73,34,002	1,08,67,875

Besides the adjustments above indicated, Rs. 10,71,499 are ready for payment without objection on the appearance of the claimants. Claims amounting to Rs. 3,08,999 are in process of adjustment by book-entry ; others, amounting to Rs. 3,38,611, are under reference from District Officers. Non-appearance of the claimants has delayed the settlement of claims amounting to Rs. 1,43,533 ; Rs. 1,31,459 are held in the Treasury, representing ordinary judicial deposits; in the Inam Office claims are pending, representing a total value of Rs. 31,46,276, while other claims are pending to the amount of Rs. 11,98,290. The Resident, after reading a report on the subject recently prepared by the Inspector-General of Revenue, expressed the opinion that the settlement of these outstanding balances was as thoroughly satisfactory a piece of work as any which had been accomplished during the present administration.

Arrangements for adjustments in future.

With a view to prevent the accumulation of unadjusted balances in future, the following arrangements have been sanctioned by Government, and there are others under contemplation :—

(*a.*) To permit village officers to deduct their allowances at the time of making remittances to the Tehsil.

(*b.*) To fix once for all, on the basis of ten years' revenue, the cash allowances of Roosumdars, and to empower Talukdars to disburse the amounts at a fixed period in each year.

(*c.*) To cancel the order requiring one-third of Roosums to be kept under attachment until a decision has been given by the Inam Commission.

(*d.*) To adopt the system of adjusting future deposits unclaimed at the end of twelve months, subsequent repayments being charged to refunds, for which suitable provision should be made in each Annual Budget.

Liabilities under sub-head 2 (*c*).

With reference to the State Liabilities under sub-head 2 (*c*), it should be borne in mind that under this head are included not only sums borrowed on the security of Government during the administration of the late Minister, but also amounts lent on State security prior to his accession to office in 1853, and accepted by him. The following explanation was given of transactions of this nature in the memorandum by the present Minister, to which reference has already been made :—"It was always customary

" in this State to prop up the failing houses of native Bankers, where possible, by " advances of sums of money from the Treasury, or by loans from other capitalists " in the city, but always on tangible security."

Appointment of Debt Commission.

In order to effect a settlement of these claims, a Commission was appointed, some of whose members had been employed by the late Minister at different times in effecting a settlement of similar claims.

On the appointment of this Commission and the issue of the proclamation quoted below, inviting the submission of claims against the Government, many of the most unfounded description were laid before the Commission. The total number of claims instituted was 45, amounts claimed aggregating Rs. 6,27,92,041, of which Rs. 2,03,20,931 was for interest.

Result of Commission's enquiry.

The Commission have lately completed the enquiry into these claims, with the result that of the total number instituted, 12 claims to the extent of Rs. 5,28,59,017, or more than 84 per cent., were for sums lent prior to the late Sir Salar Jung's assumption of office, and 3 claims involving Rs. 1,25,125 were also quite beyond the jurisdiction conferred on the Commission, as none of them were against the Government. The latter should not have been accepted at all, and the former have now been referred to the office which, since the time of the late Minister, has been entrusted with the enquiry into claims for money lent to Government prior to Sir Salar Jung's term of office. In 10 other cases claims to the value of Rs. 15,51,339 have been dismissed on their merits, and only Rs. 18,199 decreed against Government. Of the remaining cases, 8 were dismissed somewhat arbitrarily by the Commission, and orders have since been issued for their restitution to the file and trial on merits. With this exception, the enquiry has been satisfactory and conclusive, showing that the claims were, with one trifling exception, perfectly groundless. As considerable publicity and prominence has been given to the question of these debts, the Report of the Commission, with the Government Resolution thereon, is given in full in the Appendix, although it refers to proceedings in the year 1295 Fasli.

Sultan Nawaz Jung's claims.

Last year a special Commission was appointed to investigate certain claims brought against the Government by Sultan Nawaz Jung. These claims were based upon the security alleged to have been given to the Sultan's brother, Barrak Jung (since deceased), by the late Minister for the firm of Poorunmull. For this enquiry a European official was nominated by the Resident, and other members were appointed by His Highness' Government. The Commission held many sittings, but as it became apparent that the settlement of the case would occupy a much greater length of time than had been anticipated, and that even then the

result might be unsatisfactory, a settlement was arrived at, subject to the confirmation of the Council of State, whereby Rs. 34,00,000 was accepted in full satisfaction of the claim, which it was agreed should be discharged by yearly instalments of Rs. 2,00,000, no interest being charged against the Government for five years from the date of the settlement. The Minister communicated the result to His Highness, who expressed his approval of it. The consent of the Council of State has still to be accorded.

This settlement was considered an equitable one by the Resident, and the Government of India, as intimated in the First Assistant Resident's letter of the 9th July 1885, expressed their complete approval of it, characterising the result as wise and satisfactory in every respect.

It is not anticipated that the Government will have to provide from the public revenues any large portion of the amount agreed to be paid, as the firm for which security was given is possessed of considerable property, and has, moreover, large claims upon various persons residing in Hyderabad which, when recovered, will assist largely in liquidating the claim of Sultan Nawaz Jung. Steps are being taken by Government to recover these claims, and it is expected that they will all be brought to a settlement in the course of a few months.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—APPOINTMENTS OF OFFICERS.

Criticisms on Civil Service.

THE condition of His Highness' Civil Service has been in recent years the subject of much criticism, and in some quarters of misrepresentation. While on the one hand the competency of the officers has been called in question, on the other hand the complaint has been made that the rights of Hyderabadees to employment have been overlooked in favour of foreigners, introduced chiefly from Northern India. Though much that has been said upon the subject is inaccurate, it has not escaped the attention of the Government. In the Progress Report dealing with the first six months of his administration, His Excellency the Minister referred to it at some length. He showed that, through the operation of rules introduced by the late Minister, whereby test-examinations for continuance as well as entrance into the service were prescribed for all Revenue officials below the grade of a first Talukdar, a higher class of officers was gradually being introduced into the service. It may be here stated that similar rules are in contemplation for the Judicial service. His Excellency, while recognizing the impolicy of procuring men from other parts of the country, as a fruitful source of discontent among the Hyderabadees, pointed out in the report alluded to that no Government could hope to succeed or be popular with its subjects unless those who served it were specially trained and educated, and that, as a matter of fact, few of the Hyderabadees were acquainted either with the principles of administration prevailing in adjoining provinces or with the routine work carried on there. In the meantime, while officials were being trained for Government service, a series of measures were adopted for limiting the future employment of foreign agency in the service of the State, for preventing favoritism and direct nomination, for training Hyderabadees for the public service, and for regulating under specific conditions the employment of officers from outside the Hyderabad territories. It was at the same time shown that, while 75 per cent. of the 2,589 persons

employed in the Revenue Department were Hyderabadees, only 128, or 5 per cent., were Hindustanees. Even this large proportion of Hyderabadees, however, did not satisfy the Minister. His Excellency remarked upon the subject: "I must confess that, for my own part, I do not at all like the idea of employing even the existing number of foreigners, and that it is my earnest desire to raise the percentage of Hyderabadees in the public service to 90." Reserving to himself the right of filling the highest appointments only, which numbered not more than twenty-five, and leaving the various officers of Government in other respects quite unfettered in filling up vacancies as they occurred, His Excellency issued an order strictly prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to any post without the express sanction of Government. That these measures have had substantial and satisfactory results may be seen from the Quarterly Civil List which gives the constitution of His Highness' Civil Serviee at the beginning of the present year. It will be seen from this statement that (excluding subordinates) the total number of Civil officers is 476, drawing an average pay of Rs. 379 per head. Of this number, 246, drawing an average pay of Rs. 308, are subjects of His Highness, and 230, on an average pay of Rs. 456, are foreigners. On an analysis of the list of foreigners we find that—

97	with average pay of	Rs.	455	belong to	Northern India.
66	„	„	312	„	Madras.
36	„	„	405	„	Bombay.
24	„	„	1,008	„	Europe.
7	„	„	187	„	Other countries.

Hindustanees, against whom objection has chiefly been raised, do not therefore hold that numerically strong position in the service which has been attributed to them. The percentage of officers of this class on the total strength of the service is not more than 20·38, while of the total number of foreigners the percentage is 42·17. European officers draw on an average the highest pay, which is accounted for by the appointments being limited in number, and chiefly in the highest grades of the service. Officers from Northern India come next in order of pay, their average emoluments being Rs. 455 per mensem as against an average of Rs. 308 drawn by born subjects of His Highness. This, too, is owing to several officers having, by eminent services to the State, attained to some of the highest appointments in the Civil List, and to the necessity that existed for seeking beyond Hyderabad for officers qualified to sit on the bench of the High Court.

Distribution of subordinate appointments.

Three statements are given in the Appendix containing similar information with regard to subordinates. From these it will be seen that out of a total of 7,389 appointments, born subjects of His

Highness hold 5,188, or 70·21 per cent., while the other appointments are distributed as follows :—

	No.	Percentage on Total Strength.
Officials from Hindustan	463	6·27
„ Madras	533	7·21
„ Bombay	908	12·29
„ Other countries	297	4·02

These figures show that the largest proportion of appointments, and by a long way the highest average of pay, is enjoyed by subjects of His Highness, and they are a refutation of the inaccurate reports which have been spread on this point.

Vacancies recently filled.

The following statement shows how far the policy of the present administration, to employ subjects of His Highness, has been given effect to in making new appointments. The figures refer both to officers and subordinates :—

Statement showing the number and salaries of Persons, with percentages, appointed in the Government Service or promoted from 9th Farwardi 1293 (February 1884) to the end of Bahman 1295 Fasli (December-January 1885-86).

DETAILS.	Hyderabad.		Hindustan.		Madras.		Bombay.		Europe.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Appointment of new persons.	274	6,642	36	6,186	37	1,304	65	994	2	2,860	7	121	421	18,108
	65·08	36·68	8·55	34·19	8·79	7·20	15·44	5·49	·47	15·79	1.66	·67	..	....
Old employés promoted to the vacancies	556	32,077	56	9,870	122	11,135	86	5,117	6	4,300	23	2,295	789	64,795
	70·46	49·65	7·09	15·23	15·46	17·18	10·89	7·92	·76	6·64	2·91	3·54	..	....
Reduced employés appointed to vacancies.	160	5,750	33	3,130	15	1,515	23	478	...	...	4	95	235	10,968
	68·09	52·43	14·04	28·54	6·38	13·81	9·78	4·36	...	..	1·70	·87	..	....
Total ...	990	44,469	125	19,186	174	13,955	174	6,589	8	7,160	34	2,511	1445	93,871
	68·51	47·37	8·65	20·44	12·04	17·00	12·04	7·02	·56	7·63	2·35	2·68	..	....

In a Government Resolution on this return the principle was re-affirmed that in making selections for vacancies and promotions in the service the claims of natives of Hyderabad should, as far as possible, receive priority, and it was recognized that the order given with that object had been carefully carried into effect, and with most satisfactory results. There had been, it will be seen, 421 new appointments, of which 65 per cent. were of Hyderabadees and 8 per cent. Hindustanis, and although the percentage of salary drawn by the Hindustanis (34 per cent.) was larger than that of any other nationality, this was attributable to the fact that a number of Hindustanis had received high appointments in Judicial service on account of their special proficiency. The resolution mentioned also that, in consequence of a report having been spread that the claims of His Highness' subjects were being overlooked, the Minister submitted to His Highness a statement of all appointments made by him up to Azoor 1294 Fasli, in order that His Highness might judge how far these rumours were founded on truth. His Highness' remarks on the subject were as follows :—

"Undoubtedly I heard the rumour, but as it was a rumour only, I paid no attention to it. In my opinion, it is my duty and that of my Government to protect the rights of my people. It is not, however, my desire to select natives of my dominions for employment irrespective of their qualifications. Preference should be given to them when they are found to be qualified for positions in the Public Service, but in cases where their attainments are not equal to the required standard, the services of outsiders must be procured."

The foregoing resolution shows very clearly the views held by His Highness and Government on this question. Another resolution of the same date lays down clearly the course to be pursued in filling up vacancies in future. In this the principle is asserted that no persons who are not subjects of His Highness, or inhabitants of His Highness' territories, shall be appointed to the Government service without the special sanction of the Minister ; it is explained that the descendants of persons who are already State servants, and whose service is of twelve years' standing, shall be deemed to be subjects of His Highness. Applications for the admission of foreigners into the service are to be accompanied by a specific statement of the grounds on which the application is made, and officers supporting applications of this kind are to be held personally responsible for having made the recommendation. Appointments of foreigners made without the Minister's special sanction are to be deemed invalid, and the pay of persons so appointed is not to be allowed by the Accountant-General; but the officer making the appointment is to be held personally responsible for it. Monthly returns of appointments of foreigners are to be drawn up in each department and forwarded to the office of the Political and Financial Secretary for publication in the *Jareeda*. The instructions conveyed in the Resolution are, in fact, so specific that they can scarcely fail to ensure the loyal and thorough application of the principles repeatedly affirmed by the Government of His Highness in regard to this matter.

SECTION II.—TOURS OF INSPECTION.

Since the accession of His Highness, short tours in the districts have been made by His Highness and the Minister, accounts of which were given in the six months' Progress Report drawn up by His Excellency the Minister.

In the account of His Highness' tour in the Ibrahim Pattan taluk in May 1884, it was shown that His Highness made careful personal inquiry into the state of the ryots and the general condition of the country. One day's work is described as follows :—

A tour by His Highness.

"About 9 o'clock the cultivators of two or three villages, accompanied by the Patels and Putwaris, with their papers, were brought before His Highness, who personally examined the receipt books of two ryots, comparing the amount they stated they had paid with the entries therein. The village day-books, ledgers and other papers were then examined. His Highness afterwards addressed the ryots, conversing with them very pleasantly, and questioning them on various subjects connected with their lands and crops. He asked them if they had any grievances to complain of, when some of the cultivators of the village of Munchal came forward with a complaint against the Tehsildar. * * * * * As these unsophisticated ryots came forward and preferred their complaint in an honest, straightforward manner, His Highness was impressed with a sense of the truth of their statements, and after having made further inquiry commanded that the Tehsildar should be suspended at once, and the charges inquired into. Some other ryots also came forward with a complaint that, whenever they raised dry crop on irrigated lands, they were made to pay double the rates of dry crop lands occupied in the dry basin of the tank, or the same as those levied on lands under the tank. The second Talukdar, who was present at the time, corroborated this statement, and said it involved great hardship on the cultivators. His Highness directed that the matter should be inquired into and if what the cultivators stated were true, that the necessary modifications should be made in the existing state of affairs. His Highness asked the ryots whether any illegal cesses were levied upon them, when one and all answered in the negative. After this, the Patels and Putwari of the village of Ibrahim Pattan were brought forward, and were questioned by His Highness regarding the present state of their tank, their methods of cultivation, and the state of their crops. The village officials,' in reply, said that, should the water in their tank be 36 feet deep, they would be able to irrigate about 1,200 bighas of land; but that at present they had a diminished supply of water in the tank, and that one of the feeder-channels, recently made, was of no use whatever. It was for this reason, they explained, that there was so little wet cultivation in their village. That as regards land

revenue, the highest figure ever reached was in the Fasli year 1272, when Rs. 17,371 were realised. That, in the years 1288-89, the annual revenue amounted to Rs. 11,000, but that in 1291 it was as low as Rs. 1,117. They also stated that last year the figures stood at Rs. 3,488, but that the average annual revenue might fairly be set down at between some 4 and 5 thousand rupees. The village officials explained that this loss in revenue was caused by the diminished supply of water in the tank. They further complained that last year the Tehsildar had recovered from them an assessment of one hundred rupees for 400 bighas of waste land which had been reserved for the village pasture, and that as about 175 bighas of this waste was occupied by other cultivators, it was hard that they alone should be called upon to pay assessment on the whole 400 bighas. Munir Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Revenue Secretary, here stated that, at the introduction of the Survey settlement into any taluk, certain tracts of land, free of all assessment, were granted to each village for the village pasturage, threshing floor, &c., and that it would be advisable to adopt the same course in villages in which the settlement had not yet been introduced. His Highness directed that the matter should be taken into consideration, and proper measures adopted. One Latchmareddy then came forward and stated that for years past the Patel and Putwari of Ibrahim Pattan had embezzled something like Rs. 1,000 per annum, and that he had brought this fact to the notice of the officials with a view to the matter being enquired into. From inquiries made of the 2nd Talukdar, it was ascertained that this complaint had been inquired into by him, and that it was brought to light that embezzlement to the extent of about Rs. 250 per annum had been carried on for some time by the village officials; that the whole proceedings in the case had been forwarded to the 1st Talukdar with a recommendation that the culprits be at once dismissed from employment, and handed over for punishment to the Criminal Courts. This inquiry had resulted in the annual increase of a small amount in the village revenue."

In the same report His Excellency the Minister described his own and the Revenue Minister's tours, and urged the necessity for district tours. After describing some of the incidents of these journeys, His Excellency says :—

"From the experience acquired during my short tours, I have come to the conclusion that, in order to arrive at a true knowledge of the country and its people and to ascertain the grievances of the ryots, as also to see how the local district officers conduct their work, it is essentially necessary that the higher officers of Government should make extensive tours into the different districts and become personally acquainted with the existing state of affairs. I am fully sensible of the fact that such tours do not prove an unmixed

blessing to the people, inasmuch as they impose upon the ryots much inconvenience and annoyance in the way of obtaining supplies, carts, and other such requisites pertaining to camps. But, on the whole, I am satisfied that the benefits derived from these tours more than counterbalance their inconvenience. If the camp retinue is reduced to the utmost possible limits, and strict supervision is exercised over their subordinates by the different head officers, the disadvantages attendant upon touring in the districts would be very much minimised. Acting upon these views, I gave orders that all the various officers of the Government, whose duties necessitated their visiting the districts, should make extensive tours in their charges. These orders, I am glad to say, have been conscientiously carried out, and most of the officers concerned have made long tours, thus adding to their knowledge and experience of the country and the people."

Subadars' tours.

Owing to the Subadars being occupied with the reorganization of their Subas, consequent on the abolition of the Board of Revenue, there was some delay in their starting on tours of inspection, but, notwithstanding, they all succeeded in getting through a considerable quantity of inspection work before the rainy season set in.

Inspector-General of Revenue.

The Inspector-General of Revenue was appointed too late in the year to enable him to make any tour. He proceeded to Bhongir, the head-quarters of the Eastern Division, but, after inspecting the offices there, he was obliged to return to head-quarters, as the rains had set in.

Other Revenue Officers' tours.

Talukdars and their assistants kept moving about their districts during seven months of the year. The orders on this point are now very strict. Tehsildars are also required to be frequently on tour, and as an encouragement in this respect are now granted travelling allowance.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

	Page.
Census Returns	1—4
Police „	5—19
Judicial „	20—36
Jail „	37—43
Military „	44
Public Works Returns	45—93
Railway Returns...	94—98
Education „	99—103
Post Office „	104
Stamps „	105—106
Excise „	107—109
Forests „	112—115
Land Administration Returns	118—127
Revenue and Finance „	130—155
Civil List Returns	158—167
Debt Commission Report...	169—185

CENSUS.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S

No.

Statement showing the Distribution of the

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.															
					Sunni.			Shia.			Mahadvi.			Wahabi.			Unspecified.		
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Western Division.	Bidar	700891	356342	344549	81381	41643	39738	55	25	30	284	216	68	89	60	29	9540	4907	4633
	Nander	688320	350338	337982	57196	29193	28003	129	75	54	400	200	200	...	...	...	4853	2579	2274
	Naldrug	490561	251181	239380	38383	19690	18693	279	131	148	156	82	74	200	100	100	7208	3721	3487
	Total	*1879772*	*957861*	*921911*	*176960*	*90526*	*86434*	*463*	*231*	*232*	*840*	*498*	*342*	*289*	*160*	*129*	*21601*	*11207*	*10394*
Northern Division.	Elgundal	923559	470385	453174	31759	15915	15844	230	105	125	450	278	172	315	159	156	4628	2408	2220
	Indur	523258	262036	261222	38718	19271	19447	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	473	244	229
	Medak	264339	132122	132217	20294	10169	10125	11	5	6	67	44	23	...	...	...	9138	4725	4413
	Sirpur-Tandur	205768	103929	101839	8414	4260	4154	31	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*1916924*	*968472*	*948452*	*99185*	*49615*	*49570*	*272*	*127*	*145*	*517*	*322*	*195*	*315*	*159*	*156*	*4239*	*7377*	*6862*
North-Western Division.	Aurungabad	647556	331113	316443	71003	35855	33148	1014	515	499	28	11	17	6	5	1	6603	3388	3215
	Parbhani	535018	274064	260954	45797	23451	22346	47	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	27	3
	Birh	517355	264883	252472	41651	21370	20281	398	212	186	499	246	253	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*1699929*	*870060*	*829869*	*158451*	*80676*	*77775*	*1459*	*754*	*705*	*527*	*257*	*270*	*6*	*5*	*1*	*6633*	*3415*	*3218*
Eastern Division.	Khammam	644574	328693	315881	21473	10964	10509	99	43	56	204	109	95	29	18	11	9208	4836	4372
	Nagar Karnul	502013	252690	249323	31993	15942	16051	97	54	43	99	56	43	2	2	...	13334	6850	6484
	Nalgunda	470311	238971	231340	18754	9851	8903	49	26	23	33	22	11	2	1	1	5013	2534	2479
	Total	*1616898*	*820354*	*796544*	*72220*	*36757*	*35463*	*245*	*123*	*122*	*336*	*187*	*149*	*33*	*21*	*12*	*27555*	*14220*	*13335*
Southern Division.	Gulberga	406863	204984	201879	57158	28909	28249	1412	780	632	416	209	207	159	83	76	3922	2044	1878
	Lingsugur	303914	152839	151075	25812	13157	12655	65	32	33	27	12	15	22	10	12	...	...	...
	Raichur	287679	145235	142444	26618	14109	12509	202	108	94	236	133	103	56	32	24	...	...	...
	Shorapur	254997	128901	126096	32236	16318	15918	106	50	56	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*1253453*	*631959*	*621494*	*141824*	*72493*	*69331*	*1785*	*970*	*815*	*683*	*357*	*326*	*237*	*125*	*112*	*3922*	*2044*	*1878*
	Atraf-i-Balda District, including Bolarum	*335690*	*169150*	*166540*	*20952*	*10908*	*10044*	*500*	*239*	*261*	*225*	*115*	*110*	...	...	...	*21268*	*11186*	*10082*
	Hyderabad City	45543	24912	20631	71790	33766	38024	6217	2273	3944	18	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hyderabad Suburbs, including Secunderabad	144972	75044	69928	69157	35962	33195	1606	705	901	3565	1631	1934	21	13	8	13	11	2
	Total	*190515*	*99956*	*90559*	*140947*	*69728*	*71219*	*7823*	*2978*	*4845*	*3583*	*1642*	*1941*	*21*	*13*	*8*	*13*	*11*	*2*
	Grand Total	8993181	4517812	4375369	810539	410703	399836	12547	5422	7125	6711	3378	3333	901	483	418	95231	49460	45719

DOMINIONS.

I.

Population according to Religion.

DANS. Total.			JAINS.			CHRISTIANS.			PARSEES.			SIKHS.			JEWS.			TOTAL.		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
91349	46851	44498	916	494	422	...	...	...	7	3	4	146	71	75	...	...	...	793309	403761	389548
62578	32047	30531	1036	518	518	...	...	...	4	2	2	1097	550	547	...	...	...	753035	383455	369580
46226	23724	22502	1965	1046	919	49	29	20	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538807	275986	262821
200153	102622	97531	3917	2058	1859	49	29	20	17	11	6	1243	621	622	...	...	...	2085151	1063202	1021949
37382	18865	18517	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	229	134	95	...	...	...	961172	489385	471787
39191	19515	19676	15	5	10	1	1	...	17	8	9	316	165	151	...	...	...	562798	281730	281068
29510	14943	14567	...	...	...	8	2	6	...	...	...	73	39	34	...	...	...	293930	147106	146824
8445	4277	4168	...	...	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	214231	108214	106017
114528	57600	56928	15	5	10	18	7	11	17	8	9	629	343	286	...	...	...	2032131	1026435	1005696
78654	39774	38880	1938	1014	924	669	349	320	130	78	52	351	193	158	...	...	...	729298	372521	356777
45874	23505	22369	1243	623	620	159	84	75	3	3	...	82	52	30	...	...	...	582379	298331	284048
42548	21828	20720	864	468	396	57	30	27	19	11	8	117	85	32	...	...	...	560960	287305	273655
167076	85107	81969	4045	2105	1940	885	463	422	152	92	60	550	330	220	...	...	...	1872637	958157	914480
31013	15970	15043	...	...	...	18	9	9	...	...	...	141	135	6	...	...	...	675746	344807	330939
45525	22904	22621	1	...	1	13	9	4	...	...	...	142	77	65	...	...	...	547694	275680	272014
23851	12434	11417	...	...	...	28	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494190	251419	242771
100389	51308	49081	1	...	1	59	32	27	...	...	...	283	212	71	...	...	...	1717630	871906	845724
63067	32025	31042	149	84	65	298	177	121	42	29	13	5	4	1	1	1	...	470425	237304	233121
25926	13211	12715	275	143	132	63	37	26	...	...	..	21	20	1	...	...	...	330199	166250	163949
27112	14382	12730	49	24	25	199	95	104	12	5	7	58	34	24	...	...	...	315109	159775	155334
32346	16371	15975	57	23	34	189	95	94	11	5	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	287602	145397	142205
148451	75989	72462	530	274	256	749	404	345	65	39	26	86	60	26	1	1	...	1403335	708726	694609
42945	22448	20497	12	8	4	584	306	278	8	6	2	509	264	245	...	...	...	379748	192182	187566
78025	36050	41975	...	...	...	44	25	19	2	2	...	61	42	19	...	...	...	123675	61031	62644
74362	38322	36040	1	...	1	11226	6706	4520	377	217	160	303	185	118	46	24	22	231287	120498	110789
152387	74372	78015	1	...	1	11270	6731	4539	379	219	160	364	227	137	46	24	22	354962	181529	173433
25923	469446	456483	8521	4450	4071	13614	7972	5642	638	375	263	3684	2057	1627	47	25	22	9345594	5092137	4484345

H. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

No. 2.

General Statement of Area and Population.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.		Total Population of Both Sexes.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Number of Persons per square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages per square Mile.	Number of Houses per square Mile.	Number of Persons per Occupied House.
				Occupied.	Unoccupied.							
Western Division.	Bidar	4215	1477	153336	8852	793309	403761	389548	188·21	0·35	38·48	5·17
	Nander	4122	1597	139977	15086	753035	383455	369580	182·69	0·39	37·62	5·38
	Naldrug	3971	966	91929	7561	538807	275986	262821	135·69	0·24	25·05	5·87
	Total...	*12308*	*4040*	*385242*	*31499*	*2085151*	*1063202*	*1021949*	*169·41*	*0·33*	*31·30*	*5·41*
Northern Division.	Elgandal	7480	1429	166033	15656	961172	489385	471787	128·50	0·19	24·29	5·79
	Indur	4793	1148	111364	9830	562798	281730	281068	117·42	0·24	25·29	5·05
	Medak	1688	555	59529	2551	293930	147106	146824	174·13	0·33	36·78	4·94
	Sirpur Tandur	5022	958	37801	695	214231	108214	106017	42·66	0·19	7·67	5·67
	Total...	*18983*	*4090*	*374727*	*28732*	*2032131*	*1026435*	*1005696*	*107·05*	*0·22*	*21·25*	*5·42*
North-Western Division.	Aurungabad	6160	1809	140388	24675	729298	372521	356777	118·39	0·29	26·80	5·19
	Parbhani	4335	1322	103155	11665	582379	298331	284048	134·34	0·30	26·49	5·64
	Birh	4488	1003	111560	9046	560960	287305	273655	124·99	0·22	26·87	5·03
	Total...	*14983*	*4134*	*355103*	*45386*	*1872637*	*958157*	*914480*	*124·98*	*0·28*	*26·73*	*5·27*
Eastern Division.	Khammam	9779	1710	121246	6487	675746	344807	330939	69·10	0·18	13·06	5·570
	Nagar Karnul	6497	1388	111664	16981	547694	275680	272014	84·30	0·21	19·80	4·9
	Nalgunda	4131	935	88417	7829	494190	251419	242771	119·63	0·23	23·30	5·59
	Total...	*20407*	*4033*	*321327*	*31297*	*1717630*	*871906*	*845724*	*48·17*	*0·20*	*17·28*	*5·35*
Southern Division.	Gulberga	3314	986	92137	12472	470425	237304	233121	141·95	0·30	31·57	5·11
	Lingsugur	3614	927	68380	17925	330199	166250	163949	91·37	0·25	23·88	4·83
	Raichur	2803	762	60370	13679	315109	159775	155334	112·42	0·27	21·53	5·22
	Shorapur	2901	636	51930	9049	287602	145397	142205	99·14	0·22	21·02	5·54
	Total...	*12632*	*3311*	*272817*	*53125*	*1403335*	*708726*	*694609*	*111·09*	*0·26*	*25·80*	*5·14*
	Atraf-a-Balda District, including Bolarum	*3363*	*865*	*83417*	*11240*	*379748*	*192182*	*187566*	*112·92*	*0·26*	*28·15*	*4·55*
	Hyderabad.. City	2½	1	20150	6977	123675	61031	62644	49470·0	0·40	10850·8	6·14
	Hyderabad.. Suburbs, including Secunderabad	19·53	1	46817	10168	231287	120498	110789	11860·87	0·00	2922·31	4·94
	Total...	*22*	*2*	*66967*	*17145*	*354962*	*181529*	*173433*	*16134·64*	*0·09*	*3823·27*	*5·30*
	Grand Total...	**82697**	**20475**	**1859600**	**218424**	**9845594**	**5002137**	**4843457**	**119·06**	**0·25**	**25·13**	**4·25**

PROTECTION.

STATEMENT A.—POLICE, DISTRICT.

General Statement of Crimes of the Diwani Districts for 1294 Fasli.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Cases.					Persons.										Property.				Remarks
		Reported during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of Magistrate.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put under trial.	Acquitted or discharged by Magistrate.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CLASS I.																				
	Offences against the State, &c.																				
1	Abetments	21	...	9	11	18	55	...	...	1	54	3	34	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	
2	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government rates	23	1	22	2	20	47	2	...	...	47	23	18	...	...	4	11	6	313	313	
3	Harbouring Offender	5	...	5	...	3	7	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Other Offences against public justice	77	...	67	10	30	202	12	...	6	89	49	18	8	...	30	8	8	93	93	
5	Rioting or unlawful assembly	131	1	104	21	92	554	30	...	60	408	135	142	6	21	37	8	6	1,564	172	
6	Personating public servant or soldier	2	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	259	2	209	44	165	869	44	...	67	608	214	218	14	21	71	28	21	1773	581	
	CLASS II.																				
	Serious Offences against Person.																				
7	Murder by Thugs	17	1	17	...	16	52	...	1	12	41	5	6	...	32	...	3	2	190	171	
8	„ Dacoits	5	1	5	...	4	9	3	2	1	9	8	1	...	1	1	2	1	11	6	
9	„ Robbers	11	1	12	...	9	32	8	1	8	26	7	9	...	5	...	6	3	468	63	
10	„ Poison	16	...	16	2	10	29	...	...	...	24	3	11	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	
11	Other murders	60	12	64	8	43	200	18	...	7	134	53	23	1	3	45	9	6	494	165	
12	Attempt at murder	83	2	75	9	62	157	4	...	2	155	47	61	16	23	2	1	...	123	2	
13	Culpable homicide	23	1	24	...	21	83	...	...	2	79	3	56	...	4	3	4	4	96	44	
14	Rape	115	5	105	15	86	147	11	1	10	126	81	28	7	3	19	4	3	159	84	

15	Unnatural offences	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Exposure of infants or concealment of births	22	8	27	6	26	47	15	...	9	37	21	17	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	152	4	147	17	122	285	8	3	3	166	81	33	6	7	28	2	...	...	...	...	...
18	Grievous hurt for extortion of property or confession	79	34	96	14	95	190	14	7	35	168	57	72	...	9	12	40	33	1,633	959	...	...
19	Grievous hurt	100	1	83	18	58	165	6	1	3	156	60	72	...	2	19	6	6	89	89	...	...
20	Administering stupefying drugs	21	...	20	3	18	27	5	...	...	31	15	5	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Hurt for extorting property or confession	57	9	62	14	61	224	...	1	21	231	130	32	6	1	33	44	42	1,2041	8,058	...	...
22	Hurt by dangerous weapon	19	9	19	...	...	69	...	...	...	63	34	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Kidnapping or abduction	51	2	55	5	37	108	17	...	3	98	52	24	...	...	2	7	8	783	681	...	...
24	Wrongful confinement	33	4	34	3	29	64	4	...	3	64	41	22	...	...	4	8	8	1,043	1,043	...	...
25	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	29	...	28	1	26	78	12	1	...	89	40	39	3	7	16	6	4	433	189	...	...
26	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Criminal force to public servant or woman	9	...	9	1	7	21	...	...	3	18	2	2	3	...	...	1	1	54	54	...	...
28	Rash act	29	4	33	1	17	74	1	...	...	70	18	31	...	5	7	15	15	208	208	...	...
	Total	932	98	932	117	748	2,063	126	18	122	1,787	758	572	42	111	211	158	136	17,825	11,816	...	...
	CLASS III.																					
	Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																					
29	Dacoity	117	32	78	4	67	486	10	9	...	453	83	107	2	31	144	113	64	112,151	12,777	...	...
30	Preparation & assembly for Dacoity	7	6	13	...	13	55	...	...	16	29	14	6	...	...	9	3	2	846	296	...	...
31	Robbery with hurt by poison or stupefying drugs or other means	68	2	60	5	54	148	...	...	1	147	76	40	...	...	...	14	4	3,465	643	...	...
32	Robbery in dwelling houses	148	3	61	1	48	148	...	...	...	118	19	32	4	3	16	94	36	18,783	2,193	...	...
33	Robbery on the highway between sunrise and sunset	112	5	64	1	52	164	...	1	10	135	62	40	7	3	9	99	46	8,089	2,111	...	...
34	Other robberies	221	2	163	3	64	330	...	1	4	132	52	66	13	...	7	179	102	9,131	3,327	...	...
35	Serious mischief and cognate offences	70	7	76	11	72	251	3	1	8	200	77	91	4	5	2	37	35	6,386	2,767	...	...
36	Lurking, house-trespass or housebreaking	237	6	156	3	132	490	12	5	22	471	171	137	27	38	79	113	63	36,938	8,299	...	...
37	House-trespass	23	5	26	3	20	52	8	...	6	54	28	18	...	2	3	4	3	993	68	...	...
38	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	20	...	4	...	1	7	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	...	7	3	1	1,403	79	...	...
	Total	1023	68	101	31	523	2,131	33	17	67	1,745	603	544	57	82	276	659	356	1,98,185	32,560	...	...

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.					PERSON										PROPERTY.				REMARKS.
		Reported during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of Magistrate.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put under trial.	Acquitted or discharged by Magistrate.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	CLASS IV.																				
	Minor Offences against Person.																				
39	Sudden provocation	25	4	24	8	26	57	11	...	6	58	37	22	2	2	3	5	3	45	14	
40	Hurt	580	21	522	40	495	1,092	75	4	87	1,034	564	332	3	26	112	7	6	236	232	
41	Wrongful restraint and confinement	49	6	55	...	51	140	2	1	5	123	32	76	13	...	20	12	13	1,252	887	
42	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	38	1	38	1	36	71	3	1	4	68	22	29	7	2	6	2	1	99	45	
43	Compulsory labours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	692	32	639	49	608	1,360	91	6	102	1,283	655	459	25	30	141	26	23	1,632	1,178	
	CLASS V.																				
	Minor Offences against Property.																				
44	Lurking, house-trespass or housebreaking	150	11	111	3	107	335	5	10	41	280	110	138	11	...	10	102	69	26,109	5,123	
45	Theft, of cattle	636	33	529	12	474	1,112	11	5	85	783	396	300	41	23	131	541	431	23,551	13,885	
46	Theft, ordinary	1156	64	1,135	33	964	2,906	61	36	53	2,371	1,249	123	47	46	431	1,055	857	92,790	38,860	
47	Criminal breach of trust	139	...	120	5	118	218	10	...	3	121	98	49	...	...	...	125	95	10,342	5,551	
48	Receiving stolen property	9	1	10	...	7	29	...	...	2	19	14	...	...	...	2	4	4	16	16	
49	Criminal or house-trespass	50	1	48	7	51	108	11	...	3	119	60	45	2	...	5	13	10	437	44	
50	Breaking closed receptacle	16	...	15	2	9	33	6	...	...	38	11	4	...	...	7	8	6	912	473	
	Total	2156	110	1,968	62	1,730	4,741	104	51	187	3,731	1,938	1,259	101	69	586	1,848	1,472	1,54,157	63,952	

	CLASS VI. *Other Offences not specified above.*																		
51	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, Robbers and Thieves.....	32	10	16	13	19	44	85	...	20	34	14	7	2	...	13	2	2	198	8
52	Vagrancy and bad character	6	1	65	1	63	113	1	1	4	71	50	41	2	...	3	1	1	24	24
53	Offences against religion	5	...	3	....	2	5	3	2	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Offences under Gambling Act	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Excise Laws	4	...	4	...	4	5	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	....	...	3	3	36	36
56	Railway Laws.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Salt and Customs Laws	2	...	2	12	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Stamp Act	3	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	6	6
59	Police Act	385	23	348	29	330	914	74	...	104	884	225	599	5	7	138	61	52	2,676	1,729
60	Public and local nuisances	40	8	45	1	48	82	3	...	2	72	44	27	...	...	...	10	9	483	483
61	Other special and local Laws cognizable by Police.....	1502	23	1,258	48	1,132	2,286	78	6	77	1,978	979	501	23	54	173	234	205	13,694	7,670
	Total.....	2036	65	1,744	105	1,605	3,454	245	9	207	3,058	1,322	1,183	32	61	327	312	273	17,117	9,956
	Grand Total.....	7098	375	6,193	408	5,379	14,618	643	101	752	12,212	5,490	4,235	271	374	1,612	3,031	2,281	390,689	120,043

STATEMENT B.

THUGGEE AND DACOITY, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal Purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	CASES.			PERSONS.							PROPERTY.		REMARKS.
	Committed during previous 2 years.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Cols. 2 and 3 brought to Trial.	Number supposed to be concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under Trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Thuggee by strangulation.....	...	2	2	5	5	5	2	...	3	.....	.....	.....	
Do. by poison.....	2	13	13	24	24	21	13	8	3	.....	.....	.....	
Dacoity on land.....	91	99	58	1,909	1,040	563	491	72	477	869	2,00,147	13,733	
Do. water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs	...	2	2	6	6	6	...	3	3	.....	.....	.....	
Robbery with murder	4	8	7	15	13	13	6		7	2	45	41	
Do. without murder	156	557	411	1,145	876	820	445	375	56	269	48,028	15,037	
Other professional crimes, namely—													
Kidnapping	1	11	10	41	40	40	23	15	2	1	5	5	
Cattle theft	143	395	360	1,099	873	804	483	321	69	226	19,888	13,154	

STATEMENT C.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police.

Particulars.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.						Cost of Police.									Distribution of Force.						Whole area of the District.	Population.	Proportion of Police (officers and men.)		Remarks.
	Inspector-General and Assistants.	Mohtamims.	No. of Ameens on Rs. 100 and upwards.	No. of Ameens below Rs. 100.	No. of Mounted Constables.	No. of Foot Police.	Pay and Travelling allowances of Controlling Officers.	Pay of Mohtamims, Ameens, &c.	Batta and Travelling allowances of Mohtamims, Ameens, &c.	Pay and allowances of their establishment.	Pay of Subordinate Officers.	Pay of the Force.	Average Pay of Mounted Constables.	Average Pay of Foot Constables.	Contingencies, &c.	Total Cost.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails. Men.	Guards over Lock-ups, &c. Officers.	Guards over Lock-ups, &c. Men.	On other duties. Officers.	On other duties. Men.			To area.	To population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Inspector-General's Office.	4	...	...	...	...	...	79,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,538	88,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Districts.	...	16	35	1,409	357	8,267	...	107,606	3,296	58,634	2,74,156	7,96,752	86·1	23·7	38,076	12,78,520	36	209	161	1,022	1,085	7,042	69,017	5,790,844	7·2	606·05	
Total.	4	16	35	1,409	357	8,267	79,567	107,606	3,296	58,634	2,74,156	7,96,752	86·1	23·7	46,614	13,66,625	36	209	161	1,022	1,085	7,042	69,017	5790·844	7·2	606·05	

STATEMENT D.

RETURN showing the Equipment, Discipline and general internal Management of the Force.

DISTRICT.	TOTAL SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.						REWARDS.		EDUCATION.				No. enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year's service and under 10 years.	Of 10 years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.							REMARKS.
						Dismissed.		Degraded, suspended, fined by Department.		Punished judicially by Magistrate.		No. of Police rewarded during the year.		No. of Police who can read and write.		No. under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without Pension.	By dismissal, Cols. 7 & 8.	By discharge otherwise.	By death.	By desertion.	
	Officers.	Men.	No. provided with fire-arms.	No. provided with swords only.	No. provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29	30
Bidar	67	369	372	28	...	1	21	137	410	2	17	...	2	35	55	1	58	...	124	274	...	...	...	22	3	1	2	
Indur	176	1,031	1,086	23	...	1	15	322	465	14	16	...	...	81	108	...	...	25	512	516	...	...	2	16	1	45	35	
Medak	81	500	514	25	481	2	12	113	300	64	14	...	..	30	43	15	152	6	317	253	...	...	5	7	11	7	1	
Elgundal	108	641	668	48	...	...	21	100	171	...	...	...	...	71	76	12	162	...	225	491	1	...	2	21	11	10	2	
Lingsugur	88	500	528	63	...	...	8	220	262	16	4	1	10	38	94	...	76	6	160	417	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	
Raichur	77	461	472	...	...	4	...	129	84	35	22	12	160	34	52	12	160	...	314	217	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gulberga	103	621	639	...	...	...	...	80	123	...	...	...	...	49	77	27	232	...	494	54	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	
Naldrug	46	247	248	...	..	...	...	43	110	...	...	...	...	22	52	...	36	...	150	111	...	...	7	...	12	10	1	
Nander	97	575	555	...	...	...	14	28	60	...	...	...	20	41	62	...	...	...	295	346	...	...	4	14	10	12	...	
Aurungabad	100	579	600	43	...	...	2	114	235	...	2	...	...	16	42	...	...	2	320	340	6	...	2	2	1	24	3	
Parbhani	79	474	486	25	...	2	4	72	181	21	11	...	...	49	58	23	116	20	282	244	...	...	...	10	2	18	8	
Surhadat	10	75	68	68	...	2	5	9	13	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	42	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Birh	73	455	442	25	...	2	10	91	284	6	19	...	...	30	60	43	875	2	191	310	...	...	1	12	5	16	11	
Khammam	125	760	794	...	...	1	6	227	260	...	...	...	...	64	100	...	239	9	307	550	...	...	6	5	...	27	16	
Nalgunda	91	563	584	23	...	1	16	9	87	2	...	...	...	70	120	16	443	...	162	481	...	...	3	17	6	14	3	
Nagar-Karnul	128	773	808	83	...	5	5	100	211	11	9	...	2	56	81	62	692	5	436	440	...	...	12	10	19	25	4	
Total...	1,444	8,624	8,864	454	481	21	149	1,794	3 256	171	114	13	194	684	1,091	211	2,741	75	4,421	5,087	7	...	44	142	81	222	89	

STATEMENT E.

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Districts.	Natives.				Officers.																	Men.																							Remarks.
	Mohtamims.	Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and above.	Below Rs. 100.	Mounted and Foot Police.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Hindus of other Castes.	Reddies.	Kyathis.	Memars.	Parsees.	Jutices.	Mahrattas.	Bukals.	Koonbees.	Ellinas.	Ellapulu.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Hindus of other Castes.	Christians.	Fiklis.	Bedars.	Gazoors.	Dhungurs.	Kyathis.	Taljawads.	Zurgums (Goldsmith).	Bukals.	Mahrattas.	Marwadis.	Mangs.	Dheds.	Reddies.	Deccanis.	Komtees.	Telingas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Bidar	1	3	64	369	63	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	23	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Indur	1	..	176	1031	152	..	1	14	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	874	46	55	47	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Medak	1	2	79	500	76	..	..	9	..	..	3		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	422	7	16	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	
Elgundal	1	1	107	641	96	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	586	5	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	19	
Lingsugor	1	2	81	500	64	..	2	14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	30	42	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Raichur	1	1	76	461	55	..	5	11	...	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	2	59	87	2	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Gulberga	1	6	97	631	82	..	9	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	449	38	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	
Naldrug	1	.	46	247	30	..	3	4	..	8	..	..	..	.	2	.	..	..	..	..	..	101	24	25	94	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nander	1	2	95	575	71	..	4	18	3	2	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	36	92	38	1	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aurungabad	1	5	95	579	88	..	4	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	457	47	54	34	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Parbhaini	1	5	74	474	75	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	3	..	..	.	..	394	40	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Surhadat	1	..	10	75	11	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	6	1	19	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Birh	1	2	71	455	66	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	43	25	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Khammam	1	2	123	760	100	..	3	12	..	..	7	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569	23	47	95	..	1	9	2	2	3	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Nalgunda	1	..	91	563	81	..	1	4	..	..	6	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	14	10	58	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Nagar-Karnul	1	4	125	773	113	.	2	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	.	638	26	37	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	5	
Total	16	35	1410	8624	1225	..	40	112	3	29	27	1	1	2	3	1	8	2	1	2	4	8698	431	565	691	4	16	37	2	3	3	..	..	5	27	..	3	18	..	.	..	101	

STATEMENT F.

Showing Dismissals and Resignations in the Police Force from JAWANS to SUDDER JEMADARS.

DISTRICT.	Total strength of the Force at the commencement of the year.	No. of Men discharged or dismissed or reduced.	Otherwise discharged.	No. of Resignations.
Bidar	400	25	5	3
Indur	1,190	16	47	37
Medak	551	20	18	8
Elgundal	716	7	12	7
Lingsugur	551	8	2	1
Raichur	511	20	25	.....
Gulberga	685	1	8	4
Naldrug	253	17	10	2
Nander	641	11	.....	17
Aurungabad	643	7	3	2
Parbhaini	521	10	24	4
Surhadath	75	7	.....	.....
Birh	475	10	11	.....
Khammam	851	7	24	5
Nalgunda	626	24	19	9
Nagar-Karnul	866	38	21	4
Total...	9,555	228	229	103

STATEMENT G.

Showing Escapes from Police Custody during the Year 1294 Fasli.

District	Number of persons escaped.	Number of men recaptured.
Bidar	11	4
Indur	16	7
Medak	1	1
Elgundal	4	4
Lingsugur	3	2
Raichur	1	1
Gulberga	4	3
Naldrug		.....
Nander ... ... , ...	12	11
Aurungabad	4	2
Parbhaini	2	.....
Surhadath	1	.....
Birh	9	4
Khammam	3	1
Nalgunda	2	2
Nagar-Karnul	9	9
Total	82	51

STATEMENT H.—CITY POLICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME FOR 1294 FASLI.

Serial Number.	Description of Crime.	Cases.					Persons.										Property.				Remarks.
		Reported during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.		Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Arrested.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put under trial.	Acquitted or discharged by Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
				By Police *suo motu*.	By order of Magistrate.		By Police.	By order of Magistrate.							In custody of Police.	On Bail.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Offences against the State	41	...																		
2	Serious offences against persons.....	175	...																		
3	Serious offences against persons and property	52	...																		
4	Minor offences against persons ...	198	...	971	...	626	1,556	...	45		1,511	...	538	973	...	...	450	371	Rs. 92,213-7-3	Rs. 41,338-11-3	
5	Minor offences against property...	457	...																		
6	Offences not specified above	112	...																		
		1,035	...																		

STATEMENT I.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police.

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.						Cost of Police.										Distribution of Force.						Area of the whole District.	Population.	Proportion of Police (Officers and men).		Remarks.
	Kotwal.	Mohtamims.	Number of Ameens on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Ameens below Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Police.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers.	Pay of Mohtamims, Ameens, &c.	Batta and travelling allowances of Mohtamims, Ameens, &c.	Pay and allowances of their establishment.	Pay of Subordinate Officers.	Pay of the Force.	Average pay of		Contingencies, &c.	Total Cost.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jail.		Guards over Lock-ups, &c.		On other duties.				To Area.	To Population.	
													Mounted Constables.	Foot Constables.			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City and Suburbs.	3	2	40		49	3022	28,800	5,154	...	4,584	26,283	3,01,374	15	18	16,495	3,82,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT J.

Return showing the Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for 1294 Fasli.

Districts.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.						Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year's service and under 10 years.	Of 10 years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Remarks.
						Dismissed.		Degraded, suspended and fined by Department.		Punished judicially by Magistrate.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise.	By death.	By desertion.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
City and Suburbs	3,052		...	...	..	...	371	25	79	2	1	9	22	107	933	31	216	...	...	...	...	...	98	371	...	103	4	

STATEMENT K.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police for 1294 Fasli.

DISTRICT.	NATIVES.				OFFICERS.																	MEN.																							
	Mohtamims.	Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and above.	Below Rs. 100.	Mounted and Foot Police.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Hindoos of other Castes.	Reddies.	Kayeths.	Munars.	Parsees.	Jurtees.	Maharattas.	Bukhals.	Koombies.	Ellamas.	Ellaruts.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Hindoos of other Castes.	Christians.	Sikhs.	Bedars.	Gazoor (Dhobees).	Dhungers.	Kayeths.	Tulawads.	Zurgurs (Goldsmiths..	Busals.	Mahrattas.	Marwadis.	Mangs.	Dheds.	Reddies.	Dehars.	Komtees.	Telingas.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
City and Suburbs	2	40		3,071	390	...	72					...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,186	464																					

APPENDIX.—LAW & JUSTICE.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.)

Statement shewing the Income and Expenditure of Civil and Criminal Courts in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.				INCOME OF CIVIL COURTS IN Rs.									INCOME OF CRIMINAL COURTS IN Rs.							Total of columns 14 and 21.	EXPENDITURE IN Rs.					CIVIL COURTS.		CRIMINAL COURTS.	
	On appeal.		Original.																			Civil Courts.		Criminal Courts.						
	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Stamp fees.	Recovery of pauper costs.	Penalty for documents not sufficiently stamped.	Other fines.	Process fees.	Income from record-offices.	Sale Commission.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Stamp fees.	Fines.	Unclaimed property.	Unclaimed animals.	Treasure Trove.	Income from record-offices and Miscellaneous income.	Total.		Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Surplus in Rs.	Deficit in Rs.	Surplus in Rs.	Deficit in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
High Court	...	...	...	...	41,213	770	6,063	16	115	20	1,011	3,425	52,681	156	2,678	426	...	...	747	4,007	56,688	71,388	3,537	71,388	3,537	1,49,850	...	22,244	...	70,918
Mixed Civil and Criminal tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	52,042	2,853	5,387	34	1,547	210	473	880	63,123	700	45,840	19,112	18,978	88	1,383	86,100	1,49,523	94,585	15,296	94,585	15,296	2,19,762	...	46,458	...	23,781
Criminal tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	924	32,482	7,979	8,510	30	877	50,803	50,803	...	...	92,827	13,130	1,05,957	...	...	...	55,154
Civil Courts	...	...	...	...	34,886	2,806	3,524	153	782	8	384	...	42,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,544	65,344	4,626	...	...	69,970	...	27,426	...	...
Munsiffs' Courts in the Western Division ...	...	...	...	...	52,502	974	6,961	533	9,321	2,260	895	566	74,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,011	64,076	8,468	...	...	72,545	1,467	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,80,640	7,403	21,934	736	11,765	2,497	2,763	4,870	2,32,659	1,780	81,000	27,517	27,488	118	3,007	1,40,909	3,73,568	2,95,393	31,926	2,58,800	31,963	6,18,083	...	94,661	...	1,49,854

The difference between the totals and the details thereof is due to the omission of annas and pies.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. II—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement shewing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes of Original Jurisdiction in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	PENDING FROM THE YEAR 1293 F.		INSTITUTED DURING 1294 F.								TOTAL.		Transferred to other Courts.		In which proceedings abated on account of insanity of the accused.		DISPOSED OF WITHOUT ENQUIRY.				Proceedings in which compounding was ordered.		DISPOSED OF AFTER ENQUIRY.								TOTAL.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1294 F.				Average duration of cases in days.
			By Police *chalan*.		Instituted on complaint.		Came for hearing in other ways.		Received by transfer.								On account of death or absconding of the accused.		For complainant's default.				Proceedings in which the accused was discharged.		Proceedings in which the accused was acquitted.		Proceedings in which conviction was secured.		Proceedings in which a reference was made for confirmation.						Persons.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	In Custody	Not in Custody	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
High Court (Confirmation side)..	47	136	..	..	..	..	2	2	123	370	172	508	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	13	71	285	56	74	25	87	156	462	16	46	41	5	60
Do. (Original side).....	29	81	103	175	25	51	24	76	10	34	191	417	7	31	..	..	1	4	18	59	11	26	21	27	22	89	41	63	45	81	166	380	25	37	6	31	63
City Magistrate's Court	231	449	893	1541	2077	3624	31	68	67	134	3299	5816	73	146	..	..	4	6	1056	1989	447	653	438	835	455	887	689	963	..	..	3162	5479	137	337	12	325	10
Sadar Talukdars' Courts.....	24	73	98	250	..	..	86	318	131	386	339	1027	22	96	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	14	25	146	394	25	43	96	342	305	903	34	124	74	50	26
First Talukdars' Courts	167	444	1840	4964	474	904	293	571	160	374	2934	7257	106	226	1	1	7	11	56	160	197	421	435	1139	778	2093	941	1912	239	795	2760	6758	174	499	205	294	28
Second Talukdars' Courts	65	145	1037	2440	218	463	252	509	125	266	1697	3823	78	146	2	11	3	7	147	275	192	384	253	737	408	1113	551	985	2	9	1636	3667	61	156	44	112	13
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	78	142	941	2106	210	367	26	31	169	311	1424	2977	39	104	1	2	9	10	28	49	131	248	170	457	474	1158	513	814	2	3	1367	2845	57	132	15	117	15
Tahsildars' Courts	114	241	4147	8648	4232	7704	731	1341	56	132	9280	18066	128	312	6	6	3	10	489	768	1485	2720	1044	2612	1991	4828	3971	6501	2	4	9119	17761	161	305	114	191	7
Naib-Tahsildars' Courts	8	9	81	157	50	86	2	4	..	..	141	256	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	9	9	15	30	75	30	77	60	77	..	..	139	254	2	2	..	2	7
Railway Nazim's Court	1	3	35	57	5	11	..	..	..	..	41	71	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	15	26	..	..	7	12	14	28	..	..	41	71	..	..	..	..	6
Customs Courts	17	38	19	18	30	22	67	64	78	75	211	217	96	115	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	14	39	34	..	..	160	164	51	53	4	49	16
Total....	705	1544	9091	20181	7236	13201	1488	2966	786	1678	19366	39510	543	1146	10	20	27	46	1790	3256	2477	4468	2384	5880	4314	10576	6803	11357	341	1153	18689	37902	677	1608	470	1138	12

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. III.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement shewing the General Result of Miscellaneous Proceedings in the various Criminal Tribunals of Original Jurisdiction in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Pending from the previous year.		Instituted fresh.		Received by Transfer.		Tranferred to other Courts.		Number of Cases disposed of.				Pending at the close of 1294 F.		Pending for more than three months at the end of the year.		Remarks.
									Orders passed in favour of Persons summoned.		Orders passed against Persons summoned.						
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
High Court (Original side) ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	30	48	107	119	...	...	137	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sadar Talukdars' Courts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Talukdars' Courts	5	5	154	202	...	...	...	...	77	90	68	100	14	17	...	...	
Second Talukdars' Courts	...	...	8	8	..	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Tahsildars' Courts.....	3	6	111	191	...	...	...	...	90	163	21	28	3	6	...	...	
Naib Tahsildars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Nazim's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Customs Courts	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...		
Total...	8	11	310	456	107	119	...	..	313	429	95	134	17	23	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. IV.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of Persons sentenced to											Number of persons convicted before.	Realization of Fines.							Compensation.		Refunds.		REMARKS.
	Death.	Imprisonment. For life.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Fine with other punishment.	Only fine.	Whipping with other punishment.	Only whipping.	Forfeiture with other punishment.	Only forfeiture.	Total.		Amount of fines, forfeitures, etc., outstanding from the previous year in Rs.	Amount of fines, etc., inflicted during the year in Rs.	In Government Treasury.	Paid as rewards or compensation.	Amount of fines inflicted on appeal.	Amount of fines withdrawn.	Balance.	Number of complainants to whom the payment of compensation was ordered.	Amount of compensation in Rs.	Number of persons accused who were ordered to make refunds of money.	Amount refunded in Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
High Court (Confirmation side) ...	...	...	63	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (Original side)...	...	...	38	...	8	17	...	...	...	...	63	3	8,138	4,167	2,262	314	...	1,929	7,800	8	314	...	...	
City Magistrate's Court	...	...	318	70	19	321	10	58	...	...	796	15	2,725	5,297	5,536	82	...	...	2,404	...	...	...	...	
Sadr Talukdars' Courts	...	...	20	1	...	8	...	...	2	12	43	...	100	180	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	
First Talukdars' Courts	...	...	778	107	70	530	5	28	80	74	1,672	17	13,694	32,578	22,216	339	2,721	2,938	18,058	5	353	56	7,241	
Second Talukdars' Courts	...	...	258	39	17	363	26	...	66	26	795	3	1,631	5,145	4,528	46	170	660	1,373	2	14	33	1,048	
Third Talukdars' Courts	...	...	229	82	18	297	2	47	18	49	742	...	904	4,542	3,731	...	55	307	1,352	1	65	11	286	
Tahsildars' Courts	...	...	552	200	367	3,901	37	355	44	385	5,841	8	2,731	31,982	29,880	196	589	1,939	2,109	22	144	52	2,542	
Naib Tahsildars' Courts	...	...	1	2	3	66	...	2	1	...	75	...	...	263	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Nazim's Court	...	...	...	8	1	27	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	95	38	2	...	...	55	1	2	...	...	
Customs Courts	...	...	3	...	3	28	...	...	...	...	34	...	3,659	604	1,522	60	...	75	2,606	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	2,159	509	498	5,541	80	490	211	546	10,034	43	25,445	80,685	67,716	724	3,534	5,919	28,236	31	577	152	11,117	

The difference between the details various totals and the details is due to the omission of annas and pies.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. V.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the Year 1294 Fasli.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Pending from the previous year.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR 1294 F.								DISPOSED OF.																		Pending at the close of the year.		Pending for more than 3 months at the close of the year.		Average duration in days.	REMARKS.
			Instituted fresh.		Came for re-hearing.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Without contest.				After contest.														Total.							
											Transferred to other Courts.		Dismissal for Complainant's default in attendance.		Abated on account of Death or absconding of the accused.		In which appeal was dismissed.		Sentence confirmed.			Sentence altered.		Sentence reversed.		Further enquiry ordered.		Some other order passed.								
																			Cases.																	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Appeal.	Revision.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	(Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
High Court	89	56	238	96	1	1	...	...	328	153	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	113	...	31	75	19	109	67	2	...	...	...	304	120	24	33	5	8	40	
Sadr Talukdars' Courts ...	167	230	7 2	998	...	...	...	...	869	1,228	3	3	6	7	2	1	92	178	220	47	355	65	85	281	358	39	67	7	9	762	1,063	107	165	21	32	48	
First Talukdars' Courts ...	78	91	520	765	1	1	...	...	599	857	...	...	10	17	1	1	28	51	165	13	246	98	124	199	275	44	70	...	...	558	784	41	73	10	10	45	
Customs Courts	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	29	
Total...	245	324	12,25	1,766	1	1	...	...	1,471	2,088	3	3	16	24	3	2	120	229	385	60	601	163	209	483	636	83	137	7	9	1.323	1,850	148	238	31	42	47	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. VI.—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in Civil Courts in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the Year 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUIT FOR MONEY AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY.									TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.											Total.	REMARKS.
	On Contract in writing.	On Contract not in writing.	On book accounts, &c.	On verbal account.	For goods sold.	For salary and wages.	For breach of other Contracts.	For rent and hire, &c.	For damages.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	For fore-closure.	For pre-emption.	Relating to inheritance.	Relating to matrimony.	Relating to divorce.	For cancellation of deeds on the ground of fraud.	For partition of property.	For dissolution of partnership.	Other suits.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
High Court (Original side) ...	39	4	44	1	4	1	6	1	...	12	1	...	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	12	136	
Subordinate City Courts	729	330	410	135	189	137	71	125	65	87	27	7	15	70	6	14	3	97	3	267	2,787	
Divisional Courts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
District Courts	173	21	63	2	2	4	5	4	5	40	24	...	...	12	2	...	...	15	...	16	388	
Tahsildars' Courts	1,945	457	627	260	63	43	72	26	16	243	75	8	8	33	8	1	1	12	6	51	3,955	
Naib Tahsildars' Courts	43	13	20	8	3	4	4	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	
Railway Nazim's Court	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	14	
Courts of the Western Division ...	2,841	516	1,277	205	36	44	60	68	12	190	72	11	2	45	1	2	2	12	1	59	5,456	
Total...	5,739	1,340	2,397	610	293	232	212	224	100	566	200	26	25	160	17	17	6	136	13	393	12,706	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. VII.—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil Courts in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 Fasli.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.											Total value of suits in Rs.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 12.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
High Court (*Original side*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	67	25	41	2	18,93,840	
Subordinate City Courts	210	634	400	629	174	200	163	31	14	24	259	36,60,127	
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3,000	
District Courts	1	3	...	4	84	141	73	39	14	13	13	16,04,597	
Tahsildars' Courts	713	1,554	740	919	5	...	2	...	...	...	35	2,74,404	
Naib-Tahsildars' Courts	25	50	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,382	
Railway Nazim's Court	2	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	
Courts of the Western Division ...	881	2,047	1,030	972	200	184	107	63	17	10	21	9,32,617	
Total ...	1,832	4,293	2,188	2,543	463	525	345	134	45	47	328	64,81,077	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. VIII.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	TOTAL NO. OF SUITS BEFORE THE COURTS.							NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF															REMARKS.
								Without Trial.				Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration		With Contest.					
	Pending at the close of 1293 Fasli.	Instituted in 1294 Fasli.	Received by transfer.	Remanded for further enquiry.	Review of judgment.	Received in other ways.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn by permission of the Court.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending for more than 6 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits in days. Contested.	Average duration of suits in days. Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
High Court (Original side.)	51	97	6	19	2	12	187	3	9	20	...	10	9	11	...	1	...	59	26	148	39	7	117	103	
Subordinate City Courts ...	373	2,363	8	28	107	41	2,920	10	8	376	107	131	337	476	15	...	...	871	458	2,789	131	26	75	54	
Divisional Courts	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	195	...	
District Courts	205	344	9	35	22	2	617	9	2	93	24	48	24	26	16	1	4	163	48	458	159	59	152	192	
Tahsildars' Courts	669	4,153	20	143	97	46	5,128	44	14	864	55	735	717	467	57	57	10	1,313	308	4,641	487	54	87	70	
Naib-Tahsildars' Courts ...	30	79	8	1	...	...	136	1	...	22	1	24	26	18	1	8	...	16	3	120	16	...	54	250	
Railway Nazim's Court ...	2	11	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	12	2	...	126	207	
Courts of the Western Division.	1,150	6,427	...	121	126	78	7,902	216	21	993	49	1,029	1,087	736	177	9	5	2,177	640	7,139	763	11	68	63	
Total...	2,430	13,395	45	329	352	167	16,718	280	45	2,351	236	1,970	2,192	1,723	266	75	19	4,544	1,459	15,160	1,558	150	77	68	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. VIII. A.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the number and description of Suits relating to Agriculturists in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED BY AGRICULTURISTS.									NUMBER OF SUITS AGAINST AGRICULTURISTS.						TOTAL.			REMARKS.
	Against Agriculturists.			Against Money-lenders.			Against others.			In which Sahukars were plaintiffs.			In which other persons were plaintiffs.						
	For money.	For arable lands.	For other purposes.	For money.	For arable lands.	For other purposes.	For money	For arable lands.	For other purposes.	For money.	For arable lands.	For other purposes.	For money.	For arable lands.	For other purposes.	For money.	For arable lands.	For other purposes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
District Courts	41	6	9	4	...	4	23	1	37	82	8	45	16	...	12	166	15	107	
Tahsildars' Courts	620	268	97	88	17	21	503	48	130	715	43	28	284	19	58	2,210	394	334	
Naib-Tahsildars' Courts ...	15	5	...	6	...	...	2	...	3	13	...	...	5	...	...	41	5	3	
Railway Nazim's Court... ...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	
Courts of the Western Division..	429	73	93	94	....	44	232	3	100	1,409	12	114	381	11	73	2,545	99	424	
Total ...	1,106	352	199	196	17	69	760	52	270	2,219	62	187	687	30	143	4,968	513	868	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. IX.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in 1294 *Fasli.*

Class of Courts.	Total for disposal.							Disposed of												Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending for more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration.	Remarks.
											Uncontested.				Contested.								
	Pending at the close of 1293 Fasli.	Instituted in 1294 Fasli.	Received by transfer.	Received by remand for further trial.	For review.	Filed on the original number for fresh trial.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Applications rejected summarily.	Dismissed for default.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
High Court	164	339	...	2	7	...	512	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	212	71	43	63	436	76	17	107	
Divisional Courts	51	150	...	3	3	1	208	7	23	20	23	16	...	9	49	17	....	3	167	41	20	80	
District Courts	140	429	...	15	23	2	609	14	14	49	19	40	13	18	136	86	34	57	480	129	52	93	
Courts of the Western Division	219	875	...	8	10	7	1119	132	68	227	24	28	19	7	227	129	67	37	965	154	90	82	
Total	410	1454	...	26	36	10	1936	153	105	296	66	84	32	34	412	232	101	97	1612	324	162	85	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. X.—(CIVIL,)

Statement showing the general result of Proceedings on Applications for the execution of Decrees of the Civil Courts in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF DECREES BEFORE THE COURTS.				APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.							PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				EXECUTION BY REALIZATION OF THE AMOUNT DECREED.										CASES IN WHICH EXECUTION WAS EFFECTED ACCORDING TO CIRCULAR No. II OTHERWISE THAN IN THE PRECEDING COLUMNS.				REMARKS.
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Instituted during the year 1294 Fasli.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	In which other arrangements were made for payment.	By fixing instalments.	Not executed on account of default.	Not executed as no means for execution could be found.	In the ordinary course of execution.	On account of obstruction in execution.	On account of non-receipt of reply to references from other offices.	Number of cases pending for more than 6 months at the end of the year.	Applications for money decrees.		Without the issue of process.		After the issue of process but before sale.		By sale of moveable property.		By sale of immoveable property.		In which judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	In which judgment-debtor was arrested.	Number of cases in which delivery of immoveable property was made.	Number of cases in which delivery of moveable property was made.	Number of cases in which possession of wife was given.	Execution obtained in other ways as ordered.	By attachment of property.	By imprisonment.	In other ways.	
																Number of applications.	Amount of decree for which execution was applied for.	Number of cases.	Amount realised.	Number of cases.	Amount realised.	Number of cases.	Amount realised.	Number of cases.	Amount realised.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
High Court	108	178	73	359	50	45	13	13	56	45	45	37	7	48	60	165	1839595	4	6379	12	32102	17	33507	19	110970	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
City Subordinate Courts	451	2615	9	3075	10	801	463	79	290	721	465	215	..	31	34	1850	508896	299	21845	937	71078	120	11965	102	26817	145	22	45	10	46	3	16	1	..
District Courts	185	195	18	378	23	62	30	13	36	110	10	74	3	17	22	158	137479	28	6874	45	30272	16	6729	5	3792	4	..	5	..	..	27	..	..	11
Tahsildars' Courts	397	1148	7	1852	22	64	212	104	109	313	95	238	14	45	80	743	56.68	210	13683	372	23827	64	5980	38	2212	..	..	29	1	..	7	9	..	28
Naib Tahsildars' Courts	10	16	..	26	2	5	..	..	2	5	4	6	..	2	4	3	55	..	..	1	24	1	29	1	89		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Nazim's Court	..	3	..	3		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	243	2	148	1	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Courts of the Western Division	1349	3861	..	5210	32	1779	861	388	123	1173	213	557	4	77	105	1334	412361	101	27899	1732	81058	367	7347	79	8562	29	10	308	2	..	..	284	..	230
Total	2372	8138	34	10544	89	3290	1569	641	561	2322	787	1090	21	172	251	4991	1115106	640	70449	308	206939	573	32050	225	41472	178	32	387	13	46	37	309	1	269

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. XA.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the result of Proceedings on Applications for the execution of Decrees relating to Agriculturists of the Civil Courts in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Applications for the execution of decrees.		Realized before attachment of property.		By attachment after the issue of process.		By sale of moveable property.		By sale of arable lands.		By sale of dwelling houses.		By profits arising out of *mukta* lands.		No. of Judgment-debtors arrested and imprisoned.	No. of Judgment-debtors arrested but not imprisoned.	REMARKS.
	No. of Applications for the execution of decrees.	Amount of decrees for which execution was applied for in Rs.	No. of Judgment-debtors.	Amount realized in Rs.	No. of Judgment-debtors.	Amount realized in Rs.	No. of Judgment-debtors.	Amount realized in Rs.	No. of Judgment-debtors.	Amount realized in Rs.	No. of Judgment-debtors.	Amount realized in Rs.	No. of Judgment-debtors.	Amount realized in Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
District Courts	22	20,407	1	405	7	3,848	11	3,933	...	...	2	211	...	...	...	...	
Tahsildars' Courts	435	26,502	222	11,265	215	11,195	35	1,779	5	156	4	390	1	10	...	...	
Naib-Tahsildars' Courts.....	1	124	1	24	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Nazim's Court	2	169	2	77	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Courts of the Western Division...	542	78,415	123	8,298	323	20,797	75	3421	2	468	2	1,098	...	...	...	...	
Total...	1,002	1,25,617	349	20,069	546	35,920	122	9162	7	624	8	1,699	1	10	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. XI.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing the number of Witnesses examined in the various Criminal Tribunals in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 *Fasli.*

Class of Courts.	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts.		Number of witnesses detained in Courts.									Number of witnesses whose diet expenses were paid.	Number of witnesses who received the varying amounts of diet expenses.						Number of witnesses who though summoned did not attend.	Remarks.
	Without being summoned.	On being summoned.	For 1 day.	For 2 days.	For 3 days.	For 4 days.	For 5 days.	For 6 days.	For 7 days.	For more than 7 days.	Total.		First class diet expenses amounting to Rs. 3	Second class diet expenses amounting to Rs. 1-8.	Third class diet expenses amounting to Re. 1.	Fourth class diet expenses amounting to 8 annas.	Fifth class diet expenses amounting to 4 annas.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High Court (Original Side)	352	145	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	
City Magistrate's Court	4,569	67	4,385	202	49	...	...	...	...	...	4,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sadr Talukdars' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Talukdars' Courts...	3,401	2,742	5,086	640	318	48	3	15	12	21	6,143	75	...	...	...	10	65	75	46	
Second Talukdars' Courts	1,537	1,459	2,650	240	63	23	20	...	...	...	2,996	66	...	3	...	...	63	66	...	
Third Talukdars' Courts	1,308	915	1,896	258	58	11	...	...	...	...	2,223	20	...	4	...	...	16	20	...	
Tahsildars' Courts	7,547	7,324	13,336	896	420	217	...	...	...	2	14,871	91	...	...	...	...	91	91	48	
Naib Tahsildars Courts	52	89	131	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Nazim's Court	87	26	68	42	3	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Customs Courts	172	171	336	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total,...	18,673	12,793	27,888	2,288	911	299	23	15	15	27	31,466	252	...	7	...	10	235	252	94	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. XII.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the number of Witnesses examined in the Civil Courts in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts.		Periods of detention of witnesses.					Number of witnesses who did not attend though summoned.	REMARKS.
	Without being summoned.	On being summoned.	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	More than 4 days.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High Court	117	66	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
Subordinate City Courts...	1,347	317	1,562	36	14	.....	.....	52	
Divisional Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
District Courts	144	1,039	888	248	37	9	.....	1	
Tehsildars' Courts	2,017	5,038	6,576	290	28	40	.....	121	
Naib-Tehsildars' Courts...	10	112	108	10	2	.....	.....	2	
Railway Nazim's Court	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Courts of the Western Division	2,179	4,416	5,772	89	8	2	.....	724	
Total.....	5,697	10,937	14,921	673	89	51	.....	900	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No XIII.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of Processes in the Civil Courts in His Highness the Nizam's Dominion in the year 1294 *Fasli.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Number of process-servers employed.	Number of processes issued.	Average number of processes served by each peon.	Receipts.				Disbursements.			Surplus.	Deficit.	REMARKS.
				In balance at the close of the previous year in Rs.	Received during the year in Rs.	Received from other Courts in Rs.	Total in Rs.	Pay of process-servers in Rs.	Other expenditure in Rs.	Total in Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
High Court	2	305	152	...	115	...	115	25	30	56	59	...	
City Subordinate Courts	5	1,641	328	274	781	5	1,060	187	...	187	873	...	
District Courts	14	1,740	124	34	567	15	616	1,082	19	1,101	...	485	
Tahsildars' Courts...	25	8,787	351	22	2,547	226	2,795	1,786	249	2,035	760	...	
Naib-Tahsildars' Courts	...	25	...	...	4	1	5	2	...	2	3	...	
Railway Nazim's Court	...	18	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	
Courts of the Western Division	484	15,117	31	6	9,228	88	9,323	5,080	1,124	6,204	3,119	...	
Total.....	528	27,328	51	336	13,133	335	13,805	8,137	1,392	9,529	4,276	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. XIV.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the result of the amounts received from Judgment-debtors for payment to Judgment-creditors and of the payment there of in course of execution proceedings in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in 1294 *Fasli.*

Class of Tribunals.	Total Amount for payment to Judgment-creditors.			Amount paid off to Judgment-creditors.	Balance remaining unpaid.				Total.		Remarks.
	Outstanding from the previous year.	Received for payment during the year.	Total.		For less than a year.	For less than 2 years.	For less than 3 years.	For more than 3 years.	In deposit in Courts.	In deposit in the Government Treasury.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High Court	90,107	4,34,824	5,24,931	4,51,127	19,688	2.373	19,539	32,203	829	72,974	
Subordinate City Courts	30,931	2,04,496	2,35,427	1,80,772	43,200	6,484	2,654	2,315	6,503	48,150	
District Courts	732	35,536	36,268	34,361	1,907	...	...	...	580	1,327	
Tahsildars' Courts	2,756	23,085	25,841	17,777	1,219	5,807	1,036	...	6,579	1,483	
Naib-Tahsildars' Courts	...	178	178	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Nazim's Courts	...	229	229	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts in the Western Division ...	428	64,741	65,169	53,625	11,414	...	117	12	4,740	6,803	
Total...	34,847	3,28 265	3,63,112	286,942	57,740	12,291	3,807	2,327	18,402	57,763	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. XV.—(CIVIL).

STATEMENT showing the results of the Stamp Revenue and the amounts adjudicated upon and decreed in the Civil Courts in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1294 Fasli.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Suits admitting of Money Valuation.												Suits incapable of valuation.								Amount to be levied on account of pauperism in cases entered in columns 6 and 18.	Amount to be levied in cases allowed on plain paper in virtue of special or general exemptions entered in columns 9 and 20.	Amount which the plaintiffs were ordered to pay.	Amount which the defendants were ordered to pay.	Amount recoverable at the close of the year 1293 Fasli.	Amount recoverable during the year 1294 Fasli.	Amount realized during the year 1294 Fasli.	Balance.		Remark.
	On Stamped Paper.				On plain paper.						Total.																		
					On account of pauperism.			In virtue of general or special exemptions.					On stamped paper.			On plain paper,				Total.									
																On account of pauperism.		In virtue of general or special exemption.										
	Number of cases.	Amount adjudicated upon.	Stamp fee levied.	Amount decreed.	Number of cases.	Amount adjudicated upon.	Amount decreed.	Number of cases.	Amount adjudicated upon.	Amount decreed.	Number of cases.	Amount adjudicated upon.	Amount decreed.	Number of cases.	Number of cases decided in plaintiff's favor wholly or in part.	Amount of stamp fee levied.	Number of cases.	Number of cases decided in plaintiff's favor wholly or in part.	Number of cases.	Number of cases decided in plaintiff's favor wholly or in part.	Number of cases.	Number of cases decided in plaintiff's favor wholly or in part.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.																	
High Court	107	12,95,017	20,782	6,71,144	7	21,5 ,160	4,500	19	5,03,211	60,969	133	39,48,388	7,36,613	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Columns 24 to 32 have been left blanks as the returns submitted by the lower Courts did not contain the correct figures.
Subordinate City Courts.. ..	1,866	6,73,920	32,359	3,50,791	179	26 96,407	1,15,113	482	3 77,429	39,547	2,527	36,77,756	5,05,456	249	122	378	3	2	2	1	254	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Divisional Courts	1	3,000	100	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,000	2,30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	
District Courts	404	5.34.238	19,606	3 26,455	33	1,05 778	17,702	7	32;501	12,694	444	7,32,517	3,50,853	16	12	337	3	1	3	1	22	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tahsildars' Courts..	3,2-2	3,07,352	22,678	1,95,052	47	5 188	1,452	1,150	13,797	7,091	4,479	3,26,337	2,04,755	37	23	48	3	3	2	1	43	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naib-Tahsildars' Court	87	5,875	417	3,638	1	77	..	32	340	237	120	6,292	3,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Railway Nazim's Court	9	914	58	221	..	..	..	2	16	..	11	930	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Courts of the Western Division .	4,252	9,97,212	46,054	6,07,513	54	54 474	9,571	1,620	19,434	10,698	5 926	10,71 120	6,27,782	19	14	39	1	..	26	5	70	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total..	9,901	25,22 510	1,21,872	14 86 575	311	29,51,924	1 43,838	3,293	4,43 517	70,867	13,508	58,17,952	17,01 282	321	171	802	10	6	33	8	388	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

JAILS.—A.

GENERAL SUMMARY showing the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of His Highness the Nizam's Government in 1294 Fasli.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Prisoner.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Discharged from all causes.	Remained at the end of the year.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Male & Female.	Male & Female.	Male & Female.	Male & Female.	Male & Female.	Male & Female.	
Convicts	3,022	3,964*	6,986	3,872	3,114	2,360·08	
Under trial	580	4,056	4,636	4,100	536	597·82	

* Includes 863 transferred from other Jails.

B.

No. 1.—Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

1	2	3	4	5	6							7	8
					Disposal.								
Class of Prisoner.	Remained at the end of 1293 F.	Imprisoned during the year.	Received from other Jails.	Total.	Transferred to other Jails.	Executed.	Discharged after expiry of time.	Punishment remitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.	Remained at the end of the year.	Remarks.
Convicts	3,022	3,101	863	6,986	876	1	2,814	1	151	29	3,872	3,114	

C.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the punishment inflicted on them in the Jails in His Highness the Nizam's Government in 1294 F.

1	2	3		4		5						6												PERCENTAGE.	
						BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
												A.		B.—By Jail Officers.								C.			
														A.		B.		C.		D.		E.			
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Average number of Convicts.		Criminal Offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden Articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against Prison Discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary Confinement.		Reduced Diet.		Solitary Confinement with reduced Diet.		Corporal Punishments.		Other Punishments.		Total Punishments.		Of Punishments to Total Number.	Of Punishments on Male Prisoners.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
1	Central Jails	803	49	6	1	6	..	6	..	16	1	6	1	1	..	2	1	4	..	15	..	6	..	28	1	4·22	3·99
2	Khumum	149	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1·26	1·26
3	Nulgunda	112	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	21	..	1	..	25	1	4·84	·21
4	Nagur-Kurnul	105	5	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3·63	3·63
5	Aurungabad	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Birh	54	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1·51	1·51
7	Parbhani	129	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	2·79	2·79
8	Nander	101	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Indur	149	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	16	..	9·69	9·69
10	Elgundal	79	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1·13	1·13
11	Medak	196	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	4·95	4·95
12	Bidar	104	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	7	..	15	..	13·76	13·76
13	Sirpur Tandur	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Raichur	97	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	3·88	3·88
15	Lingsugur	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	19·4	19·4
16	Gulberga	372	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	1·31	1·31
17	Nuldrug	105	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	17	..	15·45	15·45
	Total....	2617	166	7	1	10	..	13	..	116	2	7	1	3	..	28	2	4	..	89	..	15	..	139	2	5·35	5·24

D

STATEMENT showing the income derived from Articles prepared in Jails in His Highness the Nizam's Government in 1294 Fasli.

Fasli Year.	CASH RECEIPTS.			INCOME BY ADJUSTMENT.							
	Cash recovered.	Cash to be recovered.	Total.	The value of articles manufactured and consumed in Jail.	Amount earned by Labour and adjustment made in Jail account.	Amount adjusted in other Departments.	Total.	Value of articles which existed in Jail Workshop at the end of year.	Value of raw materials in Workshop.	Total.	Grand Total (8 and 11).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1294 Fasli.....	22,070 1 11	55,543 3 1	77,613 5 0	2,010 14 6	59,862 6 4	57,273 7 6	99,146 12 4	32,112 1 3	7,800 2 5	39,912 3 8	2,16,672 5 0
1293 Fasli.....	30,485 15 8	50,247 12 1	80,733 11 9	14,986 3 6	2,600.10 5	69,422 5 1	1,10,422 3 0	19,616 0 11	8,288 8 5	27,904 9 4	2,19,049 8 1

E.

STATEMENT showing the total Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of His Highness the Nizam's Government in 1294 Fasli.

| Average Number of Prisoners. | | |

F.

STATEMENT showing the particulars regarding the prisoners under trial in Jails in His Highness the Nizam's Government for 1294 Fasli.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7
				Disposal.				
Number remaining at the close of previous year.	Number received.	Total.	Average daily number.	Discharged or convicted.	Escaped.	Total.	Remaining at the close of 1294 Fasli.	REMARKS.
580	4,056	4,636	597·82	4,098	2	4,100	536	

G.

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Sickness and Death in the respective Jails together with the daily average of strength.

Name of Jail.	Number of convicts and under-trial prisoners in Jail at end of year.		Daily Average.		Number of prisoners admitted to the Hospital.		Number of Death.		Proportion of Deaths per mile to total Jail population.	
	1293.	1294.	1293.	1294.	1293.	1294.	1293.	1294.	1293.	1294.
Three Central Jails.....	915	882	891	852	7,921	6,372	34	26	32	29
Khammam	243	197	182	158	2,441	2,404	7	4	28	20
Nalgunda.....	95	157	78	119	6,764	3,462	6	1	63	6
Nagar Kurnul.....	143	136	128	110	414	372	4	5	28	36
Aurungabad	209	344	418	60	685	774	4	5	19	14
Birh.....	99	95	152	16	1,602	263	9	1	90	10
Parbhani	215	194	182	54	825	707	8	9	37	46
Nander	192	168	145	60	145	417	5	7	26	42
Indur	185	184	134	165	108	156	3	25	16	136
Elgundal	122	113	194	88	179	255	3	2	24	17
Medak	268	269	257	202	1,373	457	8	10	29	37
Bidar	177	102	165	109	551	324	2	2	11	19
Sirpur-Tandur	28	24	14	20	68	73	1	1	35	41
Raichur	102	117	19	103	199	178	1	...	10	...
Lingsugur	65	51	28	42	81	159	...	1	...	19
Gulberga	425	483	277	380	556	784	14	53	33	109
Naldrug	132	134	127	110	63	99	2	4	15	29
Total.....	3,615	3,650	+	+	23,975	17,256	111	156	+	+

No. I.—MILITARY.

Return showing the distribution of the Irregular Troops stationed in the Districts with the strength of the Detachments.

No.	Division.	Name of the Districts.	Sowars.	Arabs.	Sindees.	Line.	Moothfurkat.	Total.		Remarks.
								Sowars.	Infantry.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Eastern Division.....	Khammam	93	45	60	...	...	93	105	
2		Nalgunda	80	73	25	...	20	80	118	
3		Nagar-Karnul	106	224	63	29	24	106	340	
	Total...		279	342	148	29	44	279	563	
4	Western Division	Aurungabad	289	117	...	...	25	289	142	
5		Birh	103	50	...	123	...	103	173	
6		Purbhani.....	163	6	19	41	...	163	66	
7		Nander	93	282	162	68	...	93	512	
	Total...		648	455	181	232	25	648	893	
8	Northern Division	Indur	35	553	80	45	...	35	678	
9		Elgundal	81	136	105	56	...	81	297	
10		Bidar	167	141	...	75	...	167	216	
11		Medak	31	267	93	111	...	31	471	
	Total...		314	1,097	278	287	...	314	1,662	
12	Southern Division	Raichur	25	.....	...	...	...	25	...	
13		Shorapur.....	16	40	34	21	...	16	95	
14		Gulberga	306	159	40	77	...	306	276	
15		Naldrug	44	104	...	...	...	44	104	
	Total...		391	303	74	98	...	391	475	
		Muthfurkat Jagirs	.....	...	14	...	11	...	25	
	Grand Total...		1,632	2,197	695	646	80	1,632	3,618	

PUBLIC WORKS.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT showing the PROGRESS OF WORK and EXPENDITURE in the P. W. DEPARTMENT, during the Fasli year 1294.

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
CENTRAL DIVISION.							
HYDERABAD DISTRICT.							
ORIGINAL WORKS.							
Military.							
Fixingcorrugated iron sheets to the Bandsmen's Lines at Fateh Maidan.	180 0 0	Government, dated 27-11-1299 ...	.....	172 0 0	172 0 0	8 0 0	
Constructing 7 Native Officers' Quarters, African Cavalry Guard Lines.	8.463 0 0	Government, dated 11-5 1299 ...	.....	8,258 10 0	8,258 10 0	204 6 0	
Constructing Cook-room, Godown and Latrine to the Quarters of Sergeant-Major.	494 0 0	Government, dated 24-9-1299 ...	.....	470 2 6	470 2 6	23 13 6	
Constructing a double moat and cisterns to the large well at 2nd Hyderabad Lancers Lines, Asafnagar.	3,252 0 0	Government, dated 13-8-1299 ...	109 13 5	3,051 0 0	3,160 13 5	91 2 7	
Constructing Hospital and Dressers' Quarters, African Cavalry Guard.	9,581 13 7	Bill of Cost pending sanction ...	8,898 5 1	.....	8,895 5 1	683 8 6	
Do. Sick Horse Line, African Cavalry Guard ...	12,705 12 8	.....	12,079 9 5	.....	12,079 9 5	626 3 3	
Do. Gun Platform at Red Hills	.....	Secretary to Government, No. 1290, dated 25-9-1285.	.....	111 14 0	111 14 0	.....	
Do. Guard Room at General Powder Magazine, Khairatabad.	.....	C. O. No. 97, dated 23-4-1285 ...	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	
Do. Masonry Drains at Bandsmen's Lines ...	815 0 0	Government, dated 17-11-1284 ...	.....	698 0 0	698 0 0	117 0 0	
Total Military ...	35,491 10 3		21,087 11 11	13,761 10 6	34,849 6 5	1,746 1 11	
Civil Buildings.							
Constructing 2 Cholera Hospitals	7,197 7 4	Government, dated 5-9-1281 ...	5,342 7 0	175 8 0	5,517 15 0	1,679 8 4	
Do. Pleasure Palace for H. H. the Nizam at Sarunagar.	.....	.....	1,24,847 4 5	87,585 8 6	2,12,432 12 11	.....	
Do. 14 Custom Chaukies	16,576 0 0	Government, dated 29-2-1301 ...	7,401 9 10	8,736 11 8	16,138 5 6	437 10 6	
Do Kotwal Amin's Kacheri at Masherabad ...	3,853 0 0	Government, dated 17-4-1284 ...	2,680 0 0	1,211 4 8	3 891 4 8	.....	Excess Rs. 38-4-8.
Do. 10 Police Nakas in the City Suburbs, Hyderabad.	26,320 0 0	Government, dated 27-9-1300 ...	1,567 8 0	3,556 8 6	5,124 0 6	21,195 15 6	

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Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Drainage Scheme, Afzal Sagar Tank	86,765 0 0	Government, dated 28-9-1301 ...	64,600 15 2	21,594 1 5	86,195 0 7	569 15 5	
Diverting and improving Marki Nalla	42,686 11 8	Government, dated 29-2-1301 ...	38,272 1 9	3,707 12 2	41,979 13 11	1,532 13 9	
Constructing a Skew Culvert across Dabeerpur Road over Marki Nalla.	826 0 0						
City Water-supply project	.....	.. ...	.....	3,607 2 6	3,607 2 8	.....	
Constructing enclosure wall, north end of Mallakpet Race Stand, and temporary Stables.	4,835 14 7 6,835 0 0	Secy. to Govt. ¾, dated 3-1-1285 ... A. O. No. 354, dated 3-12-1285 ...	....	9,172 12 5	9,172 12 5	2,498 2 2	
Constructing Channel from Public Garden to Goshamahal, Kunta.	14,685 0 0	C. O. No. 3273, dated 5-8-1285 ...	.....	4,210 0 0	4,210 0 0	10,475 0 0	
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	1,56,633 10 3		1,02,873 0 11	42,291 12 6	1,45,164 13 5	15,075 15 4	
Total Original Works...	.....		4,09,647 6 9	2,18,293 2 8	6,27,940 9 5	.....	
REPAIRS.							
Military.							
Maintenance of African Cavalry Guard Lines	330 0 0	Govt., dated 20-4-1296 and 4-3-1299 and 25-8-1301.	.....	325 12 0	325 12 0	4 4 0	
Do. General Hospital at Goshamahal ...	207 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	206 1 3	206 1 3	0 14 9	
Do. Commander's Bungalow and Out-houses.	300 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	290 1 9	290 1 9	9 14 3	
Do. Well at Goshamahal	100 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	71 8 0	71 8 0	28 8 0	
Do. Artillery lines at Goshamahal	743 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	619 3 0	619 3 0	123 13 0	
Do. 1st Regiment Native Infantry Lines ...	329 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	309 1 9	309 1 9	19 14 3	
Do. No. 1 Goshamahal Buildings	100 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	78 0 0	78 0 0	22 0 0	
Do. No. 2 Hyderabad Lancers' Barracks ...	200 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	168 0 0	168 0 0	32 0 0	
Do. 3rd Regiment Native Infantry Building.	150 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	133 2 3	133 2 3	16 13 9	
Do. 1st Hyderabad Lancers' Barracks ...	629 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	171 0 3	171 0 3	457 15 9	
Do. 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Bandsmen's Lines, Goshamahal.	400 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	226 4 6	226 4 6	173 11 6	
Do. Band Master's Quarters and Out-houses.	100 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	91 2 0	91 2 0	8 14 0	
Do. Riding School and Out-houses of Brigade Office.	100 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	96 3 9	96 3 9	3 12 3	
Do. Band Practice Room	50 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	49 10 0	49 10 0	0 6 0	
Do. Bandsmen's Lines at Fateh Maidan ...	472 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	372 11 3	372 11 3	99 4 9	
Do. Grand Mosque at Khairatabad	50 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	
Do. Police Naka at Saifabad	27 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	16 12 3	16 12 3	10 3 9	
Do. 3 Saddlery Rooms, A. C. Guards ...	244 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	200 4 0	200 4 0	43 12 0	

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Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Agricultural.							
Maintenance of Ibrampatam Channel	13,952 0 0	Government	.....	11,168 15 1	11,168 15 1	2,783 0 11	
Do. of Balkapur do.	7,328 0 0	Do.	.....	6,647 11 5	6,647 11 5	680 4 7	
Repairing Residency Channel	6,588 0 0 951 0 0	Government, dated 28-1-1302 ...	2,613 14 4	4,022 14 3	6,636 12 7	902 3 5	
Do. 14 mile Calingula Ibrampatam Channel ...	12 352 0 0	Government	10,239 2 3	27 9 4	10,266 11 7	2.085 4 5	
Do. Ambaripet Tank, *Sarfikhas*	9,755 0 0	.....	2,502 5 4	6,091 13 0	8,594 2 4	1,160 13 8	
Temporary dam, Balkapur Channel Head Works ...	1,000 0 0	C. O. No. $\frac{1806}{415}$, dated 2-7-1284 ...	489 9 5	107 10 3	597 3 8	402 12 4	
Repairing and re-roofing Sandanalli Bungalow, Ibrampatam channel.	848 0 0	S. O. M., dated 8-9-1283	.....	426 3 1	426 3 1	421 12 11	
Clearing Silt, &c., of Channels under Husain Sagar Tank, *Sarfikhas.*	849 0 0	1st Talukdar, 12-1-1285	.....	734 12 0	734 12 0	114 4 0	
Repairs to Rani Coontah at Ghatkesar, *Sarfikhas*... ...	405 0 0	C. O. No. 501, dated 14-9-1285 ...	.....	397 12 1	397 12 1	7 3 11	
Do. Balkapur Channel Anicut	2,000 0 0	C. O No. 531, dated 26-9-1285 ...	.....	384 0 0	384 0 0	1,616 0 0	
Clearing Silt of Devarkalva Bagh, Ambaripet, *Sarfikhas.*	95 5 10	C. O. No. 501, dated 14-9-1285 ...	.....	93 12 0	93 12 0	1 9 10	
Do. Silt of Channel at Mallakpet Village, *Sarfikhas.*	180 1 7	.....	.....	176 5 3	176 5 3	3 12 4	
Constructing Revetment of moat of Kali Bavdi at Thurka Yemzala.	.....	C. O. No. 510, dated 14-9-1285 ...	.....	112 8 0	112 8 0	.....	
Constructing Revetment, Kasal Bavdi, Thurka Yemzala.	.....	Do. ...	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	
Silt clearing of channel from Nagamai Kunta	.....	Do. ...	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	
Do. of Annavaram...	.....	Do. ...	.....	123 7 0	123 7 0	.....	
Constructing Revetment to Kanaka Bavdi at Thurka Yemzala.	.....	Do. ...	.....	112 0 0	112 0 0	.....	
Silt-clearing of irrigation channels at Mallakpet Village.	.....	Do. ...	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	
Repairing Lal Tala Sluice	.....	Do. ...	.....	220 0 0	220 0 0	.....	
Do. Madaka Cherru Sluice	.....	Do. ...	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	
Do. Tupranpet Cherru Sluice...	.....	Do. ...	.....	53 10 0	53 10 0	.....	
Clearing silt of Channel, Patharam Village	.....	Do. ...	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	
Repairing Chintla Bavdi Thetta at Pochampalli Village...	.....	Do. ...	.....	41 1 0	41 1 0	.....	
Do. Bambal Kunta sluice and Bank at Sivar Nagalur Village.	.....	Do. ...	.....	44 2 0	44 2 0	.....	
Do. Tokala Somavaram Tank	.....	Do. ...	.....	137 8 0	137 8 0	.....	
Do. Chota Kunta at Takala Somavaram	.....	Do. ...	.....	23 1 9	23 1 9	.....	
Do. Breaches in Sharaj Channels	.....	Do. ...	.....	26 12 0	26 12 0	.....	
Do. *Gandhi at Maisama Sluice*	.....	C. O. No. 501, dated 14 9-1285 ...	.....	27 6 0	27 6 0	.....	
Do. Aqueduct on the Sharaj Channel of Husain Sagar Tank	.....	Do. ...	.....	443 14 0	443 14 0	.....	
Silt-clearing in Mir Alam Channel...	.....	Do. ...	.....	697 4 0	697 4 0	.....	
Repairs to Druli Tank	.....	Do. ...	.....	195 3 6	195 3 6	.....	
Do. to Musi Channel	.....	Do. ...	.....	229 9 6	229 9 6	.....	
Total Agricultural ...	56,303 7 5		15,845 0 4	32,999 12 6	48,844 12 10	10,179 2 4	

Communications.								
Maintenance of Roads about Hyderabad	51,710 0 0	Government	.....	51,203 0 11	51,203 0 11	506 15 1		
Chaderghat Travellers' Bungalow	540 0 0 20 0 0	Do.	.....	552 10 9	552 10 9	7 5 3		
Shamshabad Do. do.	144 0 0 6 0 0	Do.	.....	149 10 0	149 10 0	0 6 0		
Ambaripet Do. do.	144 0 0	Do.	.....	137 2 6	137 2 6	6 13 6		
Scavengers at Nampalli	120 0 0	Do.	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....		
Maintenance of Residency Bazar Road	3,012 0 0	Do.	.....	2,861 5 4	2,861 5 4	150 10 8		
Repairs to the road leading to Ramrathnam's Garden ...	199 0 0	Government, dated 26-8-1284 ...	.....	198 15 10	198 15 10	0 0 2		
Watering roads leading to the Mallakpet Race Course in 1884.	.....	Government, dated 10-11-1284 ...	.....	745 6 6	745 6 6	.....		
Do. Upper Secunderabad Road	7,188 0 0	Government, dated 28-11-1284 ...	.....	7,087 13 11	7,087 13 11	100 2 1		
Repairing Nagpur Road, 1st Section	238 0 0	.....	.....	159 12 4	159 12 4	78 3 8		
Maintenance of Masulipatam Road	6,500 0 0	C. O, No. $\frac{3617}{486}$, dated 9-9-1285 ...	.....	2,900 3 9	2,900 3 9	3,599 12 3		
Emergent Repairs to Maisaram Road	.....	.....	.....	1,169 3 11	1,169 3 11	.....		
Maintenance of Bonghir Road	3,166 0 0	C. O., No. 486, dated 9-9-1285 ...	.....	3,039 0 0	3,039 0 0	127 0 0		
Reconstructing a portion of Residency Bazar Road ...	1,331 15 0	C. O., No. 323, dated 25-4-1285 ...	.....	1,331 15 0	1,331 15 0	.....		
Total Communications ...	74,318 15 0		.....	71,656 4 9	71,656 4 9	4,577 4 8		
Miscellaneous Public Improvements								
Maintenance of Mallakpet Race Stand	850 0 0	Government, dated 25-8-1301 ...	.....	986 14 9	986 14 9	41 1 3		
Storekeeper at Rs. 25 per mensem.	178 0 0	C. O., No. 1131, dated 14-3-1285 ...	.....					
Maintenance of Moulali Race Stand	650 0 0	Do. ...	.....	290 0 0	290 0 0	360 0 0		
Repairs to Road and Enclosure Walls for trees on the roads leading to Mallakpet Stand.	.....	Govt., No. 1349, dated 9-10-1285 ...	.....	385 0 0	385 0 0	.....		
Maintenance of Murkee Nalla	200 0 0	Govt., dated 22-4-1302	.....	198 8 0	198 8 0	1 8 0		
Total Miscellaneous P. Improvements ...	1,878 0 0		.....	1,860 6 9	1,860 6 9	402 9 3		
Total Repairs ...	.....		18,574 2 4	1,18,775 13 2	1,37,349 15 6	.....		
ESTABLISHMENT.								
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	19,897 0 1	19,897 0 1	.....		
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	6,019 5 9	6,019 5 9	.....		
Contingencies...	.....	.....	.....	261 3 2	261 3 2	.....		
Total Establishment ...	.....		.....	26,177 9 0	26,177 9 0	.....		
Total of Hyderabad ...	.....		**4,28,221 9 1**	**3,63,246 8 10**	**7,91,468 1 11**	...		

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294 Fasli.	Balance.	Remarks.
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
MEDAK DISTRICT.							
ORIGINAL WORKS.							
Civil Buildings.							
Constructing Civil Dispensary at Patancherru	3,674 0 0	Government, dated 20-5-1884 ...	4,420 10 6	4 10 8	4,425 5 2	.....	
Total Original Works ...	3,674 0 0		4,420 10 6	4 10 8	4,425 5 2	.....	
REPAIRS.							
Agricultural.							
Strengthening the Slips of Atmakur Tank Bund... ...	28 12 5	Talukd r, dated 10-11-1885 ...	.....	28 12 5	28 12 5	.....	
Emergent Repairs to Kandi Tank	4,411 0 0	Government, dated 8-5-1302 ...	2,861 13 2	1,267 14 4	4,129 11 6	281 4 6	
Do. to Condapur Tank	11,267 0 0	Government, dated 15-5-1302 ...	4,462 0 0	5,898 0 0	10,360 0 0	907 0 0	
Repairing Malkapur Tank Feeder	59,198 0 0	Government, dated 8-1-1302 ...	43,693 8 10	10,266 15 11	53,960 8 9	5,237 7 3	
Emergent Repairs to Peddapur large Tank	6,198 0 0	Government, dated 5-12-1301 ...	4,110 14 3	2,549 10 1	6 660 8 4	.....	
Do. to Bolkum Tank	4,671 0 0	Government, dated 15-5-1302 ...	3,526 0 0	1,229 4 1	4,755 4 1	.....	
Do. to Musalapur Tank	6,487 0 0	Do. ...	3,298 0 0	2,986 0 0	6,284 0 0	203 0 0	
Do. to Maidchell Tank	.....	.....	561 15 7	.....	561 15 7	.....	
Do. to Ganga Kunta Channel, Atmakur Tank.	.....	.....	1,116 0 0	909 5 9	2,025 5 9	.....	
Do. Mallet Cherru Tank	.....	.....	102 0 0	.....	102 0 0	.....	
Repairing Kamshutpalli Tank, Sarfikhas	7,466 0 0	Government, 19th Shawal 1296 and 24th Saffar 1302.	7,366 9 4	99 0 0	7,465 9 4	0 6 8	
Repairs to Chimapur Tank	.....	.....	.....	330 5 6	330 5 6	.....	
Closing Breaches of Karnul Kunta	12 6 3	Talukdar, dated 13-10-85	.....	12 6 2	12 6 2	.....	
Do. and raising Tank Bund of Oppavani Cherru.	92 3 11	Bill of Cost, Talukdar, dated 13-10-85	.....	76 14 10	76 14 10	15 5 1	
Do. of Buramani Kunta	29 6 3	Do. ...	.....	29 6 2	29 6 2	.....	
Total Agricultural ...	99,860 12 10		71,098 13 2	25,683 15 3	96,782 12 5	6,644 7 6	
Communications.							
Maintenance of Nagpur Road	46,680 0 0	S. O. M., dated 26-12-1882 ...	.....	12,962 0 0	12,962 0 0	33,718 0 0	
Do. Section II., Gulberga Road	28,129 0 0	Do. 6-3-1884 ...	.....	15,572 13 5	15,572 13 5	12,556 2 7	
Emergent Repairs to Rajampet Road	5,000 0 0	G. B. No. $\frac{876}{293}$, dated 28-8-1884 ...	2,890 14 7	2,109 1 5	5,000 0 0	.....	

Emergent Repairs to Jalna Road	2,058 0 0	S. O. M., dated 16 11-1884 ...	.....	5,038 4 10	5,038 4 10	.....
Do. to Mominabad Road	2,955 0 0					
Bungalow Establishment of Section II., Gulberga Road...	576 0 0	Government Annual Grant ...	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
Maintenance of Road from Kandi to Fattehpur	960 0 0	Do.	.....	960 0 0	960 0 0	.....
Emergent Repairs to Hingoli Road	2,299 0 0	S. O. M, dated 16-11-1884	.....	2,369 5 5	2,369 5 5	.....
Repairs to 16 Culverts on Section II., Gulberga Road ...	4,844 0 0	Government, dated 19-5-1884 ...	3,601 15 1	125 13 1	3,727 12 2	1,116 3 10
Repairing and reconstructing Medak Road from Dundigal to Balanagar.	26,364 0 0	Government, dated 17-4-1884 ...	.....	7,821 8 0	7,821 8 0	18,542 8 0
Reconstructing Lingampalli Road from 7th to 12th mile.	11,389 0 0	Government, dated 19-11-1884 ...	.....	1,763 10 2	1,763 10 2	9,625 5 10
Total Communication ...	131,254 0 0		6,492 13 8	49,322 8 4	55,815 6 0	75,558 3 3
Total Repairs ...	.....		77,591 10 10	75,006 7 7	1,52,598 2 5	.....
ESTABLISHMENT.						
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	6,531 8 4	6,531 8 4	.....
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	1,661 15 5	1,661 15 5	.....
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	163 3 7	163 3 7	.....
Total Establishment...	.....		.....	8,356 11 4	8,356 11 4	.....
Total of Medak District...	.....		82,012 5 4	83,367 13 7	1,65,380 2 11	.....
ELGUNDAL DISTRICT.						
ORIGINAL WORKS.						
Communications.						
Constructing Road at Karimnagar Town...	.....	.....	.....	256 8 0	256 8 0	.....
Total Communication ...	.....			256 8 0	256 8 0	.....
REPAIRS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Repairing District Engineer's Bungalow	.....	.....	.....	155 10 9	155 10 9	.....

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294 Fasli.	Balance.	Remarks.
Agricultural.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Repairing Garrapalli Tank Feeder...	22,785 0 0	Government, dated 8-1-1300 ...	19,796 0 9	1,300 0 0	21,096 0 9	1,688 15 3	
Do. Mulkanur Tank	10,604 0 0	Do. 5-9 1298	10,118 11 2	474 11 4	10,593 6 6	10 9 6	
Do. Mallareddipet Tank	6,203 0 0	Do. 7 2-1880 ...	6,035 11 10	110 0 0	6,145 11 10	57 4 2	
Do. Gadrapalli Tank	9.798 0 0	Do. 15-3-1298 ...	9,741 11 2	40 0 0	9,781 11 2	16 4 10	
Do. Wailal Tank	13,813 0 0	Do. 29-6-1299 ...	12,773 9 10	844 7 0	13,618 0 10	194 15 2	
Emergent Repairs to Karical Tank	.....	.....	.....	396 0 0	396 0 0	.....	
Repairing Jambikunta Tank	.....	.....	.....	1,099 0 0	1,099 0 0	.....	
Total Agricultural ...	63,203 0 0	.....	58,465 12 9	4,264 2 4	62,729 15 1	1,968 0 11	
Total Repairs ...	.....	.....	58,465 12 9	4,419 13 1	62,885 9 10	.....	
ESTABLISHMENT.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	4,571 4 10	4,571 4 10	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	1,070 11 6	1,070 11 6	.....	
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	74 8 0	74 8 0	.....	
Total Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	5,716 8 4	5,716 8 4	.....	
Total of Elgundal District ...	.....	.....	58 465 12 9	10,392 13 5	68,858 10 2	.....	
INDUR DISTRICT.							
REPAIRS.							
Civil Buildings.							
Repairs to Indur Fort Jail	34,775 0 0	Government	12,552 5 0	42 0 0	12,594 5 0	22,180 11 0	

Agricultural								
Emergent Repairs to Billal Tank	.....	C. O. No. $\frac{2606}{612}$, dated 16-10-1883 ...	2,302 8 0	115 0 0	2,417 8 0	.....		
Do. to Narwa Tank	.....	Do. ...	649 13 9	1,812 0 0	2,461 13 9	.....		
Do. to Massani Tank	13,973 0 0	Government, dated 15-5-1302 ...	139 0 0	4,601 3 0	4,740 3 0	9,232 13 0		
Do. to Ibrampet Tank	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	12 0 0	1,012 0 0	.....		
Total Agricultural ...	.....		5,395 5 9	6,540 3 0	11,935 8 9	.....		
Communications.								
Maintenance of Nagpur Road	46,680 0 0	S. O. M. dated, 26-12-1882... ...	.....	19,535 15 10	19,535 15 10	27,144 0 2		
Total Repairs ...	.....		17,947 10 9	26,118 2 10	44,065 12 7	27,144 0 0		
ESTABLISHMENT.								
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	4,560 4 7	4,560 4 7	.....		
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	1,176 10 8	1,176 10 8	.....		
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	102 8 8	102 8 8	.....		
Total Establishment ...	.....		.....	5,839 7 11	5,839 7 11	.....		
Total of Indur District ...	.....		17,947 10 9	31,957 10 9	49,905 5 6	.....		
BIDAR DISTRICT.								
ORIGINAL WORKS.								
Nil.	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....		
REPAIRS.								
Agricultural.								
Repairing Maligaum Tank	2,333 0 0	Government	2,168 4 0	110 0 8	2,278 4 8	54 11 4		

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and Date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
Communications.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Maintenance of 3rd Section, Gulberga Road	8,160 0 0	S. O. M., dated 20-1-1283... ...	.....	5,865 10 4	5,865 10 4	2,294 5 8	
Bungalow Establishment	1,440 0 0	C. O. No. $\frac{14}{112}$, dated 1-3-1283 ...	.....	1,422 0 0	1,422 0 0	18 0 0	
Total Communications...	9,600 0 0	.....	.....	7,287 10 4	7,287 10 4	2,312 5 8	
Total Repairs...	.....	.....	2,168 4 0	7,397 11 0	9,565 15 0	.....	
Establishment.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	3,494 10 6	3,494 10 6	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	272 15 6	272 15 6	.....	
Contingencies...	.....	.....	.....	34 14 0	34 14 0	.....	
Total of Establishment...	.....	.....	.....	3,802 8 0	3,802 8 0	.....	
Total of Bidar District...	.....	.....	2,168 4 0	11,200 3 0	13,368 7 0	.....	
Establishment of Northern Division—1st Half-year.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	11,913 8 0	11,913 8 0	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	2,788 10 3	2,788 10 3	.....	
Contingencies...	.....	.....	.....	278 12 7	278 12 7	.....	
Total of N. Division...	.....	.....	.....	14,980 14 10	14,980 14 10	.....	
Establishment of N. Suba—2nd Half-year.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	7,154 13 1	7,154 13 1	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total Establishment of Suba...	.....		.....	8,354 13 1	8,354 13 1	.....	
Grand Total of Northern Division...	.....	.....	1,60,594 0 10	1,60,254 4 8	3,20,848 5 6	.....	

EASTERN DIVISION.

KHAMMAM DISTRICT.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
ORIGINAL WORKS.						
Agricultural.						
Surveying Madavapet Tank	46 6 0	S. O. M. 27-1-1302	.....	46 6 0	46 6 0	.....
Do. Buchur, Kondapur, Thalampand, Chintakani, Gumadvaram, Govindpur, Beerdli and Matmarri Tanks.	14 0 0	Do. 30-1-1302	.....	14 0 0	14 0 0	.....
Do. Nillicudru Tank	13 13 0	Do. 27-1 1302	.....	13 13 0	13 13 0	.....
Do. Nellikudru Tank	43 7 0	Do. 3rd Rajab 1302	.....	43 7 0	43 7 0	.....
Total Agricultural ...	117 10 0		.....	117 10 0	117 10 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Constructing Compound Wall to School at Mattiwada ...	1,126 0 0	Government, dated 2-1-1302 ...	.....	1,005 5 6	1,005 5 6	120 10 6
Total Originals ...	1,243 10 0		.....	1,122 15 6	1,122 15 6	120 10 6
REPAIRS.						
Agricultural.						
Repairing Chenaraopet Irrigation Channel	80 0 0	1st Talukdar...	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Do. Pakal Channel	60 0 0	Do.	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Do. Chelpur Mururunga Mott Channel	162 8 0	Do.	.....	127 15 4	127 15 4	34 8 8
Do. Lamchenderpet Irrigation Channel	63 5 3	Do.	.....	59 9 3	59 9 3	3 12 0
Do. Ramanagawaram Channel	158 0 0	Do.	.....	158 0 0	158 0 0	.....
Do. Gumdapur Tank	5,697 0 0	Government, dated 24-1-1302 ...	1,691 0 0	3,912 15 2	5,603 15 2	93 0 10
Do. Chinnabaruli Tank	7,874 0 0	Do. 2 8-1283 ...	171 0 0	7,327 13 2	7,498 13 2	375 2 10
Do. Katiapur Tank	913 0 0	Do. 21-4-1302 ...	.....	909 7 3	909 7 3	3 8 9
Do. Bumakul large Tank	6 961 0 0	Do. 22-4-1302 ...	.....	2,860 0 0	2,860 0 0	4,101 0 0
Do. Chitial Elka Tank	7 844 0 0	Do. 15-5-1302 ..	.....	4,165 8 0	4,165 8 0	3,678 8 0
Do. Kamapalli Oora Tank	7,054 0 0	Do. 24-4-1302 ...	.....	84 0 0	84 0 0	6,970 0 0
Do. Yelgur Tank	9,078 0 0	Do. 19 5-1302 ...	.....	4.474 0 0	4,474 0 0	4,554 0 0
Do. Arparla large Tank Channel	5,268 0 0	Do. 22-4-1302 ...	.....	3,498 0 0	3,498 0 0	1,765 0 0
Do. Mustial large Tank	9,863 0 0	Do. 15-5-1302 ...	.....	2,913 0 0	2,913 0 0	6 950 0 0
Do. Tharur Tank	8,853 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	6 103 0 0
Do. Dulmetta Chitta Tank	5,356 0 0	Do. 14-5 1302 ...	.....	3,751 0 0	3,751 0 0	1,605 0 0
Do. Atmakur Tank	18,702 0 0 2,309 9 11	Dated 29-6-1282 ... ... Do. 21-4-1302	17,972 0 0	1,580 3 11	19,552 3 11	1,459 6 0
Carried over ...	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and Date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
Brought forward ...	.....						
Repairing Peddamungala Tank	6,793 0 0	Government, dated 8-5-1302 ...	.....	2,192 7 8	2,192 7 8	4 600 8 4	
Do. Ghumpuram Irrigation Channel	139 3 2	1st Talukdar	.....	98 0 0	98 0 0	41 3 2	
Do. Buracoyalagudam Channel	80 0 0	Do. ...	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	
Do. Thupuram Channel	66 10 7	Do. ...	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	6 10 7	
Do. Budharam do.	123 15 11	Do. ...	.....	122 0 0	122 0 0	1 15 11	
Do. Chilpur Murmemcha Mott	142 12 9	Do. ...	.....	121 4 0	121 4 0	21 8 9	
Do. Ganpur Irrigation Channel	92 8 0	Do. ...	.....	85 13 4	85 13 4	6 10 8	
Do. Palampet Channel	84 0 0	Do. ...	.....	83 12 0	83 12 0	0 4 0	
Do. Lukawaram do.	142 0 0	Do. ...	.....	115 6 0	115 6 0	26 10 0	
Do. Gouravaram do.	62 0 0	Do. ...	.....	45 5 6	45 5 6	16 10 6	
Do. Jaulbunda do.	173 8 0	Do. ...	.....	99 1 0	99 1 0	74 7 0	
Do. Pudnur do.	231 15 6	Sadar Talukdar	.....	184 7 2	184 7 2	47 8 4	
Do. Sangam do.	404 11 4	Do.	.....	224 0 0	224 0 0	180 11 4	
Do. Jalbunda do.	171 0 0	1st Talukdar	.....	168 0 0	168 0 0	3 0 0	
Do. Thungabandum do.	160 5 3	Sadar Talukdar	.....	160 4 0	160 4 0	0 1 3	
Do. Kondapur do.	89 12 0	1st Talukdar...	.....	89 8 0	89 8 0	0 4 0	
Do. Earthwork over Sirwapur Establishment ...	40 0 0	Do.	.....	28 5 4	28 5 4	11 10 8	
Do. Chepurthi Lingaya Cherru	100 0 0	Do.	.....	43 12 0	43 12 0	56 4 0	
Do. Madanapet Ramalingam Cherru	74 1 0	Do.	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	34 1 0	
Do. Narsampet Channel of Madanapet	178 6 0	Do.	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	58 6 0	
Do. Sirwapur Jaulbanda Channel	244 1 5	Do.	.....	160 10 8	160 10 8	83 6 9	
Do. Chimaraopet Tank do.	72 8 0	Do.	.....	61 12 5	61 12 5	10 11 7	
Emergent Repairs to Madanapet do.	.....	.....	.....	6,570 0 0	6,570 0 0	.....	
Closing Breaches, Gurjal Pedda Tank	.....	.....	.....	228 0 2	228 0 2	.....	
Do. Rangasamudram...	.....	.....	.....	49 6 6	49 6 6	.....	
Total Agricultural...	1,05,907 14 1		19,834 0 0	49,872 11 10	69,706 11 10	43,048 8 11	
Communications.							
Maintenance of Hanamkonda Road	10,620 0 0	S. O. M., dated 15-6-1284	.....	10,574 13 2	10,574 13 2	45 2 10	
Do. of Mangampet Road...	9,000 0 0	S. O. M., dated 15-7-1284	.....	113 0 0	113 0 0	8,887 0 0	
Total Communications ...	19,620 0 0		.....	10,687 13 2	10,687 13 2	8,932 2 10	
Total Repairs ...	1,25,527 14 1		19,834 0 0	60,560 9 0	80,394 9 0	51,980 11 9	

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Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
REPAIRS.							
Civil Buildings.							
Repairing Municipal Inspector's Bungalow	440 0 0	Talukdar	.....	327 14 0	327 14 0	112 2 0	
Do. Tahsildar's Kachari at Mirialguda	600 0 0	Do.	.....	375 1 8	375 1 8	244 14 4	
Do. Suriapet Post Office	39 0 0	Do.	.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	.....	
Do. Arab Kavakhana, Nalgunda	98 7 0	Do.	.....	97 11 0	97 11 0	0 12 0	
Total Civil Buildings ...	1,197 7 0		.....	839 10 8	839 10 8	357 12 4	
Agricultural.							
Repairing Kangal Tank Channel	27,991 0 0	Government, dated 20-4-1282 ...	23,249 0 0	4,742 0 0	27,991 0 0	.....	
Do. Suriapet Sundri Tank	2,049 0 0	Do. 2-8-1283 ...	1,296 6 8	654 1 8	1,950 8 4	98 7 8	
Do. Pulareddi Tank	2,406 0 0	Do. 2-8-1283 ...	1,783 1 0	554 5 9	2,337 6 9	68 9 3	
Do. Kankanalpalli Tank	4,294 0 0	Do. 2-8-1283 ...	1,308 0 0	2,948 6 2	4,256 6 2	37 9 10	
Do. Muparam Tank	5,977 0 0	Do. 19-5 1302 ...	.....	3,984 7 1	3,984 7 1	1,992 8 11	
Total Agricultural ...	42,717 0 0		27,636 7 8	12 883 4 8	40,519 12 4	2,197 3 8	
Repairing Palramla Tank	4,214 0 0	Do. 24 2-1300 ...	2,913 11 4	1,299 6 7	4,213 1 11	0 14 1	
Communications.							
Maintenance of Masulipatam Road	18,576 0 0	Annual Grant	.....	9.709 0 6	9,709 0 6	8,866 15 6	
Do. of Hyderabad and Bonghir Road	3,960 0 0	Do.	.....	1 321 6 6	1,321 6 6	2,638 9 6	
Bungalow Establishment	864 0 0	Do.	.....	773 14 0	773 14 0	90 2 0	
White-washing and repairing Malkapur Travellers' Bungalow	.....		.....	46 3 9			
Do. do. Gurrapallis do. ...	212 0 0	S. O. M., dated 9-2-1285... ...	.....	39 8 0	202 3 7	9 12 5	
Do. do. Narcotpalli do. ...	.....		.....	35 12 0			
Do. do. Haitpamla and Suriapet Travellers' Bungalow ...	.....		.....	80 11 10			
Repairing Merialguda Travellers' Bungalow	210 0 0	Talukdar, dated 18-5-85	.....	210 0 0	210 0 0	.....	
Total Communications...	23,822 0 0		.....	12,216 8 7	12,216 8 7	11,605 7 5	

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.							
Repairing Nika Khana, Ramanapet	200 0 0	Talukdar	.....	192 7 7	192 7 7	7 8 5	
Do. Well at Malkapur	272 0 0	Do.	.....	76 0 0	76 0 0	196 0 0	
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	472 0 0		.....	268 7 7	268 7 7	203 8 5	
Total of Repairs ...	7,2979 13 0		30,550 3 0	27,507 6 1	58,057 9 1	14,367 8 4	
ESTABLISHMENT.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	4,532 8 11	4,532 8 11	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	587 3 7	587 3 7	.....	
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	357 9 0	357 9 0	.....	
Total Establishment... ...	.....		.....	5,477 5 6	5,477 5 6	.....	
Total Nalgunda District ...	.....		30,550 3 0	33,539 7 2	64,089 10 2	.....	
NAGAR-KARNUL DISTRICT.							
ORIGINAL WORKS.							
Civil Buildings.							
Constructing Dispensary at Palmur	6,194 0 0		5,898 0 0	295 3 1	6,193 3 1	0 12 11	
Agricultural.							
Surveying Guroa Lingampalli Tank	30 14 0	S. O. M., 23-1-1302	.....	30 14 0	30 14 0	.....	
Do. Gurganur Tank	27 0 0	S. O. M., 24-1-1302	.....	27 0 0	27 0 0	.....	
Do. Pungampalli Tank Supply Channel and Madavaram Tank.	34 8 0	S. O. M., 19-5-1302	.....	34 8 0	34 8 0	.....	
Total Agricultural ...	92 6 0		.....	92 6 0	92 6 0	.....	
Communications.							
Surveying proposed road from Jadcherla to Kavarampet.	12 2 0	S. O. M., 19-5-1302	.....	12 2 0	12 2 0	.....	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.							
Constructing 1st Class Taluk School at Balanagar ...	2,963 0 0	Government	.....	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,163 0 0	
Total Original Works ...	9,261 8 0		5,898 0 0	2,199 11 1	8,097 11 1	1,163 12 11	

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and Date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Exdenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
REPAIRS.							
Civil Buildings.							
Repairing 1st Talukdar's Kachari at Palmur	134 2 9	.....	.....	122 12 0	122 12 0	11 6 9	
Do. do. Treasury Room...	118 0 0	.....	.....	101 3 6	101 3 6	16 12 6	
Do. Police Thana at Palmur...	51 4 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	45 0 0	6 4 0	
Removing and replacing tiles to Police Guard Room ...	28 9 0	.....	.....	25 3 8	25 3 8	3 5 4	
Repairing Guard Room at Narainpet Tehsil Kachari ...	93 0 0	.....	.....	81 4 0	81 4 0	12 12 0	
Total Civil Buildings ...	424 15 9		.....	375 7 2	375 7 2	49 8 7	
Agricultural.							
Repairing Sunkalmudy Musapet Tank	4,870 0 0	Government, dated 2-8-1283 ...	4,278 0 0	429 13 3	4,707 13 3	162 2 9	
Do. Palmur Peddab Tank	4,256 0 0	Do. ...	3,862 12 11	359 0 0	4,221 12 11	34 3 1	
Widening 2 Feeders of do.	117 0 0	Talukdar, dated 27-6-85	.....	114 5 4	114 5 4	2 10 8	
Repairing Budhalli Tank Sluice	240 0 0	.....	216 6 2	21 12 5	238 2 7	1 13 5	
Do. Charconda Tank	264 7 4	1st Talukdar, dated 22-8-1285 ...	.....	232 4 6	232 4 6	32 2 10	
Additions to Kothacherru, Calingula	688 0 0	Do. dated 27-6-1285 ...	.....	165 0 0	165 0 0	523 0 0	
Repairing Peerlakutwa breach at Parghee	72 0 0	Do. do. ...	.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	
Do. Kristnapur Tank	563 0 0	.....	.....	232 8 9	232 8 9	330 7 3	
Do. Sourustapalli Tank	645 0 0	.....	.....	129 0 0	129 0 0	516 0 0	
Do. Ramachendrapur Tank	149 0 0	.....	.....	131 1 4	131 1 4	17 14 8	
Do. Rampur Tank	5,327 0 0	.....	2,994 0 0	710 12 4	3,704 12 4	1,622 3 8	
Do. Budhully Tank	5,191 0 0	Government, dated 2-8-1283 ...	4,894 11 2	244 6 0	5,139 1 2	51 14 10	
Do. Missum Cherru	326 0 0	.....	.....	182 4 9	182 4 9	143 11 3	
Revetment of inner slope of Rampur Tank	159 0 0	.....	.....	140 0 9	140 0 9	18 15 3	
Filling up breaches in Nulhalli Tank	189 0 0	.....	.....	165 11 6	165 11 6	23 4 6	
Repairing Kodur Tank	920 0 0	.....	.....	197 9 4	197 9 4	722 6 8	
Filling up breaches in Pedda Tank, 2 feeders	34 1 4	.....	.....	34 1 4	34 1 4	.....	
Repairing Patail Cherru at Vootbpalli	280 0 0	.....	.....	151 0 0	151 0 0	127 0 0	
Additional Repairs to Shabad Tank	1,072 0 0	.....	.....	614 0 0	614 0 0	458 0 0	
Total Agricultural ...	25,245 8 8		16,245 14 3	4,290 11 7	20,536 9 10	4,789 1 1	

Communications.						
Maintenance of Karnul Road	23,820 0 0	Annual Grant	.....	1,782 13 4	1,782 13 4	22,037 2 8
Do. of Kristna and Jedcherla Road	11,880 0 0	Do.	.....	8,648 2 9	8,648 2 9	3,231 13 3
Bungalow Establishment on road	1,218 0 0	Do.	.....	1,196 8 0	1,196 8 0	21 8 0
Do. do. on Jedcherla and Krishna Road.	180 0 0	Do.	.....	168 0 0	168 0 0	12 0 0
Repairs to portions of Nagar-Karnul Road	472 0 0	S. O. M., dated 24-1-1285	.....	414 8 10	414 8 10	57 7 2
Do. to Travellers' Bungalow at Jedcherla	173 0 0	.....	.....	151 10 0	151 10 0	21 6 0
Do. do. Faraknagar	415 0 0	.....	.....	364 0 0	364 0 0	51 0 0
Repairing Upstair of Palmur Bungalow	101 0 0	.....	.....	83 11 3	83 11 3	17 4 9
Repairs to Travellers' Bungalow at Balanagar	778 0 0	.....	.....	683 3 5	683 3 5	94 12 7
Total Communications ...	39,037 0 0		.....	13,492 9 7	13,492 9 7	25,544 6 5
Total Repairs ...	64,707 8 5		16,245 14 3	18,158 12 4	34,404 10 7	30,383 0 1
ESTABLISHMENT.						
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	4,911 12 4	4,911 12 4	.....
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	254 3 8	254 3 8	.....
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	61 14 0	61 14 0	.....
Total Establishment ...	.....		.....	5,227 14 0	5,227 14 0	.....
Total of Nagar-Karnul District ...	.....		22,143 14 3	25,586 5 5	47,730 3 8	.....
ESTABLISHMENT OF E. DIVISION, 1ST HALF-YEAR.						
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	13,878 5 4	13,878 5 4	.....
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	2,928 5 10	2,928 5 10	.....
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	1,485 15 0	1,485 15 0	.....
Total Establishment of E. Division ...	.....		.....	18,292 10 2	18,292 10 2	.....
ESTABLISHMENT OF EASTERN SUBA, 2ND HALF-YEAR.						
Salaries...	.....	.....	.....	6,795 12 0	6,795 12 0	.....
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	1 523 11 4	1,523 11 4	.....
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	182 12 0	182 12 0	.....
Total Establishment of Eastern Suba ...	.....		.....	8,502 3 4	8,502 3 4	.....
Total Eastern Division...	.....		**72,528 1 3**	**1,57,222 13 9**	**2,29,750 15 0**	.....

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and Date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
EAST RAICHUR DISTRICT.							
ORIGINAL WORKS.							
Civil Buildings.							
Constructing Custom Naka near Railway Station ...	94 0 0	Talukdar, dated 18-5-1285	.....	89 7 7	89 7 7	4 8 5	
Do. do. House at Matmarri...	3,392 0 0	Government, dated 2-1-1302 ...	3,118 11 2	255 8 11	3,374 4 1	17 11 11	
Do. do. do. at Chicksugur	3,392 0 0	Do. do. ...	3,211 2 7	161 1 8	3,372 4 3	19 11 9	
Do. Tehsil Kachari at Darogam...	11,520 0 0	.....	.....	3,787 15 1	3,787 15 1	7,732 0 11	
Total Civil Buildings ...	18,398 0 0		.....	4,294 1 3	10,623 15 0	7,774 1 0	
Agricultural.							
Surveying Sirvar Tank	14 0 0	S. O. M., dated 19-5-1302	.....	14 0 0	14 0 0	.....	
Do. Eganur Tank	1 8 0	Do.	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0	.....	
Total Agricultural ...	15 8 0		.....	15 8 0	15 8 0	.....	
Communications.							
Surveying Matwarri Railway Feeder	32 13 2	S. O. M., dated 9-12-1301	.....	32 13 2	32 13 2	.....	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.							
Surveying Attanur Well	7 0 0	S. O. M , dated 19-5-1302	.....	7 0 0	7 0 0	.....	
Total Original Works ...	18,453 5 2		6,329 13 9	4,349 6 5	10,679 4 2	7,774 1 0	
REPAIRS.							
Civil Buildings.							
Maintenance of Civil Buildings	328 0 0	Government, 25-10-1301	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	268 0 0	

Agricultural.								
Repairing Kaitur Tank	14,038 0 0	Government, dated 6-1-1297 ...	10,099 7 5	} 2,536 11 0	12,636 2 5	4,342 13 7		
Do. do. Supplemental	2,941 0 0	Government, dated 2-8-1283 ...	.....					
Total Agricultural ...	16,979 0 0		.....	2,536 11 0	12,636 2 5	4,342 13 7		
Communications.								
Repairing Davsugur Travellers' Bungalow	1,260 0 0	S. O. M., dated 17-2-1284... ...	.....	1,242 13 5	1,242 13 5	17 2 7		
Maintenance of Raichur Lingsugur Roads	8,389 8 0	Annual Grant	.....	1,192 15 5	1,192 15 5	7,196 8 7		
Bungalow Establishment	{ 84 0 0 / 144 0 0 }	Government	.....	252 14 3	252 14 3	.....	24-14-3 Excess.	
Constructing Raichur-Erramarus Road	6,711 0 0	Government, dated 4-5-1302 ...	.....	1,488 13 5	1,488 13 5	5,222 2 7		
Total Communications ...	16,588 8 0		.....	4,177 8 6	4,177 8 6	12,435 13 9		
Total Repairs ...	33,895 8 0		10,099 7 5	6,774 3 6	16,873 10 11	17,046 11 4		
ESTABLISHMENT.								
Salaries	.....		.....	2,950 10 0	2,950 10 0	.....		
Allowances	.....		.....	1,043 14 6	1,043 14 6	.....		
Contingencies	.....		.....	49 12 5	49 12 5	.....		
Total Establishment ...	.....		.....	4,044 4 11	4,044 4 11	.....		
Total of E. Raichur District ...	.....		16,429 5 2	15,167 14 10	31,597 4 0	.....		
WEST RAICHUR DISTRICT.								
ORIGINAL WORKS.								
Agricultural.								
Surveying Maddur Anicut and Athikani Tank, Shorapur District.	143 15 11	S. O. M., dated 30-1-1302	.....	143 15 11	143 15 11	.....		
Total Originals ...	143 15 11		.....	143 11 1	143 15 11	.....		

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and Date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
REPAIRS.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Military Buildings.							
Repairing Military Lines at Shorapur	21,715 0 0 981 0 0	S. O. M., dated 22-8-1282 ... Do. 19-6-1284 ...	11,016 14 1	11,486 3 6	22,503 1 7	192 14 5	
Maintaining Military Lines	1,585 0 0	Government, dated 13-7-1301 ...	.....	73 15 2	73 15 2	1,511 0 10	
Reconstructing Gram Trough at Artillery Lines, Shorapur.	86 0 0	S. O. M., dated 24-2-1284 ...	.....	83 14 6	83 14 6	2 1 6	
Total Military ...	24,367 0 0		.....	11,644 1 2	22,660 15 3	1,706 0 9	
Civil Buildings.							
Maintenance of Civil Buildings	350 0 0	Government, dated 13-7-1301 ...	.....	.....	.....	350 0 0	
Total Repairs ...	24,717 0 0		11,016 14 1	11,644 1 2	22,660 15 3	2,056 0 9	
ESTABLISHMENT.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	2,193 3 9	2,193 3 9	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	
Total of Establishment ...	.....		.....	2,223 3 9	2,223 3 9	.....	
Total of West Raichur District ...	.....		11,016 14 1	14,011 4 10	25,028 2 11	.....	
GULBERGA DISTRICT.							
ORIGINAL WORKS.							
Agricultural.							
Constructing Discharge Sluice to Bosga Channel ...	2,478 0 0	Government, dated 21-4-1302 ...	.....	2,477 14 4	2 477 14 4	0 1 8	
Do. Channel from Roza Tank to Mahbub Sagar Tank.	3,552 0 0	Government, dated 7-9-1302 ...	1,613 9 6	615 10 6	2,229 4 0	1,322 12 0	
Surveying Fields under Bosga Tank	358 6 8	S. O. M., dated 9-12-1301	.....	358 6 8	358 6 8	.....	
Total Agricultural ...	6,388 6 8		1,613 9 6	3,451 15 6	5,065 9 0	1,322 13 8	

Communications.						
Surveying Nawandgi Railway Feeder	314 8 6	S. O. M., dated 19-5-1302	.....	314 8 6	314 8 6	.....
Constructing Road from Nawandgi to Nidigonda ...	5,547 0 0	S. O. M., dated 18-5-1285	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	4,947 0 0
Total Communications ...	5,861 8 6		.....	914 8 6	914 8 6	4,947 0 0
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Gulberga City Survey	621 3 5	S. O. M., dated 30-1-1302	.....	621 3 5	621 3 5	.....
Total of Originals ...	12,871 2 7		1,613 9 6	4,987 11 5	6,601 4 11	.....
REPAIRS.						
Military.						
Maintenance of Military Buildings in Gulberga	607 0 0	Government, dated 13-7-1301 ...	.....	143 13 1	143 13 1	463 2 11
Do. do. do. do. for 1293	53 12 4	S. O. M., dated 30-1-1302	.....	53 12 4	53 12 4	.....
Total Military ...	.....		.....	197 9 5	197 9 5	.....
Civil Buildings.						
Maintenance of Civil Buildings	2,143 0 0	Government, dated 13-7-1301 ...	.....	789 13 5	789 13 5	1,353 2 7
Repairing Revenue Survey Office	160 0 0	C. O., dated 24-11-1284	133 4 8	9 0 0	142 4 8	17 11 4
Do. do. do.	700 0 0	C. O., dated 6-7-1285	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	500 0 0
Total Civil Buildings ...	3,003 0 0		133 4 8	998 13 5	1,132 2 1	1,870 13 11
Agricultural.						
Repairing the Bosga Tank, shewing the excavation bottom portion of approach to Calingula.	6,033 13 9	Government, dated 5-12-1301 ...	.....	6,033 13 9	6,033 13 9	.....
Repairing Bosga Tank's Channel	2,81,502 10 4	Government, 27-7-1299	2,80,803 10 8	1,156 9 0	2,81,960 3 8	.....
Bosga Maintenance Establishment...	984 0 0	Government, dated 20-12-1284 ...	.....	322 0 0	322 0 0	662 0 0
Total of Agricultural ...	2,88,520 8 1		2,80,803 10 8	7,512 6 9	2,88,316 1 5	662 0 0

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and Date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Communications.							
Maintenance of Gulberga Road	8,784 0 0	Annual grant...	.....	63 0 0	63 0 0	8,721 0 0	
Do. Yadagheri Road	5,760 0 0	Do.	.....	.....	.....	5,760 0 0	
Bungalow Establishment	576 0 0	Do.	.....	.....	.....	576 0 0	
Reconstructing Gulberga Hominabad Roads	8,021 0 0	Government	.....	3,237 10 9	3,237 10 9	4,783 5 3	
Total Communications ...	23,141 0 0		.....	3,300 10 9	3,300 10 9	19,840 5 3	
Total Repairs ...	3,15,325 4 5		2,80,936 15 4	12,009 8 4	2,92,946 7 8	22,836 6 1	
ESTABLISHMENT.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	9,099 10 3	9,099 10 3	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	1,673 14 5	1,673 14 5	.....	
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	124 5 8	124 5 8	.....	
Total Establishment ...	.....		.....	10,897 14 4	10,897 14 4	.....	
Total of Gulberga District ...	.....		2,82,550 8 10	27,895 2 1	3,10,445 10 11	.....	
NALDRUG DISTRICT.							
ORIGINAL WORKS.							
Civil Buildings.							
Constructing Tehsil Kacheri at Wassi	12,032 0 0	Government, dated 4-9-1298 ...	8,322 8 2	2,994 6 8	11,316 14 10	715 1 2	
Do. do. at Naldrug	12,032 0 0 503 7 10 81 2 7	Do. 11-9-1298 ...	12,307 9 9	81 2 7	12,388 12 4	227 14 1	
Do. Custom House at Dharaseo	11,681 0 0	Do. 4-5-1302 ...	.....	1,370 0 0	1,370 0 0	10,311 0 0	
Total of Civil Buildings ...	36,339 10 5		.....	4,445 9 3	25,075 11 2	11,253 15 3	

Communications.								
Furniture at Dak Bungalow at Mussa	603 12 8	Government, dated 4-5-1302 ...	.....	603 12 8	603 12 8	.....		
Surveying Road from Pipalgaon to Mankausar	114 1 0	S. O. M., dated 30-1-1302 ...	.....	114 1 0	114 1 0	.....		
Constructing Dak Bungalow at Mussa	3,263 0 0	Government, dated 1-5-1298 ...	3,109 1 4	110 4 0	3,219 5 4	43 10 8		
Total of Communications ...	3,980 13 8		.....	828 1 8	3,937 3 0	.....		
Total of Originals ...	40,310 8 1		23,739 3 3	5,273 10 11	29,012 14 2	11,297 9 11		
REPAIRS.								
Military.								
Making certain Additions and Improvements to Medical Officer's Quarters of the 6th Regiment, N.I., Dharaseo.	1314 0 0	Government, dated 26-6-1284 ...	.....	811 0 0	811 0 0	503 0 0		
Maintenance of Military Buildings	822 0 0	Do. 25-10-1301 ...	.....	727 0 0	727 0 0	95 0 0		
Total Military ...	2 136 0 0		.....	1,538 0 0	1,538 0 0	598 0 0		
Civil Buildings.								
Maintenance of Civil Buildings	416 0 0	Government, dated 25-10-1301 ...	.....	149 0 0	149 0 0	267 0 0		
Repairing 1st Taluqdar's Kacheri	745 0 0	Taluqdar, 7th July 1885 ...	.....	519 0 0	519 0 0	226 0 0		
Putting up a Shed attached to the Police Guard of Jail at Dharaseo.	44 3 6	Taluqdar, dated 21-7-1885 ...	.....	42 0 0	42 0 0	2 3 6		
Reconstructing 6 Sentry Boxes at Dharaseo	734 0 0	Do. 29th Ramzan 1302 ...	.....	346 0 0	346 0 0	388 0 0		
Total Civil Buildings ...	1,939 3 6		.....	1,056 0 0	1,056 0 0	883 3 6		
Communications.								
Maintenance of Homnabad-Tandalwadi Road	15 108 0 0	S. O. M., dated 21-1-1283	.....	828 9 1	828 9 1	1,279 6 11		
Do. of Dharaseo-Shorapur Road...	3 420 0 0 100 1 7	S. O. M., 21-1-1283	.....	842 1 9	842 1 9	2,577 14 3 100 1 7		
Bungalow Establishment	252 0 0	Government...	.....	252 0 0	252 0 0	.....		
Mussa Dak Bungalow Establishment	144 0 0	Do.	.....	115 0 0	115 0 0	29 0 0		
Repairing Culverts on Naldrug-Tandalwadi Road ...	15,108 0 0 490 9 3 221 0 0	S. O. M., dated 21-1-1283 ... ... Recovered	15,108 0 0	711 9 3	15,819 9 3	....		
Total Communications ...	38,918 14 4		15,108 0 0	2,749 4 1	17,857 4 1	18,467 10 3		

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and Date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.							
Repairing Eedga at Dharaseo	105 0 0	Taluq'dar	.....	92 0 0	92 0 0	13 0 0	
Total Repairs ...	39,023 14 4		15,108 0 0	5,435 4 1	20,543 4 1	18,480 10 3	
ESTABLISHMENT.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	3,953 7 1	3,953 7 1	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	640 4 4	640 4 4	.....	
Contingencies...	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	
Total Establishment ...	.....		.....	4,603 11 5	4,603 11 5	.....	
Total of Naldrug District ...	.....		38,847 3 3	15,312 10 5	54,159 13 8	.....	
ESTABLISHMENT OF SOUTHERN DIVISION, 1ST HALF YEAR.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	12,713 7 4	12,713 7 4	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	2,583 1 0	2,583 1 0	.....	
Contingencies...	.....	.....	.....	680 1 7	680 1 7	.....	
Total Establishment of Southern Division ...	.....		.....	15,976 9 11	15,976 9 11	.....	
ESTABLISHMENT OF SOUTHERN SUBA, 2ND HALF YEAR.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	4,651 6 6	4,651 6 6	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	634 10 11	634 10 11	.....	
Contingencies...	.....	.....	.....	89 5 9	89 5 9	.....	
Total of Establishment of Southern Suba ...	.....		.....	5,375 7 2	5,375 7 2	.....	
Total of Southern Division...	.....		**3.48.643 15 4**	**93,739 1 3**	**4.42,583 0 7**	.....	

WESTERN DIVISION.

BHIR DISTRICT.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Communications.

Constructing Mominabad and Kalam Road	98,395 0 0	Government, dated 26-12-1382 ...	47,359 12 11	13,158 9 5	60,518 6 4	37,876 9 8	In progress.
Do. Bhir and Barsi Road...	28,824 0 0	Government, dated 14-5-1399 ...	10,907 8 0	8,152 0 0	19,059 8 0	9,764 8 0	Do.
Improving Dharur Ghat Road	8,709 0 0	Government, dated 23-5-1395 ...	6,465 1 9	1,144 11 9	6,609 13 6	2,099 2 6	Do.
Constructing Mominabad Cantonment Road	5,383 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	5,343 0 0	Do.
Preliminary Survey of Ashti Road	414 0 5	S. O. M.	.....	414 0 5	414 0 5	.....	Survey completed.
Total Communications ...	1,41,725 0 5		64,732 6 8	22,909 5 7	87,641 12 3	55,083 4 2	
Total Original Works ...	1,41,725 0 5		64,732 6 8	22,909 5 7	87,641 12 3	.....	

REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings.

Repairing 1st Taluqdars' Record Room at Bhir	234 0 0	S. O. M.	.....	227 9 1	227 9 1	6 6 11	Completed.

Communications.

Repairing Traveller's Bungalow at Dharur	223 0 0	S. O. M.	12 15 4	186 3 0	199 2 4	23 13 8	Completed.
Maintenance of Bhir and Barsi Road	1,380 0 0	Annual grant...	.....	827 14 2	827 14 2	552 1 10	Annual grant.
Repairing Gunani Travellers' Bungalow	305 0 0	S. O. M.	239 0 0	50 15 3	289 15 3	15 0 9	Completed.
Do. Rampur Travellers' Bungalow	149 0 0	Do.	.....	149 0 0	149 0 0	.....	Do.
Bungalow Establishment	1,020 0 0	.....	.....	851 0 5	851 0 5	168 15 7	Annual grant.
Total Communications ...	3,077 0 0		251 15 4	2,065 9 10	2,317 0 2	759 15 10	
Total Repairs ...	.....		251 15 4	2,292 9 11	2,544 9 3	.....	

ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries	.....	.....	.....	4,371 13 11	4,371 13 11	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	1,127 4 7	1,127 4 7	.....	
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	89 12 2	89 12 2	.....	
Total Establishment ...	.....		.....	5,588 14 8	5,588 14 8	.....	
Total of Bhir District ...	.....		64,984 0 6	30,790 14 2	95,775 4 2	.....	

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and Date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294.	Balance.	Remarks.
WESTERN DIVISION.—*Contd.*	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
AURUNGABAD DISTRICT.							
ORIGINAL WORKS.							
Civil Buildings.							Completed.
Constructing Tahsil Kachari at Aurungabad	{ 8,062 0 0 1,570 0 0	} Government, dated 11-5-1299 ...	8,151 1 0	1,452 7 2	9,603 8 2	28 7 10	
Do. do. do. at Pyton	9,486 0 0	Government, dated 5-6-1299 ...	7,718 6 7	.....	7,718 6 7	1,767 9 5	
Do. do. do. at Kannad	8,062 0 0	Government, dated 15-6-1281 ...	6,438 0 0	655 0 0	7,093 0 0	969 0 0	
Do. Custom House at Iarroda	5,789 0 0	Government, dated 6-11-1280 ...	5,610 11 7	190 9 9	5,801 5 4	.....	Excess Rs. 12-5-4.
Total Civil Buildings...	32,969 0 0		27,918 3 2	2,298 0 11	30,216 4 1	2,765 1 3	
Communications.							
Constructing Road from Jalna to Pyton	44,785 0 0	Government, dated 19-5-1281 ...	26,084 11 0	.....	26,084 11 0	18,700 5 0	Work stopped.
Do. Nandgaum Road Metalling	1,08,102 0 0	Do. 29-6-1299 ...	70,108 11 7	23,702 7 7	93,811 3 2	14,290 12 10	In progress.
Do. Chouka Ghat Road	4,837 0 0	Do. 2-8-1283 ...	4,338 0 0	217 0 0	4,555 0 0	282 0 0	Do.
Do. Musafarkhana at Iarroda	845 0 0	Do. 4-3-1299 ...	639 3 2	103 12 11	743 0 1	101 15 11	Do.
Do. Tandalwadi Road	5,255 0 0	Do. 2-1-1302 ...	1,890 13 9	282 6 0	2,173 3 9	3,081 12 3	Do.
Preliminary Survey of Gungakhaid Road...	872 12 0	S. O. M.	.....	872 12 1	872 12 1	.....	Survey completed.
Converting Wire Fencing into Compound Wall at Roza Bungalow.	296 0 1	1st Taluqdar, dated 7-3-1285 ...	.....	198 0 0	198 0 0	98 0 0	In progress.
Total Communications ...	1,64,992 12 1		1,03,061 7 6	25,376 6 7	1,28,437 14 1	36,554 14 0	
Total Original Works ...	.....		1,30,979 10 8	27,674 7 6	1,58,654 2 2	.....	
REPAIRS.							
Civil Buildings.							
Repairs to Out-houses and Compound Wall to Roza Bungalow.	2,284 0 0	Revised Estimate Government, dated 9-2-1285.	2,101 10 0	258 0 0	2,359 10 0	.....	Excess Rs. 75-10-0.
Do. to Civil Dispensary at Kaderabad	72 0 0	S. O. M., dated 11-8-1284	.....	72 0 0	72 0 0	.....	Survey completed.
Total Civil Buildings ...	2,356 0 0		2,101 10 0	330 0 0	2,431 10 0	.....	
Agricultural.							
Repairs to Ellora large Tank	3,074 0 0	Government, dated 8-1-1300 ...	1,972 13 0	28 0 0	2,000 13 0	1,073 3 0	In progress.

Communications								
Maintenance of Nandgaum Road	34,310 0 0	P. S.	.....	5,158 6 11	5,158 6 11	.....	Annual grant.
Do. of Jalna Road...	7,020 0 0	S. O. M., dated 25-9-1284	.....	6,979 12 1	6,978 12 1	.....	Do.
Do. of Joka Road	4,680 0 0	Do.	.....	4,488 4 2	4,488 4 2	.....	Do.
Do. of Jalna and Berar Boundary Road ...	3,360 0 0	Do.	.....	3,233 15 3	3,233 15 3	.....	Do.
Do. of Pyton Road	1,290 0 0	Do.	.....	993 12 11	993 12 11	.....	Do.
Do. of Daulatabad and Ellora Road	800 0 0	Do.	.....	760 4 1	760 4 1	.....	Do.
Do. of Khas and Roshan Gate Road	630 0 0	Do.	.....	145 12 2	145 12 2	.....	Do.
Emergent Repairs to Joka Road	1,000 0 0	P. S., dated 23-10-1284	.....	986 7 7	986 7 7	13 8 5	
Repairs to Tardapur Ghat Road	1,000 0 0	S. O. M., dated 10-12-1284	.....	42 12 0	42 12 0	957 4 0	In progress.
Bungalow Establishment	720 0 0	Annual Grant	.....	758 13 0	758 13 0	.....	Annual grant.
Total Communications ...	54,810 0 0		.....	23,548 4 2	23,547 4 2	970 12 5	
Total Repairs ...	.....		4 074 7 0	23,906 4 2	27,980 11 2	.....	
ESTABLISHMENT.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	6,967 11 10	6,967 11 10	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	1,890 15 11	1,890 15 11	.....	
Contingencies...	.....	.....	.....	6,864 13 2	6,864 13 2	.....	
Total Establishment ...	.....		.....	15,722 8 11	15,722 8 11	.....	
Total of Aurungabad District ...	.....		1,35,058 1 8	67,303 4 7	2,02,357 6 3	.....	
PARBHAINI DISTRICT.							
ORIGINAL WORKS.							
Civil Bui'dings.							
Constructing Doctor's House at Parbhaini Supplemental...	2,528 0 0 387 0 0	Government, dated 31-3-1282 ...	2,599 15 0	20 0 0	2,619 15 0	295 1 0	Nearly completed.
Do. Compound Wall to Civil Dispensary at Parbhaini.	1,154 0 0	Government, dated 27-11-1299 ...	.....	1,043 9 1	1,043 9 1	110 6 11	
Total Civil Bui'dings ...	4,069 0 0		2,599 15 0	1,063 9 1	3,663 8 1	405 7 11	

Divisions and Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Authority and Date of Sanction.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1293.	Expenditure during 1294 Fasli.	Total Expenditure up to end of Aban 1294 Fasli.	Balance.	Remarks.
PARBHAINI DISTRICT.—*Contd.*	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
ESTABLISHMENT.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	1,646 8 8	1,646 8 8	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	296 3 11	296 3 11	.....	
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	80 8 0	80 8 0	.....	
Total Establishment ...	.....		.....	2,223 4 7	2,223 4 7	.....	
Total of Parbhaini District ...	.....		2,599 15 0	3,086 13 8	5,686 12 8	.....	
NANDER DISTRICT.							
ORIGINAL WORKS.							
Civil Buildings.							
Constructing Civil Dispensary at Nander	6.564 0 0	Government, dated 28-5-1299 ...	5 240 8 9	121 0 0	5.361 8 9	1 202 7 3	In progress.
Do. Sundry Guard Shed at Nander	3,762 12 4	Do. 5-11-1274 ...	1,877 5 9	1 397 8 4	3,274 14 1	487 14 3	Do.
Total Civil Buildings ...	10,326 12 4		7,117 14 6	1 518 8 4	8,636 6 10	1,690 5 6	
Agricultural.							
Preliminary Survey of Tanks in Nander District ...	731 0 8	S. O. M	.....	730 12 6	730 12 6	0 4 2	Survey completed.
Total Original Works ...	.....		7,117 14 6	2,249 4 10	9,367 3 4	.....	
ESTABLISHMENT.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	1.508 1 8	1,508 1 8	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	219 2 9	219 2 9	.....	
Contingencies...	.....	.....	.....	92 8 0	92 8 0	.....	
Total Establishment ...	.....		.....	1,820 4 5	1,820 4 5	.....	
Total of Nander District ...	.....		7,117 14 6	4,069 9 3	11,187 7 9	.....	

LATE WESTERN DIVISION.							
Establishment of 1st Half-year.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	12,391 0 7	12,391 0 7	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	3,431 1 0	3,431 1 0	.....	
Contingencies...	.....	.....	.....	285 13 0	285 13 0	.....	
Total of Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	16,107 14 7	16,107 14 7	.....	
WESTERN SUBA.							
Establishment for 2nd Half-year.							
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	4,794 4 10	4,794 4 10	.....	
Allowances	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	
Contingencies	.....	.....	.....	172 4 9	172 4 9	.....	
Total of Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	5,966 9 7	5,966 9 7	.....	
Total of Western Division ...	.....	.....	2,09,756 5 2	1,27,325 1 10	3,37,081 7 0	.....	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE incurred in the

Division.	DISTRICT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.					
		Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central and Northern Suba.	Hyderabad	13,761 10 6	1,46,581 13 6	10,126 4 10	5,531 9 4	42,291 12 6	2,18,293 2 8
Northern Suba.	Medak	.....	4 10 8	.....	.....	.....	4 10 8
	Elgandal	.....	.....	.....	256 8 0	.....	256 8 0
	Indur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Suba.	Khammam	.....	.....	117 10 0	.....	1,005 5 6	1,122 15 6
	Nalgunda	.....	63 5 7	491 6 0	.....	.....	554 11 7
	Nagar Karnul	.....	295 3 1	92 6 0	12 2 0	1,800 0 0	2,199 11 1
Southern Suba.	Gulberga	.....	.....	3,451 15 6	914 8 6	621 3 5	4,987 11 5
	East Raichur	.....	4,294 1 3	15 8 0	32 13 2	7 0 0	4,349 6 5
	West Raichur	.....	.....	143 15 11	.....	.....	143 15 11
	Naldrug	.....	4,445 9 3	.....	828 1 8	.....	5,273 10 11
Western Suba.	Aurangabad	.....	2,298 0 11	.....	25,376 6 7	.....	27,674 7 6
	Bhir	.....	.....	.....	22,909 5 7	.....	22,909 5 7
	Parbhaini	.....	1,063 9 1	.....	.....	.....	1,063 9 1
	Nander	.....	1,518 8 4	730 12 6	.....	.....	2,249 4 10
	Total Divisions...	13,761 10 6	1,60,564 13 8	15,169 14 9	55,861 6 10	45,725 5 5	2,91,083 3 2
	Suptg. Engr 's Office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Direction.	Secretary to Government, Accounts, Office Consulting Engineer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total D. P. W. Proper...	13,761 10 6	1,60 564 13 8	15,169 14 9	55,861 6 10	45,725 5 5	2,91,083 3 2
	Miscellaneous Advances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

P. W. Department during the Year 1294 Fasli.

Repairs.						Total of Works.	Establishment.	Grand Total.
Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,761 6 0	3,497 15 2	32,999 12 6	71,656 4 9	1,860 6 9	1,18,775 13 2	3,37,068 15 10	26,177 9 0	3,63,246 8 10
...	...	25,683 15 3	49,322 8 4	...	75,006 7 7	75,011 2 3		
...	155 10 9	4,264 2 4	.....	...	4,419 13 1	4,676 5 1	47,050 15 6	1,60,254 4 8
...	42 0 0	6,540 3 0	19,535 15 10	...	26,118 2 10	26,118 2 10		
...	...	110 0 8	7,287 10 4	...	7,397 11 0	7,397 11 0		
...	...	49,872 11 10	10,687 13 2	...	60,560 9 0	61,683 8 6		
...	839 10 8	14,182 11 3	12,216 8 7	268 7 7	27,507 6 1	28,062 1 8	47,118 12 2	1,57,222 13 9
...	375 7 2	4,290 11 7	13,492 9 7	...	18,158 12 4	20,358 7 5		
197 9 5	998 13 5	7,512 6 9	3,300 10 9	...	12,009 8 4	16,997 3 9		
...	60 0 0	2,536 11 0	4,177 8 6	...	6,774 3 6	11,123 9 11	43,121 3 6	93,739 1 3
11,644 1 2	...	.....	.....	...	11,644 1 2	11,788 1 1		
1,538 0 0	1,056 0 0	.....	2,749 4 1	...	5,435 4 1	10,708 15 0		
...	330 0 0	28 0 0	23,548 4 2	...	23,906 4 2	51,580 11 8		
...	227 9 1	.....	2,065 0 10	...	2,292 9 11	25,201 15 6	47,229 8 9	1,27,325 1 10
...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1,063 9 1		
...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	2,249 4 10		
22,141 0 7	7,583 2 3	1,48,021 6 2	2,20,040 2 11	2,220 14 4	4,00,006 10 3	6,91,089 13 5	2,10,698 0 11	9,01,787 14 4
...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	55,496 15 6	55,496 15 6
...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,13,423 2 3	1,13,423 2 3
22,141 0 7	7,583 2 3	1,48,021 6 2	2,20,040 2 11	2,220 14 4	4,00,006 10 3	6,91,089 0 0	3,79,618 2 8	10,70,708 0 1
...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	2,40,697 0 0	34,049 0 0	2,74,746 0 0
...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	9,31,786 0 0	4,13,667 2 8	13,45,454 0 1

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF DEWANI AND SARFIKHAS WORKS.

1294 Fasli.

Divisions.	Dewani.	Sarfikhas.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Central Division	3,26,854 2 9	10,214 13 1	3,37,068 15 10	
Northern „	1,13,104 5 2	99 0 0	1,13,203 5 2	
Southern „	50,617 13 9	.....	50,617 13 9	
Eastern „	1,08,190 11 0	1,913 6 7	1,10,104 1 7	
Western „	80,095 9 1	.....	80,095 9 1	
Total...	6,78,862 9 9	12,227 3 8	6,91,089 13 5	
Miscellaneous advances of 1294...	.....	.....	2,40,697 0 0	
Grand Total...	6,78,862 9 9	12,227 3 8	9,31,786 13 5	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE, &c., ON IRRIGATION WORKS FOR 1294 FASLI.

Divisions.	Districts.	Amount of sanctioned Estimate.	Amount spent for 1294.	Total Expenditure from commencement of Work.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate unexpended.	Revenue derivable from the Tanks repaired.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Central Division	Hyderabad	75,039 0 0	32,911 4 3	64,041 11 9	10,997 5 4	} 10,000 0 0	
	Sarfikhas	12,284 7 5	10,214 13 1	12,717 2 4	1,387 11 10		
Eastern Division.....	Nalgunda	43,208 6 0	13,374 10 8	41,011 2 4	2,197 3 8	18,680 0 0	
	Sarfikhas	4,214 0 0	1,299 6 7	4,213 1 11	0 14 1	1,000 0 0	
	Nagar Karnul	24,265 14 8	3,769 1 7	20,014 15 10	4,331 1 1	14,015 0 0	
	Sarfikhas	1,072 0 0	614 0 0	614 0 0	458 0 0	4,500 0 0	
	Khammam	1,06,025 8 1	49,990 5 10	69,824 5 10	43,048 8 1	88,300 0 0	
Northern Division ...	Medak	92,394 12 10	25,584 15 3	89,317 3 1	6,644 0 10	*89,918 0 0	* Rs. 59,198 has been taken as proportion of revenue under Mulkhapore Tank, as the estimate for the feeder alone is included in the 1st column.
	Sarfikhas	7,466 0 0	99 0 0	7,465 9 4	0 6 8	2,500 0 0	
	Elgandal	63,203 0 0	4,264 2 4	62,729 15 1	1,968 0 11	28,760 0 0	
	Indore	13,973 0 0	6,540 3 0	11,935 8 9	9,232 15 0	17,000 0 0	
	Bidar	2,333 0 0	110 0 8	†2,278 4 8	54 11 4	.....	† Expenditure shown on the Malagaon Tank, which was repaired on account of scarcity of water during the annual Fair at Malagaon.
Southern Division ...	Gulberga	2,94,908 14 9	10,964 6 3	2,93,381 10 5	1,984 13 8	40,000 0 0	
	East Raichur	16,994 8 0	2,552 3 0	12,651 10 5	4,342 13 7	900 0 0	
	West Raichur	143 15 11	143 15 11	143 15 11	.....	.....	
	Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Western Division ...	Aurangabad	3,074 0 0	28 0 0	‡2,000 13 0	1,073 3 0	.....	‡ No revenue under the Ellora Tank. This tank was repaired formerly on account of supplying water to fruit and vegetable gardens.
	Bhir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Nandeir	731 0 8	713 12 6	730 12 6	0 4 2	.....	
	Parbhaini	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		7,60,331 8 4	1,63,191 4 11	6,95,071 15 2	87,721 15 3	3,15,573 0 0	
	Miscellaneous Advances.	.....	57,751 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....	7,60,331 8 4	2,20,942 4 11	6,95,071 15 2	87,721 15 3	3,15,573 0 0	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE, &c., ON ROADS FOR 1294 FASLI.

Division.	Districts.	Amount of sanctioned Estimates.	Amount spent in 1294.	Total expenditure from commencement of works.	Balance of sanctioned Est'mates unexpended.	Budget Grant.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Central Division	Hyderabad	94,140 0 8	77,187 14 1	77,597 14 1	18,456 13 0	73,109 0 0	
	Sarfikhas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Eastern Division.....	Nalgunda	23,822 0 0	12,216 8 7	12,216 8 7	11,605 7 5	23,400 0 0	
	Nagar Karnul	39,049 2 0	13,504 11 7	13,504 11 7	25,544 6 5	37,080 0 0	
	Khammam	19,620 0 0	10,687 13 2	10,687 13 2	8,932 2 10	19,620 0 0	
Northern Division ...	Medak	1,31,254 0 0	49,322 8 4	55,815 6 0	75,558 3 3	80,652 0 0	
	Elgandal	.....	256 8 0	256 8 0	.....	.....	
	Indore	46,680 0 0	19,535 15 10	19,535 15 10	27,144 0 2	19,680 0 0	
	Bidar.....	9,600 0 0	7,287 10 4	7,287 10 4	2,312 5 8	9,600 0 0	
Southern Division ...	Gulberga	29,002 8 6	4,215 3 3	4,215 3 3	24,787 5 3	70,667 0 0	
	East Raichur	16,621 5 2	4,210 5 8	4,210 5 8	12,435 13 9	24,277 0 0	
	West Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Naldrug	42,899 12 0	3,577 5 9	21,794 7 1	18,511 4 11	19,728 0 0	
Western Division ...	Aurangabad	2,19,802 12 1	48,924 10 9	1,51,985 6 3	37,525 10 5	76,929 0 0	
	Bhir	1,44,802 0 5	24,974 6 5	89,958 12 5	55,843 4 0	51,128 0 0	
	Parbhaini	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Nandeir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		8,17,293 8 10	2,75,901 9 9	4,69,066 10 3	3,18,656 13 1	5,05,870 0 0	
	Miscellaneous Advances..	.....	1,28,429 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....	8,17,293 8 10	4,04,330 9 9	4,69,066 10 3	3,18,656 13 1	5,05,870 0 0	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE, &c., ON CIVIL BUILDINGS FOR 1294 FASLI.

Division.	District.	Amount of sanctioned Estimates.	Amount spent in 1294.	Total Expenditure from commencement of work.	Balance of sanctioned Estimates unexpended.	Budget Grant.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Central Division ...	Hyderabad	2,03,281 14 3	1,50,079 12 8	4,18,704 10 2	37,022 9 6	2,07,900 0 0	
	Sarfikhas	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Eastern Division ...	Nalgunda	1,263 7 0	903 0 3	903 0 3	360 6 9	.....	
	Nagar Karnul	6,618 15 9	670 10 3	6,568 10 3	50 5 6	.....	
	Khammam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Northern Division ...	Medak	3,674 0 0	4 10 8	4,425 5 2	.....	.....	
	Elgandal	.....	155 10 9	155 10 9	.....	.....	
	Indore	34,775 0 0	42 0 0	12,594 5 0	22,180 11 0	8,525 0 0	
	Bidar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Southern Division ...	Gulberga	3,003 0 0	998 13 5	1,132 2 1	1,870 13 11	2,143 0 0	
	East Raichur	18,726 0 0	4,354 1 3	10,683 15 0	8,042 1 0	5,328 0 0	
	West Raichur	350 0 0	.....	.....	350 0 0	350 0 0	
	Naldrug	38,278 13 11	5,501 9 3	26,131 11 2	12,137 2 9	9,126 0 0	
Western Division ...	Aurangabad	35,325 0 0	2,628 0 11	32,647 14 1	2,765 1 3	3,972 0 0	
	Bhir	234 0 0	227 9 1	227 9 1	6 6 11	3,808 0 0	
	Parbhaini	4,069 0 0	1,063 9 1	3,663 8 1	405 7 11	1,154 0 0	
	Nandeir.....	10,326 12 4	1,518 8 4	8,636 6 10	1,690 5 6	9,693 0 0	
		3,59,925 15 3	1,68,147 15 11	5,26,474 11 11	86,881 8 0	2,52,599 0 0	
	Miscellaneous Advances.	.....	44,369 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Total...	3,59,925 15 3	2,12,516 15 11	5,26,474 11 11	86,881 8 0	2,52,599 0 0	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE, &c., ON MILITARY BUILDINGS FOR 1294 FASLI.

Division.	District.	Amount of sanctioned Estimate.	Amount spent in 1294.	Total Expenditure from commencement of work.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate unexpended.	Budget Grant.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Central Division	Hyderabad	51,235 10 3	22,523 0 6	45,203 14 5	7,105 9 11	27,072 0 0	
	Sarfikhas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Eastern Division.....	Nalgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Nagar Karnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Khammam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Northern Division ...	Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Indore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Elgandal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Southern Division ...	Gulberga.....	660 12 4	197 9 5	197 9 5	463 2 11	607 0 0	
	East Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	West Raichur.....	24,367 0 0	11,644 1 2	22,660 15 3	1,706 0 9	13,300 0 0	
	Naldrug	2,136 0 0	1,538 0 0	1,538 0 0	598 0 0	2,136 0 0	
Western Division ...	Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bhir.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Parbhaini	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Nandeir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		78,399 6 7	35,902 11 1	69,600 7 1	9,872 13 7	43,115 0 0	
	Miscellaneous Advances.	.....	5,349 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....	78,399 6 7	41,251 11 1	69,600 7 1	9,872 13 7	43,115 0 0	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE, &c., ON MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1294 FASLI.

Division.	District.	Amount of Sanctioned Estimate.	Amount spent for 1294.	Total Expenditure from commencement of work.	Balance of Sanctioned Estimate unexpended.	Budget Grant.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	
Central Division.....	Hyderabad	1,58,511 10 3	44,152 3 3	1,47,025 4 2	15,478 8 7	26,557 0 0	
	Sarfikhas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Eastern Division.....	Nalgunda	472 0 0	268 7 7	268 7 7	203 8 5	.....	
	Nagar Karnul	2,963 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,163 0 0	.....	
	Khammam	1,126 0 0	1,005 5 6	1,005 5 6	120 10 6	.....	
Northern Division ...	Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Indore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Elgandal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Southern Division ...	Gulberga	621 3 5	621 3 5	621 3 5	.....	.....	
	East Raichur	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	
	West Raichur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Naldrug	105 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	13 0 0	.....	
Western Division.....	Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bhir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Nandeir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Parbhaini	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		1,63,805 13 8	47,946 3 9	1,50,819 4 8	16,978 11 6	26,557 0 0	
	Miscellaneous Advances..	.....	4,799 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Total...	1,63,805 13 8	52,745 3 9	1,50,819 4 8	16,978 11 6	26,557 0 0	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE, &c., ON ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1294 FASLI.

Division.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Central Division	26,177 9 0		
Northern Division	47,050 15 6		
Southern Division	43,121 3 6		
Eastern Division	47,118 12 2		
Western Division	47,229 8 9		
Superintending Engineer's Office	55,496 15 6		
Secretary to Government's Office, including Examiners..	1,13,423 2 3		
		3,79,618 2 8	
Miscellaneous Advances.....	.....	34,049 0 0	
Total.....	.....	4,13,667 2 8	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1294 FASLI.

Service Heads.	Amount of Sanctioned Estimates.	Amount of Budget Grant for the year including Sarfikhas.	Expenditure in 1294 Fasli.			Total Expenditure from commencement of work.	Balance of Sanctioned Estimates unexpended.	Remarks.
			Amount spent for 1294.	Miscellaneous Advances of 1294.	Total.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Irrigation	7,60,331 8 4	3,21,157 0 0	1,63,191 4 11	57,751 0 0	2,20,942 4 11	6,95,071 15 2	87,721 15 3	
Roads	8,17,293 8 10	5,05,870 0 0	2,75,901 9 9	1,28,429 0 0	4,04,330 9 9	4,69,066 10 3	2,91,512 12 11	
Civil Buildings	3,59,925 15 3	2,52,599 0 0	1,68,147 15 11	44,369 0 0	2,12,516 15 11	5,26,474 11 11	86,881 8 0	
Military do.	78,399 6 7	43,115 0 0	35,902 11 1	5,349 0 0	41,251 11 1	69,600 7 1	9,872 13 7	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,63,805 13 8	26,557 0 0	47,946 3 9	4,799 0 0	52,745 3 9	1,50,819 4 8	16,978 11 6	
Establishment	.....	4,86,439 0 0	3,79,618 2 8	34,049 0 0	4,13,667 2 8	.....	.....	
Total.....	21,79,756 4 8	16,35,737 0 0	10,70,708 0 1	2,74,746 0 0	13,45,454 0 1	19,11,033 1 1	4,92,967 13 3	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT SHOWING PERCENTAGES ON EXPENDITURE incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1294 Fasli.

Particulars.		Expenditure.	Percentage.	
		Rs.		
Military Buildings		35,903	2·7	
Civil Buildings		1,68,148	12·5	
Agricultural		1,63,191	12·1	
Communications		2,75,902	20·5	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements		47,946	3·6	
Municipal Conservancy		9,626	0·1	
Establishment.	Secretary's Office	65,038	4·9	30·6
	Account Office	28,483	2·1	
	Consulting Engineer's Office	19,902	1·4	
	Executive	2,56,569	19·7	
	Unadjusted Expenditure	34,049	2·5	
Miscellaneous and General Charges		.....	.....	
Tools and Plant		.....	.....	
Total, P. W. Department.....		11,04,757	82·1	
Miscellaneous Advances		2,40,697	17·9	
Grand Total Halli Sicca Rs.		13,45,454	100	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT SHOWING PERCENTAGES on Expenditure incurred in D. P. W., as well as other Departments, *viz.*, Public Gardens, Civil Engineering College, General Stores and Workshops, and Chadarghat Municipality, including Miscellaneous Advances during the year 1294 Fasli.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			Percentage.	
	Expenditure.	Miscellaneous Advances.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military Buildings	35,903	5,349	41,252	2·7	
Civil Buildings	1,68,148	44,369	2,12,517	14·0	
Agricultural.....	1,63,191	57,751	2,20,942	14·6	
Communications	2,75,902	1,28,429	4,04,331	26·7	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	47,946	4,799	52,745	3·5	
Municipal Conservancy	9,626	.....	9,626	0·1	
Establishment. Secretary's Office	65,038	2,573	67,611	4·5	26·8
Establishment. Account Office.....	28,483	.. ...	28,483	1·9	
Establishment. Consulting Engineer's Office...	19,902	.. ...	19,902	1·4	
Establishment. Executive, including C. Office..	2,56,569	31,476	2,88,045	19·0	
Miscellaneous and General Charges.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total, D. P. W. Proper...	10,70,708	2,74,746	13,45,454	88·4	
Chadarghat Municipality	60,989	2,345	63,334	4·3	
General Stores and Workshops.....	79,854	27,955	1,07,809	7·3	
Civil Engineering College	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Public Gardens	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total Special...	1,40,843	30,300	1,71,143	11·6	
Grand Total...	12,11,551	3,05,046	15,16,597	100	

H. H. THE NIZAM'S

B. Statement showing the No. of Works costing Rs. 10,000 and upwards, and those costing less than Rs. 10,000 in each

No.	Districts.	Works costing.	Military.						Civil Buildings.					
			Original.		Repairs.		Total.		Originals.		Repairs.		Total.	
			No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Hyderabad ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	7	1,74,956	...	.....	7	1,74,956	18	4,73,213	2	44,869	20	5,18,082
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	59	1,06,403	192	97,714	251	2,04,117	170	1,84,667	156	1,00,376	326	2,85,043
		Total ...	66	2,81,359	192	97,714	258	3,79,073	188	6,57,880	158	1,45,245	346	8,03,125
2	Medak ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	25,321	13	2,080	31	27,401
		Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	25,321	13	2,080	31	27,401
3	Elgundal ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	16,512	...	.....	1	16,512
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20	32,332	16	1,508	36	33,840
		Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21	48,844	16	1,508	37	50,352
4	Indur ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	12,552	1	12,552
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	32	13	1,349	14	1,381
		Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	32	14	13,901	15	13,933
5	Bidar ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	1	1,677	8	17,072	9	18,749	37	31,921	20	5,061	57	36,982
		Total ...	1	1,677	8	17,072	9	18,749	37	31,921	20	5,061	57	36,982
6	East Raichur ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	1	248	3	412	4	660	9	10,870	12	7,394	21	18,264
		Total ...	1	248	3	412	4	660	9	10,870	12	7,394	21	18,264
7	West Raichur...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	1	11,017	1	11,017	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	1	2,717	13	6,108	14	8,825	7	7,926	16	5,996	23	13,922
		Total ...	1	2,717	14	17,125	15	19,842	7	7,926	16	5,996	23	13,922
8	Shorapur ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	1	10,771	1	38,321	2	49,092	1	21,410	...	.....	1	21,410
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	12	9,785	20	26,008	32	35,793	31	45,077	24	10,389	55	55,466
		Total ...	13	20,556	21	64,329	34	84,885	32	66,487	24	10,389	56	76,876
9	Gulberga ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	1	23,622	...	.....	1	23,622	4	1,89,379	...	.....	4	1,89,379
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	8	31,285	4	646	12	31,931	39	42,499	25	26,975	64	69,474
		Total ...	9	54,907	4	646	13	55,553	43	2,31,878	25	26,975	68	2,58,853
10	Naldrug ...	Rs 10,000 and upwards ...	1	45,054	...	.....	1	45,054	3	32,663	...	.....	3	32,663
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	19	15,404	21	6,162	40	21,566	36	16,035	60	22,706	96	38,741
		Total ...	20	60,458	21	6,162	41	66,620	39	48,698	60	22,706	99	71,404
11	Khammam ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	47,087	...	.....	2	47,087
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	2	2,681	...	.....	2	2,681	29	26,516	8	4,197	37	30,713
		Total ...	2	2,681	...	.....	2	2,681	31	73,603	8	4,197	39	77,800
12	Nalgunda ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	15,058	...	.....	1	15,058
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	4	5,379	...	.....	4	5,379	22	32,951	4	562	26	33,513
		Total ...	4	5,379	...	.....	4	5,379	23	48,009	4	562	27	48,571
13	Nagar-Karnul...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	1	1,021	...	.....	1	1,021	11	27,539	1	686	12	28,225
		Total ...	1	1,021	...	.....	1	1,021	11	27,539	1	686	12	28,225
14	Aurungabad ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	28,839	1	23,741	3	52,580
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	48	87,320	13	6,400	61	93,720
		Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	50	1,16,159	14	30,141	64	1,46,300
15	Birh ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	8,303	...	.....	1	8,303
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	23	32,616	6	4,948	29	37,564
		Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24	40,919	6	4,948	30	45,867
16	Parbhani ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	11,654	11	1,928	20	13,582
		Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	11,654	11	1,928	20	13,582
17	Nander ...	Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	18,389	1	10,226	2	28,615
		Under 10,000 Rs. ...	1	583	6	6,688	7	7,271	32	27,831	57	22,176	89	50,007
		Total ...	1	583	6	6,688	7	7,271	33	46,220	58	32,402	91	78,622
		Total—Rs. 10,000 and upwards ...	10	2,54,403	2	49,338	12	3,03,741	34	8,50,853	5	91,388	39	9,42,241
		Total under Rs. 10,000 ...	109	1,77,183	267	1,60,810	376	3,37,993	542	6,43,107	455	2,24,731	997	8,67,838
		Grand Total ...	119	4,31,586	269	2,10,148	388	6,41,734	576	14,93,960	460	3,16,119	1036	18,10,079

P. W DEPARTMENT.

District, carried out by the P. W. Dept. during the 17 years from Fasli 1277 to the end of Fasli 1293 (A. D. 1868-84.) **B.**

Irrigation.						Communications.						Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Original.		Repairs.		Total.		Original.		Repairs.		Total.		Original.		Repairs.		Total.		
No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
4	11,42,002	13	3,39,284	17	14,81,286	3	97,652	15	5,06,962	18	6.04,614	4	1,75,273	...	.....	4	1,75.273	
44	21,550	51	98,547	95	1,20,097	147	3,40,060	128	3,16,824	275	6,56,884	27	43,516	19	52,332	46	95,848	
48	11,63,552	64	4,37,831	112	16,01,383	150	4,37,712	143	8,23,786	293	12,61,498	31	2,18,789	19	52 332	50	2,71,121	
...	.....	9	2,07,256	9	2,07,256	1	10,816	8	2,06,222	9	2.17,038	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
10	3,683	146	86,784	156	90,467	28	86,431	79	57,208	107	1,43,639	2	1 577	19	11,835	21	13,412	
10	3,683	155	2,94,040	165	2,97,723	29	97,247	87	2,63,430	116	3,60,677	2	1,577	19	11 835	21	13,412	
...	.....	7	94,142	7	94,142	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
12	9,147	191	1,95,979	203	2,05,126	8	1,755	1	17	9	1,772	...	.....	1	243	1	243	
12	9,147	198	2,90,121	210	2,99,268	8	1,755	1	17	9	1,772	...	.....	1	243	1	243	
...	.....	2	25,795	2	25,795	...	.....	5	54,658	5	54,658	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
1	5	56	52,062	57	52,067	3	692	4	6,376	7	7,068	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
1	5	58	77,857	59	77,862	3	692	9	61,034	12	61,726	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	12,084	1	14,560	3	26.644	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
6	132	16	8,746	22	8,878	27	17,456	50	75,660	77	93,116	6	2,609	27	6,083	33	8,692	
6	132	16	8,746	22	8,878	29	29,540	51	90,220	80	1,19,760	6	2,609	27	6,083	33	8,692	
1	23,293	5	1,82,984	6	2,06,277	5	1,08,861	3	1,35,287	8	2,44,148	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
9	197	73	61,161	82	61,358	23	14,505	30	39,077	53	53,582	1	686	9	7,309	10	7,995	
10	23,490	78	2,44,145	88	2,67,635	28	1,23,366	33	1,74,364	61	2,97,730	1	686	9	7,309	10	7,995	
...	.....	2	26,227	2	26,227	3	50,041	3	88,023	6	1,38,064	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
2	3,072	58	59,641	60	62,713	10	7,390	33	18,491	43	25,881	2	1,067	13	3,203	15	4,270	
2	3,072	60	85,868	62	88,940	13	57,431	36	1,06,514	49	1,63,945	2	1,067	13	3,203	15	4,270	
...	.....	1	28,798	1	28,798	...	.....	5	1,59,384	5	1,59,384	1	1.824	...	.....	1	1,824	
6	5,096	64	46,148	70	51,244	15	12,299	17	4,713	32	17,012	5	3,423	8	7,633	13	11,056	
6	5,096	65	74,946	71	80,042	15	12,299	22	1,64,097	37	1 76,396	6	5,247	8	7,633	14	12,880	
...	.....	1	2,80,804	1	2,80,804	3	42,419	1	14,375	4	56,794	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
...	.....	22	30,419	22	30,419	14	19,400	25	71,207	39	90,607	5	8,501	26	17,891	31	26,392	
...	.....	23	3,11,223	23	3,11,223	17	61,819	26	85,582	43	1,47,401	5	8,501	26	17,891	31	26,392	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	60,479	1	15,108	4	75,587	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
3	28	...	.....	3	28	31	16,132	24	24,369	55	40,501	4	5,220	7	1,086	11	6,306	
3	28	...	.....	3	28	34	76,611	25	39,477	59	1,16,088	4	5.220	7	1,086	11	6,306	
...	.....	18	2,85,055	18	2,85,055	2	70,034	10	1,45,062	12	2,15,096	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
18	1,278	330	4,05,816	348	4,07,094	34	5,030	11	26,536	45	31,576	9	5.270	6	4,625	15	9,895	
18	1,278	348	6,90,871	366	6,92,149	36	75,064	21	1,71,598	57	2,46,672	9	5,270	6	4,625	15	9,895	
...	.....	17	2 70,662	17	2.70.662	1	1,189	8	88.958	9	90,147	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
16	757	315	3,49,226	331	3,49,983	28	11,890	38	82,358	66	94,248	2	1.763	7	2,944	9	4,707	
16	757	332	6,19.888	348	6,20,645	29	13,079	46	1.71,316	75	1,84,395	2	1,763	7	2,944	9	4,707	
...	.....	3	29,971	3	29,971	2	1,44,938	6	72,462	8	2,17,400	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
15	602	140	1,61,051	155	1,61,653	33	21,717	36	37,480	69	59,197	2	1,684	3	109	5	1,793	
15	602	143	1,91,022	158	1,91,624	35	1,66,655	42	1,09,942	77	2,76 597	2	1,684	3	109	5	1,793	
...	.....	1	15,726	1	15 726	2	1,25,776	14	2,55,882	16	3,81,658	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
11	570	26	14,146	37	14,716	27	19,689	99	92,908	126	1,12,597	2	613	16	8,712	18	9,325	
11	570	27	29,872	38	30.442	29	1,45,465	113	3,48,790	142	4,94,255	2	613	16	8,712	18	9,325	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	93,743	...	.....	5	93,743	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
2	109	7	11,315	9	11,424	12	8,253	37	23,459	49	31,712	4	2,210	12	990	16	3,200	
2	109	7	11,315	9	11,424	17	1,01,996	37	23,459	54	1,25,455	4	2,210	12	990	16	3,200	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
...	.....	3	3 349	3	3.349	7	2,831	6	1,709	13	4,540	...	.....	3	1,127	3	1,127	
...	.....	3	3,349	3	3.349	7	2,831	6	1,709	13	4,540	...	.....	3	1,127	3	1,127	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	16.498	...	.....	1	16 498	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
6	93	67	64,059	73	64,152	18	8.171	5	2,239	23	10,410	...	.....	8	3,549	8	3.549	
6	93	67	64.059	73	64,152	19	24,669	5	2,239	24	26.908	...	.....	8	3,549	8	3,549	
5	11,65.295	79	17,86,704	84	29,51,999	33	8.34,530	80	17,56,943	113	25.91,473	5	1,77,097	...	.....	5	1,77,097	69,66,551
161	46,319	1565	16,48,449	1726	16,94,768	465	5,93,701	623	8,80,631	1088	14,74,332	71	78,139	195	1.29,671	255	2,07,810	45,82,741
166	12,11,614	1644	3,435.153	1810	46 46.767	498	14 28 931	703	26 37 574	1201	40 65 805	76	2.55.236	195	1,29,671	260	3,84,907	115,49,292

C **H. H THE NIZAM'S**

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works Proper from 1277

Years.	Original Works.					Repairs.		
	Military buildings.	Civil buildings.	Irrigation.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.	Military buildings.	Civil buildings.	Irrigation.
1277...	3,074 0 0	12,282 0 0	2,964 0 0	7,669 0 0	... ...	25,989 0 0	... ...	10,003 0 0	81,289 0 0
1278...	5,439 0 0	62,469 0 0	7,773 0 0	77,216 0 0	407 0 0	1,53,304 0 0	7,682 0 0	10,419 0 0	1,11,269 0 0
1279...	11,809 0 0	35,938 0 0	2,42,088 0 0	75,455 0 0	13,846 0 0	3,79,136 0 0	16,580 0 0	5,999 0 0	1,40,434 0 0
1280...	1,581 0 0	80,797 0 0	1,61,665 0 0	59,481 0 0	3,564 0 0	3,07,088 0 0	6,171 0 0	12,358 0 0	1,70,582 0 0
1281...	2,896 0 0	54,023 0 0	1,06,307 0 0	55,518 0 0	5,754 0 0	2,24,498 0 0	5,093 0 0	13,587 0 0	1,50,765 0 0
1282...	14,774 0 0	85,285 0 0	52,391 0 0	46,312 0 0	6,662 0 0	2,05 424 0 0	10,553 0 0	20,466 0 0	1,46,255 0 0
1283...	11,102 0 0	29,550 0 0	15,440 0 0	42,295 0 0	1,004 0 0	99,391 0 0	3,250 0 0	24,677 0 0	1,42,448 0 0
1284...	2,209 0 0	40,588 0 0	32,570 0 0	24,183 0 0	3,277 0 0	1,02,827 0 0	28,764 0 0	23,608 0 0	1,62,178 0 0
1285...	3,793 0 0	83,047 0 0	2 94,559 0 0	48,032 0 0	1,951 0 0	4,31,382 0 0	26,762 0 0	14,239 0 0	1,22,984 0 0
1286...	12,033 0 0	57,164 0 0	1,36,210 0 0	1,17,185 0 0	960 0 0	3,23,552 0 0	34,510 0 0	72,549 0 0	2,32,753 0 0
1287...	5,674 0 0	49,352 0 0	33,130 0 0	90,319 0 0	1,525 0 0	1,80,000 0 0	5,102 0 0	29,788 0 0	2,03,914 0 0
1288...	45,710 0 0	1,09,426 0 0	9,145 0 0	90,793 0 0	18,996 0 0	2,74,070 0 0	9,718 0 0	27,530 0 0	4,98,131 0 0
1289...	84,918 0 0	1,16,323 0 0	8,089 0 0	1,56,480 0 0	33,631 0 0	3,99,441 0 0	8,498 0 0	22,274 0 0	2,03,293 0 0
1290...	70,105 0 0	1,01,584 0 0	20,164 0 0	1,71,593 0 0	13,361 0 0	3,76,807 0 0	5,793 0 0	7,747 0 0	2,29,862 0 0
1291...	1,05,811 0 0	2,25,400 0 0	58,992 0 0	1,63.648 0 0	20,642 0 0	5,74,493 0 0	10,698 0 0	10,126 0 0	2,84,974 0 0
1292...	43,378 0 0	2,02,352 0 0	9,705 0 0	1,11,925 0 0	43,624 0 0	4,10,984 0 0	8,792 0 0	4,026 0 0	3,18,088 0 0
1293...	7,280 0 0	1,48,380 0 0	20,422 0 0	90,127 0 0	86,032 0 0	3,52,241 0 0	22,182 0 0	6,723 0 0	2,35,934 0 0
Total.	4,31,586 0 0	14,93,960 0 0	12,11,614 0 0	14,28,231 0 0	2,55,236 0 0	48,20,627 0 0	2,10,148 0 0	3,16,119 0 0	34,35,153 0 0

SUMMARY.

	Rs.	
Original Works...	48,20,627	
Repairs	67,28,665	
		1,15,49.292
Stock		85,022
Establishment		47,78,129
Total ...		1,64,12,443*

* This includes a sum of Rs. 72,211 on a portion of the work carried out under the orders of the Revenue Department prior to D. P. W. in Ardebahist 1277.

P. W. DEPARTMENT. C.

to 1293 Fasli inclusive, under the different sub-heads of Accounts.

Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.	Stocks including Tools and Plant.	Establishment, including Travelling Allowance and Contingencies.			Grand Total.
				Executive.	Proportion of Direction.	Total.	
5,151 0 0	... ...	96,443 0 0	1,421 0 0	12,786 0 0	6,906 0 0	19,692 0 0	....
25,191 0 0	5,110 0 0	1,59,671 0 0	6,367 0 0	62,098 0 0	26,796 0 0	88,894 0 0	....
40,941 0 0	3,227 0 0	2,07,181 0 0	7,067 0 0	1,29,617 0 0	6,397 0 0	1,36,014 0 0	....
63,073 0 0	15,492 0 0	2,67,676 0 0	20,775 0 0	1,71,206 0 0	32,783 0 0	2,03,989 0 0	....
1,13,062 0 0	5,591 0 0	2,88,098 0 0	23,056 0 0	2,71,364 0 0	36,987 0 0	3,08,351 0 0	....
1,13,350 0 0	771 0 0	2,91,395 0 0	20,717 0 0	2,91,266 0 0	39,325 0 0	3,30,591 0 0	....
1,33,938 0 0	2,927 0 0	3,07,240 0 0	1,959 0 0	3,04,392 0 0	37,739 0 0	3,42,131 0 0	....
1,94,725 0 0	3,793 0 0	4,13,068 0 0	517 0 0	2,93,935 0 0	39,213 0 0	3,33,148 0 0	....
1,92,772 0 0	10,353 0 0	3,67,110 0 0	939 0 0	2,77,527 0 0	48,845 0 0	3,26,372 0 0	....
2,54,397 0 0	3,994 0 0	5,98,203 0 0	171 0 0	2,60,313 0 0	1,18,324 0 0	3,78,637 0 0	....
3,65,302 0 0	17,184 0 0	6,21,290 0 0	329 0 0	2,92,001 0 0	1,09,831 0 0	4,01,832 0 0	....
2,73,278 0 0	3,856 0 0	8,12,513 0 0	132 0 0	2,53,031 0 0	60,658 0 0	3,13,689 0 0	....
1,03,596 0 0	1,182 0 0	3,38,843 0 0	... ...	2,18,704 0 0	65,030 0 0	2,83,734 0 0	....
93,692 0 0	5,358 0 0	3,42,452 0 0	694 0 0	2,19,206 0 0	69,174 0 0	2,88,380 0 0	....
88,135 0 0	36,759 0 0	4,30,692 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,55,880 0 0	85,658 0 0	3,41,538 0 0	....
2,42,742 0 0	9,192 0 0	5,82,840 0 0	758 0 0	2,45,237 0 0	78,840 0 0	3,24,077 0 0	....
3,34,229 0 0	4,882 0 0	6,03,950 0 0	... ...	2,57,041 0 0	1,00,019 0 0	3,57,060 0 0	....
26,37,574 0 0	1,29,671 0 0	67,28,665 0 0	85,022 0 0	38,15,604 0 0	9,62,525 0 0	47,78,129 0 0	1,64,12,443 0 0

H. H. THE NIZAM'S

D. Abstract of Expenditure and Cost of Establishment of P.W.D.

Years.	Public Works Department Proper.				Workshops & General Stores.			Chanda Railway Survey, &c.			Coal Fields.		
	Expenditure.	Executive Establishment and proportion of Direction.	Total.	Per cent. of Establishment on total Outlay	Expenditure.	Proportion of Direction.	Per cent.	Expenditure.	Proportion of Direction.	Per cent.	Expenditure.	Proportion of Direction.	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1277...	1,23,853	19,692	1,43,545	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1278...	3,19,342	88,894	4,08,236	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1279...	5,33,384	136,014	7,29,398	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1280...	5,95,539	2,03,989	7,99,528	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1281...	5,35,652	3,08,351	8,44,003	37	1,987	3,082	0 1 0	4,188	3,082	0 1 0	7,432	6,165	0 2 0
1282...	5,17,536	3,30,591	8,48,127	39	26,195	14,486	0 3 6	17,996	4,139	0 1 0	41,397	8,277	0 2 6
1283...	4,07,690	3,42,131	7,49,821	46	48,778	12,380	0 3 0	24,480	8,253	0 2 0	13,538	8,254	0 2 0
1284...	5,16,412	3,33,148	8,49,560	39	1,09,826	13,071	0 3 0	31,574	8,714	0 2 0	31,749	8,714	0 2 0
1285...	7,99,451	3,26,372	11,25,823	29	77,464	7,326	0 1 6	49,051	17,097	0 2 6	22,774	4,884	0 2 6
1286...	9,21,926	3,78,637	13,00,563	29	65,225	9,466	0 1 0	47,410	18,931	0 2 0	17,757	4,733	0 0 6
1287...	8,01,619	4,01,832	12,03,451	33	1,04,860	19,101	0 2 0	49,704	14,326	0 1 6	14,003	9,551	0 1 0
1288...	10,86,715	3,13,689	14,00,404	22	2,45,272	13,479	0 2 0	64,600	4,493	0 0 8	25,386	2,247	0 0 4
1289...	7,38,284	2,83,734	10,22,018	28	1,54,950	14,450	0 2 0	82,008	6,022	0 0 10	14,934	1,204	0 0 2
1290...	7,19,953	2,88,380	10,08,333	28	1,48,695	20,752	0 3 0	60,640	6,627	0 0 11½	2,938	290	0 0 ½
1291...	10,06,185	3,41,538	13,47,723	25	1,07,688	6,589	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1292...	9,94,582	3,24,077	13,18,659	25	1,22,900	13,140	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1293...	9,56,191	3,57,060	13,13,251	*27	1,04,020	16,669	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	1,16,34,314	47,78,129	1,64,12,443	29	13,17,860	1,63,991	...	4,31,645	91,684	...	1,91,908	54,319	...

* The increase of percentage this year is owing to two extra months being added to the year, thus making it 14 instead of 12 months.

NOTE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Deduct on account of Buildings, Machinery, Stationery, &c., transferred to Workshops and General Stores.	1,16,34,314	.....	13,17,860
	2,22,735	.....	2,22,735
	1,14,11,579	.....	15,40,595

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Proper and allied Departments from 1277 to 1293 Fasli inclusive. D.

District and Chadarghât Municipalities.			Public Gardens.			Civil Engineering College.			
Expenditure.	Proportion of Direction.	Per cent.	Expenditure.	Proportion of Direction.	Per cent.	Expenditure.	Proportion of Direction.	Per cent.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	
...	...	...		...	...	2,75,030	...	...	
...	...	...	4,67,516	...	...		...	...	
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3,12,190	20,219	0 3 0	45,818	5,055	0 0 9	17,579	1,685	0 0 3	
4,07,207	* 21,678	0 3 0	32,477	4,818	0 0 8	15,921	2,408	0 0 4	
4,85,782	...	...	36,468	4,479	9 0 8	17,328	2,240	0 0 4	
42,127	6,587	0 1 0	37,358	4,397	0 0 8	16,433	2,190	0 0 4	
43,736	6,570	0 1 0	39,259	4,395	0 0 8	17,105	2,175	0 0 4	
81,502	8,335	0 1 0	57,613	6,251	0 0 9	18,553	2,084	0 0 3	
District 12,05,179 Chadt. 1,67,365	63,389	...	7,16,509	29,395	...	3,77,949	12,782	...	

SUMMARY.

	Expenditure. Rs.	Establishment. Rs.	Total. Rs.
P. W. D. Proper	1,16,34,314	47,78,129	1,64,12,443
Workshops and General Stores	13,17,860	1,63,991	14,81,851
Chanda Railway Survey	4,31,645	91,684	5,23,329
Coal Fields	1,91,908	54,319	2,46,227
Municipalities { District	12,05,179	63,389	14,35,933
Municipalities { Chadarghat	1,67,365		
Public Gardens	7,16,509	29,395	7,45,904
Civil Engineering College	3,77,949	12,782	3,90,731
	a 1,60,42,729	51,93,689	2,12,36,418

	Rs.
a Dewani	1,58,93,962
Sarf i-Khas	1,48,767
	1,60,42,729

* These figures represent outlay by District Municipalities, and have no reference to the Chadarghat Municipality which was established only in 1291; two totals are therefore shown.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1884.

1884			£	s.	d.
July ...	2nd	Interest on Government shares in new Company	4,052	2	10
„ ...	8th	Paid in by new Company... ...	75,000	0	0
„ ...	„	Do. do.	25,066	0	0
August ...	13th	Interest on Government shares in new Company	6,611	7	9
„ ...	21st	Received from Rothschild interest of Guarantee Fund	3,887	11	11
October ...	16th	Do. do. ...	32	0	6
November ...	6th	Do. do. ...	1,025	6	2
December ...	31st	Interest on Cr. Balance	213	13	3
„ ...	„	Debtor Balance	21,827	19	11
		Total ...	137,716	2	4

1884.		£	s.	d.
July ...	1st	Balance, Statement A	88,987	16	8
„ ...	11th	Balance new Railway Company Interest Account	1	10	2
August ...	25th	Additional Interest on new Company's shares	2,176	11	6
September ...	3rd	Cost of boxes for Specie	3	5	0
„ ...	9th	Transfer Stamp	0	10	0
„ ...	22nd	¼ per cent. Commission on amount paid to old shareholders ...	166	17	6
November ...	7th	Transfer Registration Fee	0	2	6
„ ...	27th	Telegram regarding dividend ...	5	0	10
„ ...	28th	Do. do. ...	2	15	0
December ...	12th	Cancelling old share certificates ...	50	0	0
„ ...	...	Old Interest Account	3,309	0	0
„ ...	16th	Notarial Charges	52	12	6
„ ...	31st	Interest on Dr. Balance	56	10	3
		Postage and registration on Coupons	0	12	0
		Do. do.	0	10	0
		Paid for dividend due on 31st December to new Company ...	42,902	8	5
		Total ...	137,716	2	4

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT ENDING 30TH JUNE 1885.

1885.			£	s.	d.	1885.			£	s.	d.
January ...	1st	Interest on Government shares less Income tax	7,544	19	0	January ...	1st	Balance, Statement B.	21,827	19	11
	„	Do. do	4,624	6	3	May ...	8th	Postage and registration on coupons	0	12	4
	2nd	Do. on Debentures	4,711	4	0	June ...	22nd	Paid interest on old shares ...	2,475	0	0
	„	Proceeds from Guarantee Fund old shares	69	12	5		30th	„ to new Company to meet interest on new shares	4,691	1	4
	„	Do. do	35	13	8		„	„ Income tax on Government debentures	40	18	8
	„	Do. do	1,109	11	11		„	„ towards Sinking Fund ...	1,172	15	4
	30th	Surplus of amount remitted for Interest on old shares	111	0	0		„	Income tax on Sinking Fund ...	35	4	8
February ...	6th	Proceeds from Guaranteed Fund...	112	7	3		„	Interest on new shares	43,697	4	6
April ...	9th	Do. do.	31	1	10		„	Interest charge on Dr. Balance ...	68	7	8
May ...	16th	Do. do.	1,018	11	6		„	Balance to credit	3,311	1	11
	26th	Remitted through Bank of Bengal to meet interest on new shares due 30th June	55,000	0	0						
June ...	22nd	Remitted through Chartered Bank of India to meet interest on old shares	3,000	0	0						
	30th	Interest on Cr. Balance	51	18	6						
		Total ...	77,420	6	4			Total ...	77,420	6	4

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT ENDING 31ST JULY 1885.

1885.			£	s.	d.	1885.			£	s.	d.
July ...	1st	Balance...	3,311	1	11	July ...	1st	¼ % Commission on conversion of old shares	92	16	3
		Interest on Govt. shares less Income tax	12,135	8	4			Balance to credit	21,239	18	7
		Interest on Debentures	4,670	18	8						
	10th	Refund excess Income tax charged	20	2	8						
	31st	Proceeds of Guarantee Fund ...	1,195	3	3						
		Total ...	21,332	14	10			Total ...	21,332	14	10

ACCOUNT SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF PURCHASE-MONEY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Purchase-money	1,666,666	0	0	In fully paid Shares	500,000	0	0
				In Mortgage Debentures	241,600	0	0
£				In Special Account for redemption of old shares	625,000	0	0
				Guarantee Fund	200,000	0	0
				In Cash	100,066	0	0
	1,666,666	0	0	£	1,666,666	0	0

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Accounts showing Disbursements to Old and New Shareholders.

Dr.					Cr.						
Amount remitted from Hyderabad.	Interest paid to Old Shareholders at 6%	Interest paid to New Shareholders at 5%	Interest paid on Debentures at 5%	Total Payments.	Balance credited to Govt.	Interest received on Govt. Shares at 5%	Interest received on Debentures at 4%	Interest on Guarantee Fund of 15 Lacs at 4 and 4½%	Interest on Guarantee Fund of 27 Lacs at 4½%	Total Receipts.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				Half-Year ending 30th June 1884.							
28,483 0 0	3,372 0 0	23,736 11 6	... ...	27,108 11 6	1,374 8 6	10,663 10 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	12,037 19 1	
				Half-Year ending 31st Dec. 1884.							
... ...	3,309 0 0	36,862 8 5	6,040 0 0	46,211 8 5	... ...	12,169 5 3	4,711 4 0	4,944 18 7	... ...	21,825 7 10	
				Half-Year ending 30th June 1885.							
58,000 0 0	2,475 0 0	43,697 4 6	6,040 0 0	52,212 4 6	5,787 15 6	12,135 8 4	4,670 18 8	2,376 18 7	*...	24,971 1 1	* Particulars in regard to Interest coming in on 30th June 1884 not yet received.
86,483 0 0	9,156 0 0	104,296 4 5	12,080 0 0	125,532 4 5	7,162 4 0	34,968 4 2	9,382 2 8	7,321 17 2	... ...	58,834 8 0	

EDUCATION.

GENERAL FORM No. 1.

RETURN of Arts Colleges, Schools and Scholars in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1294 Fasli.

Number of Revenue Districts.	Total Area of Province.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population.	Institutions and Scholars.	University Education.	School Education General.			Training Schools or Special Schools attached as Departments to General Schools.						Grand Total.	Percentage of		REMARKS.
					Arts Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Schools of Arts.	Medical Schools.	Engineering Schools.	Training Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Other Schools.		Colleges and Schools to number of Towns and Villages, Educational Field.	Male Scholars to Male Population and Female Scholars to Female Population, Educational Field.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Eighteen Districts, inclusive of Private Lands.	56,461 square miles—Educational field. 26,239 do. —Non-Educational field. 82,700	14,108 in Educational field. 6,556 in Non-Educational field. 20,664	Male Population.....3,347,247 Educational field. Female Population...3,240,966 Male Population.....1,654,890 Non-Educational field. Female Population...1,602,491 9,845,594	Institutions For Males...	2	5	34	147	...	...	...	1	...	...	189	1·34	...	
				Institutions For Females	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	·14	...	
				Total...	2	5	38	162	...	...	...	2	...	..	209	1·48	...	
				Scholars ... Males	66	709	3,098	7,075	...	...	...	17	...	...	10,965	...	·33	
				Scholars ... Females.....	...	...	266	592	...	...	...	23	...	...	881	...	·03	
				Total,..	66	709	3,364	7,667	...	...	...	40	...	...	11,846	1·48	·18	

EDUCATION.

GENERAL FORM No. 2.

RETURN of Schools and Scholars in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 Fasli.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Government Institutions.						Aided Institutions.						Unaided Institutions.						Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of Scholars on 30th Aban 1294.	Grand total of Scholars on 30th Aban 1294, learning			Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 30th Aban 1294.			
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 30th Aban 1294.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Scholars on 30th Aban 1294, learning			No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 30th Aban 1294.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Scholars on 30th Aban 1294, learning			No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 30th Aban 1294.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Scholars on 30th Aban 1294, learning										
				English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.				English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.				English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.			English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.
ARTS COLLEGES.																											
University Education .. English	1	18	14	18	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	18	12	6	..	10	8	..
University Education .. Oriental	1	48	38	..	15	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	..	15	33	..	48	..	..
Schools for General Education.																											
Boys .. High Schools .. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	628	500	628	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	628	628	157	..	179	180	184	85
Boys .. High Schools .. Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boys .. Middle Schools .. English	3	469	375	469	..	158	3	278	241	278	15	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	747	747	15	272	100	356	280	11
Boys .. Middle Schools .. Vernacular	28	2,351	1,882	..	..	2,351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2,351	..	..	2,351	..	1,236	1,115	..
Boys .. Primary Schools.. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	280	229	280	..	280	3	86	55	86	..	86	10	366	366	..	366	..	65	187	114
Boys .. Primary Schools.. Vernacular	133	6,452	5,160	..	35	6,417	1	34	27	..	..	34	3	223	197	..	..	223	137	6,709	..	35	6,674	..	3,603	3,106	..
Girls .. High Schools .. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls .. High Schools .. Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls .. Middle Schools .. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	266	222	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	266	266	..	..	262	1	..	3
Girls .. Middle Schools .. Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls .. Primary Schools.. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	247	147	247	..	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	247	247	..	..	20	47	172	8
Girls .. Primary Schools.. Vernacular	1	39	31	..	39	..	6	188	155	..	..	188	3	118	101	..	..	118	10	345	..	39	306	..	64	281	..
Schools for Special or Technical Training attached as Department to General Schools, viz.																											
Schools of Art—Drawing School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	81	65	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	81	81	..	..	..	72	7	2
Training Schools for Masters	1	17	14	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	..	17	..	17	..	..
Training Schools for Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	22	..	..	23	1	23	..	..	23	..	..	23	..
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	168	9,394	7,514	487	101	8,982	31	2,002	1,586	1,780	172	828	10	450	375	86	..	450	209	11,846	2,353	273	10,048	561	5,899	5,363	223

* Separate from the Department.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL FORM No. 3

RETURN of Expenditure on Educational Establishment in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 Fasli.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.						AIDED INSTITUTIONS.							UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS UNDER REGULAR INSPECTION.					TOTAL EXPENDITURE.				Percentage on total	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN							
																								GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION.				AIDED INSTITUTION.				UNAIDED INSTITUTION.	
	Nizam's Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses, Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments.	Other Sources.	Total.	Nizam's Grant.	British Grant.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments.	Other Sources.	Total.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other Sources.	Total.	Nizam's Grants.	British Grant and Municipality.	Fees and other Sources.	Total.		Total Cost.	Nizam's Grant.	British Grant and Municipality.	Other Sources.	Total Cost.	Nizam's Grant.	British Grant and Municipality.	Other Sources.	Total cost.	Other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arts Colleges.	38,623 6 0	..	433 0 0	..	..	..	39,056 6 0	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	38,623 6 0	433 0 0	....	39,056 6 0	1·70	1,870 12 0	1,870 12 0	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
University Education { English	19,263 8 0	..	143 8 0	..	..	..	19,407 0 0	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	19,263 8 0	143 8 0	....	19,407 0 0	0·85	272 2 8	272 2 8	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Schools for General Education { Oriental	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
English	13,222 4 6	..	....	..	..	..	13,222 4 6	480 0 0	2,202 5 3	..	....	....	..	....	....	2,682 5 3	..	..	....	..	....	....	13,702 4 6	2,202 5 3	....	15,904 9 9	0·70	21 6 0	21 6 0	....	..	1 13 13	1 13 13	....	....	....
High Schools { Vernacular	13,661 11 6	..	1,646 7 0	..	..	..	15,308 2 6	1,140 0 0	....	..	1,000 2 11	....	..	....	....	2,140 2 11	..	..	....	..	....	....	14,801 11 6	1,646 7 0	....	16,448 2 6	0·72	11 4 10	11 4 10	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Boys { Middle Schools { English	23,697 2 0	..	2,477 2 0	..	..	..	26,174 4 0	2,075 0 0	....	..	....	....	..	....	139 0 0	2,214 0 0	..	..	309 11 3	..	6,210 4 0	6,519 15 3	25,772 2 0	2,477 2 0	6,210 4 0	34,459 4 0	1·51	22 2 7	9 0 10	4 11 5	8 7 2	1 4 6	0 6 4	0 6 4	....	....
Vernacular	10,764 4 6	..	1,391 1 0	..	..	..	12,155 5 6	135 0 0	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	135 0 0	..	..	192 10 ..	..	1720 4 0	1,912 14 0	10,899 4 6	1,391 1 0	1,720 4 0	14,010 9 6	0·61	6 8 8	6 8 8	....	....	4 7 10	0 11 10	0 11 10	....	....
Primary Schools { English	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Vernacular	24,967 9 0	..	....	..	..	..	24,967 9 0	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	24,967 9 0	....	....	24,967 9 0	1·09	6 8 8	6 8 8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High Schools { English	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Vernacular	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	1,245 9 0	2,047 10 6	..	....	....	..	....	....	3,293 3 6	..	..	....	..	....	....	1,245 9 0	2,047 10 6	....	3,293 3 6	0·14	6 8 8	6 8 8	....	....	1 7 10	0 11 10	0 11 10	....	....
Girls { Middle Schools { English	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Vernacular	2,736 0 0	..	....	..	..	..	2,736 0 0	1,320 0 0	....	..	1,320 0 0	....	..	....	....	2,640 0 0	..	..	....	..	....	....	4,056 0 0	....	....	4,056 0 0	0·18	7 2 6	5 3 3	1 15 3	....	1 7 10	0 11 10	0 11 10	....	....
Primary Schools { English	1,264 0 0	..	....	..	..	..	1,264 0 0	360 0 0	....	..	360 0 0	....	..	....	....	720 0 0	..	..	....	..	....	....	1,624 0 0	....	....	1,624 0 0	0·07	3 12 6	3 12 6	....	....	1 7 10	0 11 10	0 11 10	....	....
Vernacular	132 0 0	..	....	..	..	..	132 0 0	180 0 0	....	..	180 0 0	....	..	....	....	360 0 0	..	..	....	..	....	....	312 0 0	....	....	312 0 0	0·01	2 12 6	2 12 6	....	....	1 7 10	0 11 10	0 11 10	....	....
Schools for Special or Technical Training attached or Departments to General Schools, viz:—	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Schools of Art	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Medical Schools	26,739 0 0	..	....	..	..	..	26,739 0 0	....	3,981 3 4	..	....	....	..	....	....	3,981 3 4	..	..	....	..	....	....	26,739 0 0	....	....	30,720 3 4	1·30	700 0 6	466 11 1	....	233 12 5	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering Schools	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Special Schools	2,672 12 3	..	....	..	..	..	2,672 12 3	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	393 0 0	..	804 7 0	1,197 7 0	2,672 12 3	....	1,197 7 0	3,870 3 3	0·17	1,336 7 0	1,336 7 0	....	....	392 1 0	392 1 0	....	....	....
Training Schools for Masters	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Training Schools for Mistresses	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Industrial Schools	7,108 12 0	..	....	..	..	..	7,108 12 0	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	7,108 12 0	....	....	7,108 12 0	0·30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Schools (Aligarh College)	14,000 0 0	..	....	..	..	..	14,000 0 0	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	14,000 0 0	....	....	14,000 0 0	0·59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
University	16,625 4 0	..	....	..	..	..	16,625 4 0	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	16,625 4 0	....	....	16,625 4 0	0·70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Direction	17,200 12 0	..	....	..	..	..	17,200 12 0	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	17,200 12 0	....	....	17,200 12 0	0·73	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inspection	1,407 11 3	..	....	..	..	..	1,407 11 3	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	1,407 11 3	....	....	1,407 11 3	0·06	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scholarships { Colleges ..	576 0 0	..	....	..	..	..	576 0 0	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	576 0 0	....	....	576 0 0	0·02	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schools ..	900 0 0	..	....	..	..	..	900 0 0	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	900 0 0	....	....	900 0 0	0·04	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prizes	900 0 0	..	....	..	..	..	900 0 0	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	900 0 0	....	....	900 0 0	0·04	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buildings	12,355 1 6	..	....	..	..	..	12,355 1 6	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	12,355 1 6	....	....	12,355 1 6	0·52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,77,180 14 1	..	8,670 8 0	..	..	..	1,85,851 6 1	10,499 0 0	10,731 9 1	..	7,503 2 0	41,362 13 3	180 0 0	..	..	70,276 9 4	..	..	895 0 0	..	4,737 3 2	5,632 3 2	2,28,776 14 1	17,807 13 1	51,363 4 9	2,97,948 12 0	100·00	21 10 2	21 10 2	....	....	33 12 0	33 12 0	2 13 11	2 13 11

* Separate from the Department.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL FORM No. 4.

RETURN showing the results of prescribed Examination in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1294 Fasli.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	No. of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Creed of passed Scholars.			Percentage of passed Scholars to total number at the beginning of the year on the rolls of the class examined.		
	Government Institutions.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total	Government Institutions.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students	Total.	Government Institutions.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Government Institution.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Arts Colleges.																				
Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Arts	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Firts Arts or Previous Examination	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total.....	2	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Schools.																				
Matriculation ..... Boys..	1	4	...	5	6	17	...	...	23	2	4	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...
Matriculation ..... Girls..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard equivalent to Matriculation ..... Boys..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard equivalent to Matriculation ..... Girls..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ..... Boys..	2	4	...	6	15	30	...	...	45	8	12	...	...	20	14	4	2	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ..... Girls..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary School Examination ..... Boys..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary School Examination ..... Girls..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary School Examination ..... Boys..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary School Examination ..... Girls..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Masters.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. for Mistresses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	3	8	...	11	21	47	...	...	68	10	16	...	...	26	17	7	2	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	5	8	...	13	31	47	...	...	78	12	16	...	...	28	18	7	3	...	...	...

Note.—This return was received after the section on Education was written. It is also evidently incomplete, as no reference is contained in it of the Examination of Primary Schools.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL FORM No. 5.

RETURN showing the number of Aided Schools in 1292, 1293, and 1294 Fasli, and of the Grants awarded during the years 1292, 1293, and 1294 Fasli.

	Class of Institution.	No. of Schools.			Amount of Grant.		
		1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli for 14 months.	1294 Fasli.
Under Native Managers.	Arts Colleges { English	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Arts Colleges { Oriental	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	General Education.						
	Schools { English { For boys ...	3	3	4	10,800 0 0	12,600 0 0	10,950 0 0
	Schools { English { For girls ...	...	...	3	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
	Schools { Vernacular { For boys ...	1	1	1	120 0 0	140 0 0	120 0 0
	Schools { Vernacular { For girls ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Special Schools attached as Departments to General Schools.						
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Engineering Schools	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Special Schools	1	1	1	37,685 3 7	40,185 1 5	36,120 0 0
	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Do. for Mistresses	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Other Schools	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Building Grants	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	5	5	9	48,605 3 7	52,925 1 5	48,690 0 0
Under Other Managers.	Arts Colleges { English	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Arts Colleges { Oriental	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	General Education.						
	Schools { English { For boys ...	4	4	4	3,768 0 0	4,396 0 0	3,693 0 0
	Schools { English { For girls ...	3	3	3	2,520 0 0	2,940 0 0	2,445 0 0
	Schools { Vernacular { For boys ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Schools { Vernacular { For girls ...	4	4	6	1,200 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,200 0 0
	Special Schools attached as Departments to General Schools.						
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Engineering Schools	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Special Schools	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Do. for Mistresses... ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Other Schools	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Building Grants	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	11	11	13	7,488 0 0	8,736 0 0	7,338 0 0
	Grand Total...	16	16	22	56,093 3 7	61,661 1 5	56,028 0 0

STATEMENT showing number of Letters carried by the Post Office in 1293 Fasli and 1294 Fasli.

DESCRIPTION.	1293 Fasli.		1294 Fasli.		Decrease in 1294 Fasli.		Increase in 1294 Fasli.		Remarks.
	Number.	Weight by Tola.	Number.	Weight by Tola.	Number.	Weight by Tola.	Number.	Weight by Tola.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bearing Letters.....	5,93,305	...	6,74,299	...	...	...	80,994	...	
Paid Letters	4,91,330	...	5,37,769	...	...	...	46,439	...	
Bearing Banghees ...	1,104	...	1,410	...	...	...	306	...	
Paid Banghees	1,504	...	1,763	...	...	...	259	...	
Express	2,400	...	3,613	...	...	...	1,213	...	
Registered	68,710	...	78,253	...	...	...	9,543	...	
Total...	11,58,353	...	12,97,107	...	...	...	1,38,754	...	
Service Covers	9,65,990	Tolas. 38,65,344	10,49,230	Tolas. 46,80,684	...	...	83,240	Tolas. 8,15,340	
Service Banghees	9,783	Tolas. 12,78,786	11,587	Tolas. 20,95,318	...	...	1,804	8,16,532	
Total...	9,75,773	51,44,130	10,60,817	67,76,002	...	...	85,044	16,31,872	
	21,34,126	51,44,130	23,57,924	67,76,002	...	...	2,23,798	16,31,872	

No. 1.

Statement showing Sales of Revenue Stamps in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions

No.	Name of District.	1289 Fasli.			1290 Fasli.			1291 Fasli.			1292 Fasli.			1293 Fasli.			1294 Fasli.			Population.	Income of 1294 Fasli per head of Population.	Remarks.
		No. of Stamps.	Amount.		No. of Stamps.	Amount.		No. of Stamps.	Amount.		No. of Stamps.	Amount.		No. of Stamps.	Amount.		No. of Stamps.	Amount.				
			Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A		Rs.	A.		A.—P.	
1	Hyderabad	35,124	21,164	8	42,267	27,008	5	45,458	27,866	3	47,702	30,151	3	49.523	29,912	8	55,625	37,816	8	3,54,962	1—7	
2	Aurungabad	11,947	5,532	2	13,984	5,203	1	20,087	8,853	1	17,558	7,565	12	19,896	8,438	4	22,948	10.080	9	5,32,643	0—3	
3	Parbhani	8,700	3,802	15	8,293	4,048	5	11.084	5,211	14	11,021	5,367	15	11.079	5,312	9	16,594	7,642	2	4,79,802	0—3	
4	Birh	6,666	2,985	6	6,755	3,077	2	8,994	4,048	12	10,937	4,584	4	9.871	4,499	8	17,224	5,731	10	4.10,549	0—2	
5	Bidar	4,331	1,897	10	4,758	2,537	0	7,510	3,440	0	6.626	3,031	12	5,789	2,867	14	9,818	4,081	12	3,26,226	0—2	
6	Nander	8,434	4,197	13	8,020	3,632	8	11,890	4,990	13	10,271	4,438	5	10.654	5,012	4	12,991	5,407	6	5,13,552	0—2	
7	Naldrug	6.675	2,553	2	8,101	3,332	4	9,710	3.785	1	10,496	4,167	4	12,721	4,872	4	15,195	5,976	6	1,46,389	0—7	
8	Gulberga	5,320	2,469	13	6,655	3,173	14	8.023	3,771	8	8,803	3,995	10	9,545	4 712	7	11,273	5,620	14	2,16,663	0—4	
9	Lingsugur	11,131	4,302	10	11,241	4,235	2	9,570	4,064	6	8,540	4,250	0	12,362	6,086	10	12,559	6,589	14	1,35.748	0—9	
10	Raichur	5,680	3,003	2	6,261	3,691	4	7,246	3,739	4	7,199	3,771	8	8,388	4,885	2	10,051	4,996	0	3,00,793	0—3	
11	Shorapur.....	2,832	1,643	12	3,161	2,872	12	3,768	2,136	0	2,077	1,421	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,182	0—0	
12	Elgandal	8,185	6,230	6	9,190	7.786	2	11,560	10 074	2	11.976	9,414	8	15,934	9,967	8	13,107	9,873	8	7,52,063	0—2	
13	Indur	6,763	7.347	10	6,183	5,365	4	9,200	6.668	4	11,376	8,720	10	11,471	6,877	6	10,475	6,924	4	4,18,359	0—3	
14	Medak	5,231	4,397	5	4,474	3,422	1	5,946	4,026	1	7,379	5,890	1	7,423	5,199	8	9,787	6,314	9	2,10,986	0—5	
15	Sirpur-Tandur ...	3,522	2,662	6	3,692	2,791	8	3.805	2,517	2	2,760	1,995	10	3,078	2,257	0	3,402	2,277	0	2,00,462	0—2	
16	Khammam	6,414	4,265	2	6,313	4,767	4	7,275	5,292	10	7,884	5,257	14	8,199	6,599	10	11,689	8,036	14	5,95,112	0—2	
17	Nagar-Karnul.....	4,559	3,075	10	4,082	2,310	6	6.650	4,229	8	7,947	4,965	8	6,290	3,326	2	8,113	4,990	14	4,53,466	0—1	
18	Nalgunda	4,279	3,787	13	5,716	4,308	2	7.241	5,572	7	7.792	5,545	7	7,320	5,677	5	7,183	6,387	10	3,87,472	0—2	
19	Abkari Talukdar..	1,049	610	7	1 361	854	3	1,964	-1,240	2	3,154	1,992	7	3,192	2,095	12	6,154	3,965	2	...	...	
20	Forest	2,499	681	4	3,225	830	14	3,314	790	8	3,028	683	0	3,621	780	10	3,592	831	14	...	...	
	Total...	1,49,341	86,610	12	1,63,732	95,250	5	2,00,295	1,12,317	10	2,04,526	1 17,209	14	2,16,356	1,19,380	3	2,57,780	1,43,544	12	66,69,429	0—4	
	Deduct discount...	...	417	4	...	2,237	15	...	2,747	9	...	2,966	8	...	3,056	2	...	3,625	10	...	...	
	Actual Revenue...	1,49,341	86,193	8	1,63,732	93,012	6	2,00,295	1,09,570	1	2,04,526	1,14,243	6	2,16,356	1,16,324	1	2,57,780	1,39,919	2	...	...	

No. 2.

Statement showing Sales of Judicial Stamps in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

No.	Name of District.	1289 Fasli.			1290 Fasli.			1291 Fasli.			1292 Fasli.			1293 Fasli.			1294 Fasli.			Population.	Income of 1294 Fasli per head of Population.	Remarks.
		No. of Stamps.	Amount.		No. of Stamps.	Amount.		No. of Stamps.	Amount.		No. of Stamps.	Amount.		No. of Stamps.	Amount.		No. of Stamps.	Amount.				
			Rs	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs	A.		Rs.	A.		A.—P.	
	Hyderabad.....	21 232	42,517	8	25,187	45,924	4	28,996	62,995	4	27,026	65,271	8	26,233	85,325	12	42,381	91,823	4	3,54,962	4 — 1	
1	Aurangabad	20,349	20,015	8	20,981	19,600	6	25 365	23,003	12	24,177	22,478	6	29,143	22,299	2	47,917	46,709	2	5,32,643	1—4	
2	Parbhani.....	7,532	10,890	2	6,966	8,549	4	7,517	8,704	6	8,351	10,593	0	8,437	9,842	12	14,599	14,969	12	4,79,802	0—5	
3	Birh.....	14,990	14,348	4	13,006	11,232	10	16,484	15,582	4	17,510	17,915	12	15,599	17,399	12	29,506	27,994	4	4,10,549	1—1	
4	Bidar	4,794	7,620	8	4,429	5 003	12	4,959	6,175	0	5,350	7,533	2	4,797	5,509	8	7.083	5,995	0	3,26,226	0—3	
5	Nander	10,390	11,861	8	8,988	10,897	8	12,935	14,729	0	11,321	12,365	0	8,964	11,135	12	14,040	12,529	0	5,13,552	0—4	
6	Naldrug	15,671	11,959	8	11,206	9,472	12	12,902	13 201	8	15.704	15,092	12	18,063	18,330	14	24,267	23,243	4	1,46,389	2—4	
7	Gulberga	2,934	3.726	4	3,281	4,047	12	5,380	6,624	4	5,677	7,074	10	6,179	6,669	14	9,015	8,755	12	2,16,663	0—7	
8	Lingsugur	1,681	2,243	0	1,782	1,853	8	3,090	3,291	12	6,264	6,336	12	7,403	8,668	4	10,439	10,609	4	1,35,748	1—3	
9	Raichur	3,169	4 175	12	3,425	4 819	4	3.717	5,153	12	3,855	4,962	8	4,692	5,940	12	6,374	8,379	12	3,00,793	0—5	
10	Shorapur.....	4,705	6,600	0	4,204	5,680	12	3,869	4,773	4	1,439	1,605	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.34,182	0—1	
11	Elgundal.....	3,039	3,312	12	3,584	3,584	10	4,423	5 065	6	4,589	5,388	10	4,124	4,466	10	4,658	5,405	10	7,52,063	0—1	
12	Indur	3,733	5,332	12	4,146	4,619	0	3,867	4,082	4	4,886	5,939	8	3,278	3,047	12	3,636	3,525	0	4,18,359	0—1	
13	Medak.....	2,017	3,589	8	1,683	2,482	12	2,096	2,791	8	2,094	2,657	8	2,521	3,644	12	3,233	4,127	8	2,10,986	0—3	
14	Sarpur-Tandur ...	2,020	1.525	12	1,659	1,097	4	1,672	1.279	0	1,588	1,236	8	1,325	872	0	2,038	1,841	8	2,00,462	0—1	
15	Khammam	4,186	4,144	4	3,878	4,391	8	4,238	5,250	8	3,564	4,428	0	3,885	4,867	8	4,390	4,699	4	5,95,112	0—1	
16	Nalgunda	2,086	1,681	2	2,276	2,037	14	2,936	3,136	10	2.550	2,241	8	2,633	1,826	10	2,243	1,894	6	3,87,472	0—9	
17	Nagar-Karnul ...	2 791	2,059	6	1,886	2,373	10	2,935	2,823	2	3,409	3,553	4	2,838	3,483	14	3,921	5,077	10	4,53,466	0—2	
18	Nizam's State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	26	8	69	91	0	100	75	0	...	...	
	Total...	1,27 319	1,57,603	6	1,22,567	1 47,668	6	1,47,375	1,88,662	8	1,49,372	1,96,700	0	1,50,183	2,13,422	8	2,29,840	2,77,654	4	66,69,429	0—7	
	Deduct Discount...	...	...	...	...	3,800	9	...	5,196	10	...	5,763	1	...	6,227	3	...	8,832	0	...	...	
	Actual Revenue...	1,27,319	1,57,603	6	1,22,567	1,43,867	13	1,47,375	1,83,465	14	1 49,372	1,90,936	15	1,50,183	2,07,195	5	2,29,840	2,68,822	4	...	...	

A.

Statement showing the amount of Demand and Collection in the Abkari Department for 1294 Fasli.

No.	Name of District.	Demand.								Collection.								Percentage of Collection on Demand.	Remarks.
		Toddy.	Spirits.	Mowah Flower.	Opium Shops.	Ganja.	Poisons	Miscellaneous	Total.	Toddy.	Spirits.	Mowah Flower.	Opium Shops.	Ganja.	Poisons	Miscellaneous	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Aurungabad	4,391	1,07,413	5,177	21,900	3,142	...	...	1,42,023	4 091	1,05,523	5,177	21,778	3.141	...	...	13,90,710	98·37	
2	Birh	6,528	19,326	...	12,357	1,295	1,159	...	40,665	5 545	13,559	...	12,357	1,295	1,159	...	33,915	83·45	
3	Parbhani	19,280	34,290	7,240	9,218	1,749	2,678	...	74.455	19 280	34 290	6,923	9,218	1 749	2 678	...	74,138	99·57	
4	Nander	16,244	53,561	11,404	3,823	950	2,640	...	88 622	16,244	52,576	11,404	3,610	847	2,640	...	87,321	98·53	
5	Gulberga	1,25,680	19,090	1,227	1,400	...	...	...	1,47,397	1 25 680	19,090	1,227	1,400	...	...	...	1 47.397	100·00	
6	Raichur	2,09,944	37,435	...	1,827	...	...	...	2 49,206	2 09,944	37.435	...	1.827	...	...	...	2 49 206	100·00	
7	Lingsugur	1,71,660	27,944	...	1,225	29	...	...	2,00 858	1,56,868	24 047	...	1 219	29	...	...	1,82 163	90·69	
8	Naldrug	1,522	9,319	...	5,460	...	...	...	16,301	1.522	9 319	...	5,317	...	...	...	16 158	99·12	
9	Bidar	17,655	13,400	1,967	1,068	371	76	...	34 537	16 893	11,650	1,442	928	371	76	...	31 360	90·80	
	Total Marathwari	5,72,904	3,21,778	27,015	58,278	7,536	6.553	...	9,94 064	5 56 067	3 07 489	26,173	57,654	7,432	6 553	...	9 61,368	96·70	
10	Medak	1,17,185	30,588	47,250	366	202	513	...	1,96,104	1 16 747	29 465	38,922	366	202	513	...	1.86 215	94·95	
11	Elgundal	2,17,348	13,345	36,660	619	25	797	...	2,68,794	2 17 349	13 272	35,860	619	25	797	...	2,67,922	99·69	
12	Indur	1,37,334	...	1,13,687	1,691	255	231	...	2,53,198	1,35 738	...	1,03,878	1,676	255	231	...	2 41,778	95·48	
13	Sirpur-Tandur	1,048	19,357	18,761	2,785	27	13	...	41 991	1,048	19,357	18,761	2,785	27	13	...	41,991	100·00	
14	Nalgunda	1,49,126	8,932	...	690	134	20	...	1.58 902	1 43,429	8 932	...	690	129	20	...	1,53 2·0	96·41	
15	Nagar-Ka nul	2,39,534	16,954	6,144	438	124	304	...	2.63 498	2 35,285	15 661	6,144	423	119	300	...	2,57,942	97·89	
16	Khammam	1,88,826	23,412	13,313	1,715	137	8	..	2,27,411	1,87,872	23 412	13,313	1,715	137	8	...	2,26 457	99·58	
17	Baghat	15,128	...	...	54	...	...	...	15 182	9,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,845	64·84	
	Total Telingana	10,65,529	1,12,588	2,35,815	8,358	904	1 886	...	14 25 080	10,47 313	1,10 109	2 16,878	8,274	894	1,882	...	13 85,350	97·21	
	Total Districts	16,38,433	4,34,366	2,62,830	66,636	8,440	8,439	...	24,19,144	16 03,380	4,17,698	4,43,051	65,928	8,326	8 435	...	23,46 718	97·100	
18	City, Secunderabad, and Bolarum	2.63,367	5,23,691	2,46,747	4,451	808	...	43,682	10,82 746	2 61,465	5,10,332	2,26,385	3,724	616	...	43,467	10,45,989	96·60	
	Grand Total	19,01,800	9,58,057	5,09,577	71,087	9,248	8,439	43,682	35,01,890	18.64 845	9,27,930	4,69,436	69,652	8,942	8,435	43,467	33,92,707	96·88	

B.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Demand and Collection in the Abkari Department for 1293 and 1294 Fasli.

	DEMAND.								COLLECTION.								Percentage of Collection on Demand.
	Toddy.	Spirits.	Mowah Flower.	Opium Shops.	Ganja.	Poisons.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Toddy.	Spirits.	Mowah Flower.	Opium Shops.	Ganja.	Poisons.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1293 Fasli (12 months).	21,53,048	10,98,411	2,87,406	94,325	11,708	10,296	32,149	36,87,353	20,98,408	9,71,931	2,59,577	90,998	11,530	10,200	31,771	34,74,415	94·23
1294 Fasli	19,01,800	9,58,057	5,09,577	71,087	9,248	8,439	43,682	35,01,890	18,64,845	9,27,930	4,69,436	69,652	8,942	8,435	43,467	33,92,707	96·88
Increase	...	...	2,22,171	...	...	...	11,533	...	...	...	2,09,859	...	...	...	11,696	...	...
Decrease.....	2,51,245	1,40,354	...	23,238	2,460	1,857	...	1,85,463	2,33,563	49,059	...	21,346	2,588	1,765	...	81,708	...

C.

STATEMENT showing the Abkari Revenue from 1287 to 1294 Fasli.

DESCRIPTION.	1287 Fasli.	1288 Fasli.	1289 Fasli.	1290 Fasli.	1291 Fasli.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District	22,38,591	20,81,500	21,03,704	2,091,291	17,40,847	1,947,083	27,20,675	24,19,144
ity, Secundrabad, and Bolarum.....	3,22,196	4,33,107	7,17,091	7,27,623	7,70,753	770,881	9,66,678	10,82,746
Total ...	25,60,787	25,14,607	28,20,795	28,18,914	25,11,600	27,17,964	36,87,353	35,01,890

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.

STATEMENT showing the Forest Income of last five years from 1290 to 1294 Fasli inclusive.

Dewani.	1290.	1291.	1292.	1293.	1294.	REMARKS.
Dewani	1,09,354 11 10¾	1,30,893 13 0¼	1,54,417 0 10½	1,81,495 3 0	1,22,594 10 4	
Total.....	1,09,354 11 10¾	1,30,893 13 0¼	1,54,417 0 10½	1,81,495 3 0	1,22,594 10 4	

B.

STATEMENT showing the total Amount of Receipts in the Forest Department of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1294 Fasli. (*Diwani.*)

No.	Name of the Kinds of Timber, &c.	Khammam.	Paloncha	Elgundal.	Nulgunda.	Nagar-Karnul.	Indur.	Medak.	Nander.	Parbhani.	City Daragah.	Aurungabad.	Gulberga by Deputy Conservator.	Head Office.	Assistant Conservator.	Bidar.	Raichur.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Ebony	Rs. a. p. 62 6 9	Rs. a. p. 40 0 4	Rs. a. p. 120 0 10	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 15 7 3	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 14 11 6	Rs. a. p. 37 9 9	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 300 4 5	
2	Blackwood	43 4 0	36 4 0	58 14 0	..	....	22 15 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	161 5 0	
3	Satin	229 10 0	297 6 10	180 9 3	191 6 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 14 9	10 2 0	..	..	..	..	912 1 0	
4	Teak	16,342 10 9	589 9 9	19,915 13 6	13 9 6	984 3 0	7,400 0 9	2,681 9 9	2,631 4 6	4,457 8 4	1,989 8 0	383 13 3	975 13 0	..	10 8 6	..	..	62,862 0 7	
5	Bija Saul	105 13 0	281 4 0	183 9 6	..	....	317 11 0	....	....	....	10 0 0	....	20 5 6	..	..	..	..	928 11 0	
6	Bhat Unkus	0 2 0	....	0 0 9	..	....	4 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	4 10 9	
7	Eppa	131 13 6	2,692 14 6	46 9 3	3 12 0	1,430 14 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	4,271 15 4	
8	Nulla Muddi	934 4 9	1,651 8 0	1,456 12 11	..	100 6 9	232 2 9	....	....	....	....	....	59 13 3	..	..	..	..	4,438 0 5	
	Total ..	17,850 0 9	10,021 15 5	21,962 6 0	208 11 8	2,515 7 10	7,998 12 9	2,681 9 9	2,631 4 6	4,457 8 4	1,999 8 0	416 7 6	1,124 11 6	..	10 8 6	..	..	73,879 0 6	
1	Soap Stone	67 10 6	....	....	..	....	34 11 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	102 5 6	
2	Bamboos	743 5 6	2,621 0 0	1,686 5 3	..	1,182 13 8	5,078 8 0	98 8 0	159 13 6	....	....	302 0 10	298 3 6	..	..	..	..	12,169 10 3	
3	Garnets	....	600 0 0	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	116 10 4	....	..	..	..	..	716 10 4	
4	Talc	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	
5	Iron Ore	237 2 9	181 4 6	2,912 8 9	..	....	402 9 11	191 0 6	....	....	....	....	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	3,939 9 5	
6	Lime Stone	....	....	....	42 0 0	94 8 0	0 0 9	163 5 4	107 5 0	....	....	177 0 0	12 8 0	..	..	..	..	602 11 1	
7	Flint Stone	....	....	....	..	....	156 9 0	....	....	....	....	13 0 0	....	..	..	..	..	169 9 0	
8	Red Ochre	32 12 0	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	32 12 0	
9	Slab Stone	25 3 6	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,213 3 2	..	..	..	..	1,238 6 8	
10	Chalk	....	....	....	22 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	22 8 0	
11	Crystal Stone	....	8 0 0	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	
12	Emery	....	....	29 12 0	3 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	32 12 0	
13	Inferior Timber	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	388 1 0	..	..	..	..	388 1 0	
14	Drift Wood	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Teak leaves	....	32 0 0	....	..	12 0 0	318 6 0	....	288 12 9	279 5 9	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	930 8 6	
	Total ..	1,108 2 3	3,412 4 0	4,627 10 0	67 8 0	1,289 5 8	5,990 12 8	452 13 4	555 15 3	279 5 9	....	608 11 2	1,926 15 8	..	..	..	..	20,353 7 9	
1	Double Tax	....	5 10 0	170 2 9	207 9 8	170 10 1	485 14 8	....	....	....	30 8 0	5 10 6	397 4 0	..	..	..	..	1,473 5 8	
2	Auction Sale	1,053 15 0	307 15 7	1,988 8 3	..	....	252 7 7	33 9 0	134 10 6	325 10 11	36 5 6	....	3 0 0	..	10 7 6	..	..	4,151 9 10	
3	Fines	20 0 0	....	....	..	....	....	1 8 0	33 12 0	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	55 4 0	
4	Confiscating amount in Deposit	87 13 0	356 0 9	160 13 6	..	27 0 0	81 1 3	....	169 0 0	8 0 0	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	990 2 6	
5	Miscellaneous	....	....	0 2 0	..	0 0 1	....	0 15 6	72 7 0	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	73 8 7	
6	Interest on delayed payment	4 6. 4	21 2 9	19 6 0	..	0 13 0	542 8 5	4 7 0	..	....	....	22 5 3	....	..	..	..	..	615 0 9	
7	Sale of Stamp Paper ..	118 14 0	130 2 0	77 4 0	5 12 0	28 8 0	100 8 0	39 0 0	125 0 0	....	24 2 0	4 8 0	70 14 0	90 6 0	12 0 0	..	..	826 14 0	
	Total ..	1,290 0 4	821 5 1	2,416 4 6	213 5 8	226 15 2	1 562 7 11	79 7 6	534 13 6	333 10 11	90 15 6	32 7 9	471 2 0	90 6 0	22 7 6	..		8,185 13 4	
1	Advanced amount returned	0 0 1	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 0 0	0 0 2	..	..	..	..	1 0 3	
1	Deposit amount of applicants	4,480 11 9	3 380 11 6	4 635 14 0	..	18 12 0	2,074 4 9	189 12 6	598 12 0	791 3 0	413 0 0	99 10 0	125 0 0	..	..	..	..	16,817 11 6	
2	Do. of Contractors.	167 12 0	353 12 0	698 8 3	..	155 8 0	1 317 5 0	86 0 6	47 8 0	99 0 0	....	82 4 0	179 8 0	..	..	..	..	3,249 1 3	
3	Miscellaneous Deposit ..	....	....	91 9 9	..	....	....	16 14 0	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	108 7 9	
	Total ..	4 650 7 9	3 734 7 6	5,426 0 0	..	174 4 0	3,431 9 9	292 10 6	646 4 0	890 3 0	413 0 0	181 14 0	304 8 0	..	..	..	..	20,175 4 6	
	Rafti wood for Railway Fuel	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	6,025 6 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ..	24,896 15 2	18,049 12 0	34 432 4 6	489 9 4	4,200 0 7	18,989 11 2	3,506 9 1	4 295 14 3	6,033 3 0	2 503 7 6	1,240 8 5	3,827 5 4	90 6 0	33 0 0	..	..	1,28,620 0 4	

C.

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Expenditure of Forest Department for 1294 Fasli.

PARTICULARS.	1293 Fasli.			1294 Fasli.			Excess of column 3 over column 2.	Excess of column 6 over column 5.
	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Balance.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Actual receipt	1,35,951 10 7	65,993 3 10	69,958 6 9	1,05,699 6 11	62,477 15 9	43,221 7 2	.....	.....
Miscellaneous receipt	32,298 5 4	30,008 6 5½	2,289 14 10½	21,563 6 6	16,730 2 7	4,833 3 11	.....	.....
Rapti wood for railway fuel.	.....	.....	.....	4,273 6 0	.....	4,273 6 0	.....	.....
Small pieces of wood for railway fuel	.....	.....	.....	1,752 0 0 **A**	..... **B**	1,752 0 0	.....	.....
Total...Rs.	1,68,249 15 11	96,001 10 3½	72,248 5 7½	1,33,288 3 5	79,208 2 4	54,080 1 1	.....	.....

A.—Includes Rs. 4,668-3-1 of Surfikhas.
B.— „ „ 626-7-6 „

D.

STATEMENT showing total Expenditure of Forest Department for 1294 Fasli.

PARTICULARS.	1293 Fasli.	1294 Fasli.
	Dewani.	Dewani.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Usual Expenditure	65,993 3 10	62,363 1 9
Miscellaneous Expenditure	.....	114 14 0
Total.....	65,993 3 10	62,477 15 9
Expenditure in addition to above.....	29,371 11 11½	16,103 11 1
Grand Total.....	95,364 15 9½	78,581 10 10

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

A.

STATEMENT showing the total Culturable Area of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, together with the Area under Cultivation, Waste Lands and Dry and Wet Cultivation, for 1294 Fasli.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Total culturable area in acres.	Details of Column 3.		Percentage		Details of Column 4.		Percentage		REMARKS.
			Cultivated area.	Waste land.		Of Coln. 5 on Coln. 3.	Dry.	Wet.	Of Coln. 8 on Coln. 4	Of Coln. 9 on Coln. 4.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Aurungabad	2,177,387	1,862,755	314,632	85·55	14·45	1,791,876	70,879	96·19	3·81	
2	Birh	1,637,233	1,545,936	91,297	94·42	5·58	1,498,606	47,330	96·93	3·07	
3	Parbhani	1,666,094	1,484,572	181,522	89·10	10·90	1,462,247	22,325	98·49	1·51	
4	Nander	1,033,300	1,009,077	24,223	97·66	2·34	990,632	18,445	98·17	1·83	
5	Gulberga	736,731	558,045	178,686	75·75	24·25	543,734	14,311	97·43	2·57	
6	Raichur	1,353,758	946,041	407,717	69·88	30.12	935,539	10,502	98·88	1·12	
7	Lingsugur	977,276	794,579	182,697	81·31	18·69	777,686	16,893	97·87	2·13	
8	Naldrug	646,930	640,029	6,901	98·93	1·07	619,601	20,428	96·81	3·19	
9	Bidar	957,461	925,083	32,378	96·62	3·38	906,124	18,959	97·95	2·05	
	Total Marathwari ...	1,11,86,170	9,766,117	1,420,053	87·31	12·69	9,526,045	240,072	97·54	2·46	
10	Medak	241,783	121,087	120,696	50·08	49·92	93,470	27,617	77·19	22·81	
11	Elgandal	869,171	494,608	374,563	56·91	43·09	410,034	84,574	82·90	17·10	
12	Indur	661,021	313,807	347,214	47·47	52·53	271,503	42,304	86·51	13·49	
13	Sirpur-Tandur	696,101	312,725	383,376	44·92	55·08	308,588	4,137	98·68	1·32	
14	Nalgunda	882,509	565,349	317,160	64·06	35·94	510,717	54,632	90·33	9·67	
15	Nagar-Karnul	678,513	291,774	386,739	43·00	57·00	255,164	36,610	87·45	12·55	
16	Khammam	1,210,561	617,764	592,797	51·03	48·97	538,349	79,415	87·14	12·86	
17	Bagbat Taluka	1,472	1,049	423	71·26	28·74	407	642	38·80	61·20	
	Total Telingana ...	5,241,131	2,718,163	25,22,968	51·86	48·14	2,388,232	329,931	87·86	12·14	
	Grand Total ...	16,427,301	12,484,280	39,43,021	76·00	24·00	11,914,277	570,003	95·35	4·65	

B.

STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection, and Balance of Ryotwari Land Revenue from 1281 to 1294 Fasli.

YEAR.	MAROATHWARI.				TELINGANA.				TOTAL.				REMARKS.
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of Collection on Demand.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of Collection on Demand.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of Collection on Demand.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1281 Fasli...	85;55,770	68,55,021	17,00,749	80·12	49,72,609	41,12,795	8,59,814	82·71	1,35,28,379	1,09,67,816	25,60,563	81·08	
1282 „ ...	93,60,160	81,41,787	12,18,373	86·88	72,02,007	57,60,070	14,41,937	79·98	1,65,62,167	1,39,01,857	26,60,310	83·94	
1283 „ ...	92,94,315	83,60,901	9,33,414	89·96	57,58,530	40,52,938	17,05,592	70·39	1,50,52,845	1,24,13,839	26,39,006	82·46	
1284 „ ...	94,50,299	88,70,390	5,79,909	93·87	75,04,932	54,64,308	20,40,624	72·81	1,69,55,231	1,43,34,698	26,20,533	84·54	
1285 „ ...	91,98,062	87,08,603	4,89,459	94·68	61,67,513	47,00,417	14,67,096	76·21	1,53,65,575	1,34,09,020	19,56,555	87·27	
1286 „ ...	89,78,652	77,39,323	12,39,329	86·19	43,83,318	35,01,712	8,81,606	79·89	1,33,61,970	1,12,41,035	21,20,935	84·13	
1287 „ ...	93,61,336	84,89,616	8,71,720	90·68	54,33,260	47,03,964	7,29,296	86·58	1,47,94,596	1,31,93,580	16,01,016	89·18	
1288 „ ...	91,99,276	84,30,342	7,68,934	91·64	84,15,902	78,39,130	5,76,772	93·15	1,76,15,178	1,62,69,472	13,45,706	92·36	
1289 „ ...	88,17,087	84,78,979	3,38,108	96·17	72,10,787	70,19,191	1,91,596	97·34	1,60,27,874	1,54,98,170	5,29,704	96·69	
1290 „ ...	87,96,136	86,47,884	1,48,252	98·31	59,19,741	58,69,295	50,446	99·14	1,47,15,877	1,45,17,179	1,98,698	98·65	
1291 „ ...	87,90,111	87,11,960	78,151	99·11	54,21,018	53,84,168	36,850	99·32	1,42,11,129	1,40,96,128	1,15,001	99·19	
1292 „ ...	89,75,601	89,00,131	75,470	99·17	60,74,698	60,05,662	69,036	98·86	1,50,50,299	1,49,05,795	1,44,506	99·04	
1293 „ ...	94,10,488	93,42,452	68,036	99·27	71,38,539	70,62,387	76,152	98,93	1,65,49,027	1,64,04,839	1,44,188	93·13	
1294 „ ...	92,33,722	91,16,806	1,16,916	98·73	72,18,978	71,28,411	90,567	98,74	1,64,52,700	1,62,45,217	2,07,483	98·73	

C.

RYOTWARI LAND REVENUE FOR 1294 FASLI.

Number	DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION			BALANCE			REMARKS.
		For Previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For Previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For Previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Aurungabad	28,884 5 5	18,32,898 13 1	18,61,783 3 3	22,382 6 3	18,32,128 15 1	18,54,461 5 4	6,551 15 2	769 14 9	7,321 13 11	
2	Birh	10,515 10 2	12,18,010 11 1	12,28,526 5 3	7,776 13 9	12,17,115 11 7	12,24,892 9 4	2,738 12 5	894 15 6	3,633 11 11	
3	Parbhani	780 11 3	12,82,504 0 3	12,83,254 11 6	539 4 1	12,82,378 0 3	12,82,917 4 4	211 7 2	126 0 0	337 7 2	
4	Nander	24,773 0 7	13,96,976 3 4	14,21,749 3 11	9,017 7 8	13,88,569 12 2	13,97,587 3 10	15,755 8 11	8,406 7 2	24,162 0 1	
	Total ...	64,923 11 5	57,30,389 12 6	57,95,213 7 11	39,665 15 9	57,20,192 7 1	57,59,858 6 10	25,257 11 8	10,197 5 5	35,455 1 1	
5	Raichur	36,162 9 1	7,66,091 15 3	8,02,254 8 4	14,302 8 0	7,12,938 13 9	7,27,241 5 9	21,860 1 1	53,153 1 6	75,013 2 7	
6	Lingsugur	1,72,928 9 1	6,47,605 2 4	8,20,533 11 5	20,499 0 9	6,24,241 10 1	6,44,740 10 10	1,52,429 8 4	23,363 8 8	1,75,793 0 7	
7	Gulberga	1,33,196 6 10	8,34,041 6 7	9,67,237 13 5	37,536 10 8	8,14,765 10 10	8,52,302 5 6	95,659 12 2	19,275 11 9	1,14,935 7 11	
8	Naldrug	15,434 14 7	4,58,963 9 0	4,74,398 7 7	1,027 10 5	4,54,174 9 1	4,55,202 3 6	14,407 4 2	4,788 15 11	19,196 4 1	
	Total ...	3,57,722 7 7	27,06,702 1 2	30,64,424 8 9	73,365 13 10	26,06,120 11 9	26,79,486 9 7	2,84,356 9 9	1,00,581 5 5	3,84,937 15 2	
9	Medak	22,051 1 10	9,33,698 7 10	9,55,749 9 8	4,740 14 3	9,31,819 5 5	9,36,560 3 8	17,310 3 7	1,879 2 5	19,189 6 0	
10	Indur	14,772 0 4	15,04,255 4 1	15,19,027 4 5	2,078 14 1	14,95,916 2 1	14,97,995 0 2	12,693 2 3	8,339 2 0	21,032 4 3	
11	Elgandal	8,641 3 3	17,04,544 8 10	17,13,185 12 1	3,503 1 8	17,03,927 7 4	17,07,430 9 0	5,138 1 7	617 1 6	5,755 3 1	
12	Bidar	42,052 1 6	7,96,630 3 6	8,38,682 5 0	27,151 6 10	7,90,491 11 6	8,17,643 2 4	14,900 10 8	6,138 8 0	21,039 2 8	
13	Sirpur-Tandur	382 2 10	1,90,636 5 6	1,91,018 8 4	145 7 0	1,90,601 12 6	1,90,747 3 6	236 11 10	34 9 0	271 4 10	
	Total ...	87,898 9 9	51,29,764 13 9	52,17,663 7 6	37,619 11 10	51,12,756 6 10	51,50,376 2 8	50,278 13 11	17,008 6 11	67,287 4 10	
14	Khammam	22,199 5 3	14,17,479 1 4	14,39,668 6 7	8,245 13 11	14,11,109 1 11	14,19,354 15 10	13,943 7 4	6,369 15 5	20,313 6 9	
15	Nalgunda	47,065 9 6	8,53,218 4 9	9,00,283 14 3	6,597 10 1	7,98,879 9 4	8,05,477 3 5	40,467 15 5	54,338 11 5	94,806 10 10	
16	Nagar-Karnul	1,55,005 6 3	5,89,410 6 3	7,44,415 12 6	22,730 14 9	5,77,794 9 6	6,00,525 8 3	1,32,274 7 6	11,615 12 9	1,43,890 4 3	
17	Baghat	20,841 1 10	25,735 8 7	46,576 10 5	5,570 6 1	18,363 8 7	23,933 14 8	15,270 11 9	7,372 0 0	22,642 11 9	
	Total ...	2,45,101 6 10	28,85,843 4 11	31,30,944 11 9	43,144 12 10	28,06,146 13 4	28,49,291 10 2	2,01,956 10 0	79,696 7 7	2,81,653 1 7	
	Grand Total ...	7,55,646 3 7	1,61,52,700 0 4	1,72,08,346 3 11	1,93,796 6 3	1,62,45,216 7 0	1,64,39,012 13 3	5,61,849 13 4	2,07,483 9 4	7,69,333 6 8	

* Includes Siwai Jumma.

D.

QUIT RENT FOR 1294 FASLI.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION			BALANCE			REMARKS.
		For Previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For Previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For Previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Aurungabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Parbhani	.....	37,254 1 4	37,254 1 4	.....	37,254 1 4	37,254 1 4	.....	.....	.....	
4	Nander	49 7 0	48,591 7 10	48,640 14 10	.....	48,566 7 10	48,566 7 10	49 7 0	25 0 0	74 7 0	
	Total...	49 7 0	85,845 9 2	85,895 0 2	.....	85,820 9 2	85,820 9 2	49 7 0	25 0 0	74 7 0	
5	Raichur	1,904 15 9	1,07,778 9 7	1,09,683 9 4	1,632 11 7	1,06,474 15 7	1,08,107 11 2	272 4 2	1,303 10 0	1,575 14 2	
6	Lingsugur	15,817 14 6	2,04,486 8 10	2,20,304 7 4	8,415 8 3	1,52,633 9 4	1,61,049 1 7	7,402 6 3	51,852 15 6	59,255 5 9	
7	Gulberga	3,842 2 10	26,841 7 9	30,683 10 7	1,830 11 1	26,826 7 9	28,657 2 10	2,011 7 9	15 0 0	2,026 7 9	
8	Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total..	21,565 1 1	3,39,106 10 2	3,60,671 11 3	11,878 14 11	2,85,935 0 8	2,97,813 15 7	9,686 2 2	53,171 9 6	62,857 11 8	
9	Medak	2,528 3 9	38,244 3 5	40,772 7 2	2,015 12 1	38,194 11 5	40,210 7 6	512 7 8	49 8 0	561 15 8	
10	Indur	518 1 7	91,012 9 9	91,530 11 4	165 0 4	91,012 9 9	91,177 10 1	353 1 3	.....	353 1 3	
11	Elgundal	2,269 15 10	38,998 0 4	41,268 0 2	1,561 13 4	38,027 10 4	39,589 7 8	708 2 6	970 6 0	1,678 8 6	
12	Bidar	.....	15,734 4 4	15,734 4 4	.....	15,734 4 4	15,734 4 4	.....	.....	.....	
13	Sirpur-Tandur	540 2 3	19,567 6 7	20,107 8 10	192 9 3	19,567 6 7	19,759 15 10	347 9 0	.....	347 9 0	
	Total...	5,856 7 5	2,03,556 8 5	2,09,412 15 10	3,935 3 0	2,02,536 10 5	2,06,471 13 5	1,921 4 5	1,019 14 0	2,941 2 5	
14	Khammam	2,516 7 3	38,400 4 3	40,916 11 6	1,638 13 3	38,282 9 9	39,921 7 0	877 10 0	117 10 6	995 4 6	
15	Nalgunda...	4,693 0 8	22,217 3 0	26,910 3 8	166 12 0	20,801 3 10	20,967 15 10	4 526 4 8	1,415 15 2	5,942 3 10	
16	Nagar-Karnul	76,491 3 8	2,49,894 11 11	3,26,385 15 7	49,228 14 2	2,25,840 10 9	2,66,069 8 11	36,262 5 6	24,054 1 2	60316 6 8	
17	Bagbat	1,312 2 8	1,590 11 9	2,902 14 5	991 10 2	1,413 3 1	2,404 13 3	320 8 6	177 8 8	498 1 2	
	Total...	85,012 14 3	3,12,102 14 11	3,97,115 13 2	43,026 1 7	2,86,337 11 5	3,29,363 13 0	41,986 12 8	25,765 3 6	67,752 0 2	
	Grand Total...	1,12,483 13 9	9,40,611 10 8	10,53,095 8 5	58,840 3 6	8,60,629 15 8	9,19,470 3 2	53,643 10 3	79,981 11 0	1,33,625 5 3	

E.

PESHKASH FOR 1294 FASLI.

Number.	Districts.	Demand			Collection			Balance.		
		For previous years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For previous years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For previous years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Aurungabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Birh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Parbhani	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Nander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Raichur	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....	.....	.....
6	Lingsugur	328 5 9	5,291 2 5	5,619 8 2	328 5 9	5,291 2 5	5,619 8 2	.....	.....	.....
7	Gulberga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Naldrug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	328 5 9	87,087 1 8	87,415 7 5	328 5 9	87,087 1 8	87,415 7 5	.....	.....	.....
9	Medak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Indur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Elgundal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Bidar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Sirpur-Tandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Khammam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Nalgunda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Nagar-Karnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Baghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total...	328 5 9	87,087 1 8	87,415 7 5	328 5 9	87,087 1 8	87,415 7 5	.....	.....	.....

F.

AMRAI OR FRUIT TREES FOR 1294 FASLI.

No.	DISTRICTS.	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE			REMARKS.
		For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Aurungabad	17,053 1 2	5,309 12 6	22,362 13 8	16,818 5 2	5,309 12 6	22,128 1 8	234 12 0	.....	234 12 0	
2	Birh	28 0 0	127 10 0	155 10 0	28 0 0	127 10 0	155 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
3	Parbhani	.....	12,820 0 0	12,820 0 0	.....	12,820 0 0	12,820 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
4	Nander	2,086 7 0	8,177 0 0	10,263 7 0	2,086 7 0	8,157 0 0	10,243 7 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	Total Western District...	19.167 8 2	26,434 6 6	45,601 14 8	18,932 12 2	26,414 6 6	45,347 2 8	234 12 0	20 0 0	254 12 0	
5	Medak	1,778 15 2	30,542 0 0	32,320 15 2	322 12 2	30,098 15 0	30,421 11 2	1,456 3 0	443 1 0	1,899 4 0	
6	Indur	760 9 4	80.458 6 9	81,219 0 1	2 9 4	77,753 0 9	77,755 10 1	758 0 0	2,705 6 0	3,463 6 0	
7	Elgundal	36 4 0	29,356 5 1	29.392 9 1	6 4 0	29,345 15 1	29,352 3 1	30 0 0	10 6 0	40 6 0	
8	Bidar...	1,155 14 7	2,643 9 0	3,799 7 7	1.155 14 7	2,643 9 0	3,799 7 7	.....	.....	.....	
9	Sirpur-Tandur	975 0 9	17,862 15 0	18,837 15 9	642 5 9	17,862 15 0	18.505 4 9	332 11 0	.....	332 11 0	
	Total Northern District...	4,706 11 10	1.60,863 3 10	1,65,569 15 8	2.129 13 10	1,57,704 6 10	1,59,834 4 8	2.576 14 0	3,158 13 0	5,735 11 0	
10	Gulberga	416 0 0	5,539 7 0	5,955 7 0	264 12 0	5,539 7 0	5,804 3 0	151 4 0	.....	151 4 0	
11	Lingsugur	100 15 0	1.201 7 0	1,302 6 0	100 15 0	1,201 7 0	1,302 6 0	.....	.....	.....	
12	Raichur	45 0 0	1,627 3 0	1,672 3 0	45 0 0	1,627 3 0	1,672 3 0	.....	.....	.....	
13	Naldrug	.....	62 13 0	62 13 0	.....	62 13 0	62 13 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Total Southern District...	561 15 0	8,430 14 0	8,992 13 0	410 11 0	8,430 14 0	8,841 9 0	151 4 0	.....	151 4 0	
14	Khammam	696 2 0	26.579 11 0	27,275 13 0	447 10 0	26,539 11 0	26.987 5 0	248 8 0	40 0 0	288 8 0	
15	Nagar-Karnul...	1,128 15 8	16,332 0 6	17,461 0 2	721 7 8	14,754 8 6	15,476 0 2	407 8 0	1,577 8 0	1,985 0 0	
16	Nalgunda	125 10 8	17,272 7 0	17,398 1 8	24 6 0	16,706 7 0	16,730 13 0	101 4 8	566 0 0	667 4 8	
17	Baghath	358 9 6	256 8 0	615 1 6	1 0 0	239 8 0	240 8 0	357 9 6	17 0 0	374 9 6	
	Total Eastern Division...	2,309 5 10	60,440 10 6	62.750 0 4	1,194 7 8	58,240 2 6	59.434 10 2	1,114 14 2	2,200 8 0	3,315 6 2	
	Grand Total...	26,745 8 10	2,56,169 2 10	2,82,914 11 8	22,667 12 8	2,50,789 13 10	2,73,457 10 6	4,077 12 2	5,379 5 0	9,457 1 2	

G.

KANCHAS FOR 1294 FASLI.

Number.	DISTRICT.	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE		
		For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total	For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Aurungabad	25,224 10 10	151 12 6	25,376 7 4	22,669 8 3	129 14 0	22,799 6 3	2,555 2 7	21 14 6	2,577 1 1
2	Birh	69 3 0	9,825 8 0	9,894 11 0	25 3 0	9,814 8 0	9,839 11 0	44 0 0	11 0 0	55 0 0
3	Parbhani	.....	3,758 12 0	3,758 12 0	.....	3,758 12 0	3,758 12 0	.....	.....	.....
4	Nander	.....	2,578 3 0	2,578 3 0	.....	2,393 11 0	2,393 11 0	.....	184 8 0	184 8 0
	Total	25,293 13 10	16,314 3 6	41,608 1 4	22,694 11 3	16,096 13 0	38,791 8 3	2,599 2 7	217 6 6	2,816 9 1
5	Raichur	12 0 0	5,147 8 0	5,159 8 0	12 0 0	5,147 8 0	5,159 8 0	.....	.....	.....
6	Lingsugur	333 0 0	16,802 11 9	17,135 11 9	185 0 0	15,734 15 9	15,919 15 9	148 0 0	1,067 12 0	1,215 12 0
7	Gulberga	217 14 1	1,116 0 0	1,333 14 1	217 14 1	1,091 0 0	1,308 14 1	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
8	Naldrug	.....	472 11 0	472 11 0	.....	472 11 0	472 11 0	.....	.....	.....
	Total	562 14 1	23,538 14 9	24,101 12 10	414 14 1	22,446 2 9	22,861 0 10	148 0 0	1,092 12 0	1,240 12 0
9	Medak	1,880 2 8	4,546 12 0	6,426 14 8	378 9 8	3,928 12 0	4,307 5 8	1,501 - 9 0	618 0 0	2,119 9 0
10	Indur	.....	1,439 2 0	1,439 2 0	.....	1,418 14 0	1,418 14 0	.....	20 4 0	20 4 0
11	Elgundal	.....	3,909 2 0	3,909 2 0	.....	3,909 2 0	3,909 2 0	.....	.....	.....
12	Bidar	792 5 8	6,540 14 3	7,333 3 11	792 5 8	6,540 14 3	7,333 3 11	.....	.....	.....
13	Sirpur-Tandur	.....	383 8 0	383 8 0	.....	383 8 0	383 8 0	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2 672 8 4	16,819 6 3	19,491 14 7	1,170 15 4	16,181 2 3	17 352 1 7	1,501 9 0	638 4 0	2,139 13 0
14	Khammam	2,673 14 5	13,214 14 1	15,888 12 6	216 11 4	12,192 6 6	12,439 1 10	2,427 3 1	1,022 7 7	3,449 10 8
15	Nalgunda	174 10 8	14,290 8 0	14,465 2 8	153 10 8	13,254 12 6	13,408 7 2	21 0 0	1,035 11 6	1,056 11 6
16	Nagar-Karnul	750 14 3	11,798 0 0	12,548 14 3	284 11 0	11,423 0 0	11,707 11 0	466 3 3	375 0 0	841 3 3
17	Baghat	1,511 9 3	2,980 13 1	4,492 6 4	457 6 3	2,324 1 2	2,781 7 5	1,054 3 0	656 11 11	1,710 14 11
	Total	5,111 0 7	42 284 3 2	47,395 3 9	1,142 7 3	39,194 4 2	40,336 11 5	3,968 9 4	3,089 15 0	7,058 8 4
	Grand Total	33,640 4 10	98,956 11 8	1,32,597 0 6	25,122 15 11	93,918 6 2	1,19,341 6 1	8,217 4 11	5,038 5 6	13,255 10 5

H.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR 1294 FASLI.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE			REMARKS.
		For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For previous Years.	Current for 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Aurungabad	11,334 8 9	22 621 13 11	33,956 6 8	5,617 5 4	22,618 15 10	28,236 5 2	5,717 3 5	2 11 1	5,720 1 6	
2	Birh	1,363 10 10	74,055 3 9	75,418 14 7	1,277 10 10	74,022 3 9	75,299 14 7	86 0 0	33 0 0	119 0 0	
3	Parbbani	525 12 0	3,142 0 7	3,667 12 7	525 12 0	3,142 0 7	3,667 12 7	.....	.....	.....	
4	Nander	722 10 10	15,871 13 5	16,594 8 3	722 10 10	15,764 5 3	16,487 0 1	.....	107 8 2	107 8 2	
	Total...	13,946 10 5	1,16,690 15 8	1,29,637 10 1	8,143 7 0	1,15,547 9 5	1,23,691 0 5	5,803 3 5	143 6 3	5,946 9 8	
5	Gulberga	6,274 9 10	15,844 3 5	22,118 13 3	3,589 0 6	15,623 11 5	19,212 11 11	2,685 9 4	220 8 0	2,906 1 4	
6	Raichur	3,723 14 1	4,621 9 5	8,345 7 6	3,723 14 1	4,621 9 5	8,345 7 6	.....	.....	.....	
7	Linsugur	5,313 9 5	21,653 14 6	26,967 7 11	2,409 14 5	20,776 12 2	23,186 10 7	2,903 11 0	877 2 4	3,780 13 4	
8	Naldrug	....	1,016 14 11	1,016 14 11	.....	1,016 14 11	1 016 14 11	.....	.....	.....	
	Total...	15,312 1 4	43,136 10 3	58,448 11 7	9,722 13 0	42,038 15 11	51,761 12 11	5,589 4 4	1,097 10 4	6,686 14 8	
9	Medak	51,750 2 5	42,344 13 11	94,095 0 4	5,878 7 10	38,870 5 5	44,748 13 3	45,871 10 7	3 474 8 6	49,346 3 1	
10	Indur	3,099 14 3	52,766 4 5	55 866 2 8	352 10 3	51,917 1 5	52.269 11 8	2,747 4 0	849 3 0	3,596 7 0	
11	Elgundal	4,589 0 3	75,478 13 2	80 067 13 5	151 4 0	75,087 15 11	75,239 3 11	4,437 12 3	390 13 3	4 828 9 6	
12	Bidar	11,344 11 5	13,012 4 0	24,356 15 5	814 13 4	11 577 12 0	12,392 9 4	10,529 14 1	1,434 8 0	11.964 6 1	
13	Sirpur-Tandur	2,856 6 8	11,805 13 10	14,662 4 6	1,074 2 6	11,805 13 10	12,880 0 4	1,782 4 2	.....	1,782 4 2	
	Total...	73,640 3 0	1,95,408 1 4	2 69,048 4 4	8,271 5 11	1,89,259 0 7	1,97 530 6 6	65,368 13 1	6,149 0 9	71,517 13 10	
14	Khammam	.....	301 9 0	301 9 0	.....	301 9 0	301 9 0	.....	.....	.....	
15	Nalgunda	28,814 13 5	7.128 12 9	35,943 10 2	570 4 3	3.594 9 10	4,164 14 1	28.244 9 2	3 534 2 11	31.778 12 1	
16	Nagar-Karnul	6 021 1 0	4,909 10 6	10,930 11 6	74 0 0	4,622 6 6	4,696 6 6	5,947 1 0	287 4 0	6,234 5 0	
17	Baghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total...	34,' 35 14 5	12,340 0 3	47,175 14 8	644 4 3	8,518 9 4	9,162 13 7	34,191 10 2	3,821 6 11	38,013 1 1	
	Grand Total...	1,37,734 13 2	3,66,575 11 6	5,04,310 8 8	26,781 14 2	3,55,364 3 3	3,82,146 1 5	1,10,952 15 0	11,211 8 3	1,22,164 7 3	

I.

TOTAL LAND REVENUE BY DISTRICTS FOR 1294 FASLI.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE		
		For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.	For previous Years.	For 1294 Fasli.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Aurungabad	82 496 10 2	18,60,982 4 9	19,43,478 14 11	67,437 9 0	18,60,187 9 5	19,27,625 2 5	15,059 1 2	794 11 4	15,853 12 6
2	Birh	11,976 8 0	13,02,019 0 10	13,13,995 8 10	9,107 11 7	13,01,080 1 4	13,10,187 12 11	2,868 12 5	938 15 6	3,807 11 11
3	Parbhani	1,276 7 3	13 39,478 14 2	13 40,755 5 5	1,065 0 1	13,39,352 14 2	13 40,417 14 3	211 7 2	126 0 0	337 7 2
4	Nander	27,631 9 5	14,72,194 11 7	14,99,826 5 0	11,826 9 6	14,63,451 4 3	14,75,277 13 9	15,804 15 11	8,743 7 4	24,548 7 3
	Total	1,23,381 2 10	59,74,674 15 4	60,98,056 2 2	89,436 14 2	59,64,071 13 2	60,53,508 11 4	33,944 4 8	10,603 2 2	44,547 6 10
5	Raichur	41,848 6 11	9,67,062 12 6	10,08,911 3 5	19 716 1 8	9,12,606 0 11	9,32,322 2 7	22,132 5 3	54,456 11 7	76,589 0 10
6	Lingsugur	1,94 822 5 9	8,97,040 14 10	10,91,863 4 7	31,938 12 2	8,19,879 8 9	8,51,818 4 11	1,62,883 9 7	77,161 6 1	2,40,044 15 8
7	Gulberga	1,43,947 1 7	8 83,382 8 9	10,27,329 10 4	43,439 0 4	8,63,846 5 0	9,07 285 5 4	1,00,508 1 3	19,536 3 9	1,20,044 5 0
8	Naldrug	15,434 14 7	4 60,515 15 11	4,75,950 14 6	1,027 10 5	4,55,727 0 0	4,56,754 10 5	14,407 4 2	4,788 15 11	19,196 4 1
	Total	3,96,052 12 10	32,08 002 4 0	36,04,055 0 11	96,121 8 7	30,52,058 14 8	31,48,180 7 3	2,99,931 4 3	1,55,943 5 4	4,55,874 9 7
9	Medak	79,988 9 10	10,49,376 5 2	11,29,364 15 0	13,336 8 0	10,42,912 1 3	10,56,248 9 3	66,652 1 10	6,464 3 11	73,116 5 9
10	Indur	19,150 9 6	17,29,931 11 0	17,49,082 4 6	2 599 2 0	17,18,017 12 0	17,20,616 14 0	16,551 7 6	11,913 15 0	28,465 6 6
11	Elgundal	15,536 7 4	18,52,286 13 5	18,67,823 4 9	5,222 7 0	18,50,298 2 8	18,55,520 9 8	10,314 0 4	1,988 10 9	12,302 11 1
12	Bidar	55,345 1 2	8,34,561 3 1	8,89,906 4 3	29,914 8 5	8,26,988 3 1	8,56,902 11 6	25,430 8 9	7,573 0 0	33,003 8 9
13	Sirpur-Tandur	4,753 12 6	2,40,256 0 11	2,45,009 13 5	2,054 8 6	2,40,221 7 11	2,42,276 0 5	2,699 4 0	84 9 0	2,783 13 0
	Total	1,74,774 8 4	57,06,412 1 7	58,81,186 9 11	53,127 1 11	56,78,437 10 11	57,31,564 12 10	1,21,647 6 5	27,974 6 8	1,49,621 13 1
14	Khammam	28,075 12 11	14,95,975 7 8	15,24,051 4 7	10,579 0 6	14,88,425 6 2	14,99,004 6 8	17,496 12 5	7,550 1 6	25,046 13 11
15	Nalgunda	80 873 12 11	9,14,127 3 7	9,95 001 0 6	7,512 10 11	8,53,236 10 7	8,60,749 5 6	73,361 2 0	60,890 9 0	1,34,251 11 0
16	Nagar-Karnul	2,39,397 8 10	8,72,344 13 2	11,11,742 6 0	64,039 15 7	8,34,435 3 3	8,98,475 2 10	1,75,357 9 3	37,909 9 11	2,13,267 3 2
17	Baghat	24,023 7 4	30,563 9 5	54,587 0 9	7,020 6 7	22,340 4 10	29,360 11 5	17,003 0 9	8,223 4 7	25 226 5 4
	Total	3,72,370 10 0	33,13,011 1 10	36,85,381 11 10	89,152 1 7	31 98,437 8 10	32,87,589 10 5	2,83,218 8 5	1,14,573 9 0	3,97,792 1 5
	Grand Total	10,66,579 2 0	1,82,02,100 6 9	1 92,68,679 8 9	3,27,837 10 3	1,78,93,005 15 7	1,82,20,843 9 10	7,38,741 7 9	3,09,094 7 2	10,47,835 4 11

J.

STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection, and Balance of Land Revenue, including Peshkash, Makta, Sarbasta, and Ryotwari of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for 1294 Fasli.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Demand for 1294 Fasli.	COLLECTIONS.		Balance.	REMARKS.
			Amount.	Percentage.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Aurungabad.....	18,60,982	18,60,188	99·96	794	
2	Birh	13,02,019	13,01,080	99·93	939	
3	Parbhani	13,39,478	13,39,352	99·99	126	
4	Nander	14,72,195	14,63,451	99·43	8,744	
5	Gulberga.....	8,83,383	8,63,847	97·79	19,536	
6	Raichur	9,67,063	9,12,606	94·37	54,457	
7	Lingsugur.....	8,97,041	8,19,880	91·40	77,161	
8	Naldrug	4,60,516	4,55,727	98·96	4,789	
9	Bidar.....	8,34,561	8,26,988	99·09	7,573	
	Total Marathwari.	1,00,17,238	98,43,119	98·26	1,74,119	
10	Medak	10,49,376	10,42,912	99·38	6,464	
11	Elgundal	18,52,287	18,50,298	99·89	1,989	
12	Indur.....	17,29,932	17,18,018	99·31	11,914	
13	Sirpur-Tandur	2,40,256	2,40,221	99·98	35	
14	Nalgunda.....	9,14,127	8,53,237	93·33	60,890	
15	Nagar-Karnul.....	8,72,345	8,34,435	95·63	37,910	
16	Khammam.....	14,95,975	14,88,425	99·49	7,550	
17	Baghat.....	30,563	22,340	73·09	8,223	
	Total Telingana...	81,84,861	80,49,886	98·35	1,34,975	
	Grand Total...	1,82,02,099	1,78,93,005	98·30	3,09,094	

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A

A

STATEMENT showing details of Revenue and Receipts of the Divani Districts of His Highness the

Number.	Heads of Revenue and Receipts.		1263 Fasli.	1270 Fasli.	1280 Fasli.	1281 Fasli.	1282 Fasli.	1283 Fasli.	1284 Fasli.
	Major Heads.	Minor and Detailed Heads.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A	Land Revenue.	Ryotwari Land Revenue	12,93,267	44,06,899	1,31,57,690	1,20,12,011	1,60,30,232	1,44,98,725	1,71,34,112
		Sarbastas and Maktas	28,15,232	36,65,488	4,57,559	4,77,280	5,88,525	4,91,648	5,46,711
		Goota	23,60,161	66,716	...	...	...	...	...
		Pasture Lands	2,132	11,620	3,23,123	1,20,543	72,109	1,13,227	1,09,430
		Fruit Trees	14,308	15,746	2,45,570	1,45,336	1,94,765	1,98,797	1,68,475
		Revenue fines	...	...	19,959	25,744	34,266	34,561	40,472
		Peshkash	...	401	87,087	87,087	87,087	87,087	87,087
		Miscellaneous	...	...	1,76,281	1,11,231	1,34,112	1,36,452	3,41,853
		Total Land Revenue	64,85,100	81,66,870	1,44,67,269	1,29,79,232	1,71,41,096	1,55,55,497	1,84,28,140
B	Abkari.	Abkari Income of the City, Secunderabad and Bolaram	1,72,725	5,29,079	3,65,895	3,84,593	3,67,928	3,87,087	4,07,345
		Do. Districts	...	...	18,20,946	21,75,067	21,67,181	22,06,947	24,50,225
		Total Abkari	1,72,725	5,29,079	21,86,841	25,59,660	25,35,109	25,94,034	28,57,570
C	Forest.	Forests managed by Conservator of Forests	...	...	46,792	34,245	49,700	16,387	14,719
		Forests managed by District Officers	...	595	13,259	10,040	60,973	94,387	1,66,328
		Total Forest	...	595	60,051	44,285	1,10,673	1,10,774	1,81,047
D	Customs.	Managed by Taluqdar of Customs	4,65,983	7,75,292	25,32,191	24,15,264	27,00,952	30,28,725	20,04,765
		Managed by District Taluqdars	...	...	3,78,367	3,39,776	2,99,803	1,46,207	4,85,062
		Duty on Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total Customs	4,65,983	7,75,292	29,10,558	27,55,040	30,00,755	31,74,932	24,89,827
E	Stamps.	Revenue Stamps	...	...	86,215	91,122	82,617	65,691	80,512
		Judicial	...	...	92,947	81,803	1,14,288	1,19,348	96,489
		Miscellaneous	...	....	1,122	3,291	2,555	7,912	4,051
		Total Stamps	...	...	1,80,284	1,76,216	1,99,460	1,92,951	1,81,052
F	Mint.	Mint	...	15,070	8,280	46,335	3,510	4,905	20,050
G	Berar Surplus.	Berar Surplus	...	...	...	...	12,85,969	21,49,034	.....
H	Law and Justices.	Criminal Fines	6,394	18,104	58,330	29,865	1,46,304	1,29,013	38,348
		Civil Fines	64	1,004	4,433	6,308	5,642	5,675	13,894
		Cattle Trespass fees	20	1,986	13,099	12,312	17,082	21,774	18,204
		Sale proceed of intestate property	829	2,958	24,622	1,24,592	12,619	12,240	15,144
		Civil Court Process Fees	...	...	3,135	2,773	3,635	3,739	3,297
		Sale proceeds of unclaimed property	...	...	2,719	4,222	18,875	21,161	10,588
		Recoveries in Pauper Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Fees for conducting sales	...	...	262	571	312	225	896
		Miscellaneous	990	1,828	1,878	549	391	735	3,706
		Total Law and Justice	8,297	25,880	1,08,478	1,81,192	2,04,860	1,94,582	1,04,077
I	Jails.	Jails	...	679	...	274	...	4,370	3,363
J	Police.	Deductions on account of clothing	...	...	...	10,746	97,295	18,191	39,456
		Miscellaneous	...	132	607	5,790	470	1,288	807
		Total Police	...	132	607	16,536	97,765	19,479	40,263
K	Post Office.	Sale of postage stamps	...	...	14,695	22,841	24,392	1,82,635	1,22,442
		Postage on bearing letters, &c.	...	...	7,148	15,892	11,391	13,945	23,137
		Special Post	...	...	592	1,873	945	4,012	2,631
		Postage on Parcels	...	...	465	991	354	812	745
		Fines	...	...	18	32	41	19	52
		Gain by Exchange	...	...	261	512	315	115	322
		Miscellaneous	...	...	979	628	1,025	8,645	4,700
		Total Post Office	...	...	24,158	42,769	38,463	2,10,218	1,54,029
		Carried over	71,32 105	95,13,597	1,99,46,526	1,88 01,539	2,46,17,660	2,42,10,7 1	2,44,59,418

Nizam's Territories for fifteen years from 1280 to 1294 Fasli, together with those of 1263 and 1270 Fasli.

1285 Fasli.	1286 Fasli.	1287 Fasli.	1288 Fasli.	1289 Fasli.	1290 Fasli.	1291 Fasli.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.		1294 Fasli.
								12 Months.	14 Months.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,56,37,248	1,30,11,527	1,54,62,002	1,79,02,232	1,68,80,930	1,54,33,698	1,44,67,919	1,50,50,844	1,60,58,205	1,64,69,256	1,64,02,661
4,70,693	4,54,910	4,90,702	6,39,926	8,99,747	9,45,752	9,95,030	9,44,497	8,28,328	11,24,294	9,16,020
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
175,667	1,48,951	2,35,637	2,39,964	2,68,597	2,51,421	2,64,767	2,92,336	3,07,836	3,33,875	2,55,841
2,00,554	1,13,047	1,07,887	2,75,507	3,11,505	2,84,763	2,44,210	2,62,521	2,95,920	3,06,090	2,61,047
44,457	44,887	56,480	59,629	53,959	40,232	37,691	34,966	35,812	42,299	43,743
87,087	71,027	1,06,052	83,075	88,892	93,687	87,087	87,088	86,788	86,788	87,057
153,916	2,76,341	2,60,582	2,76,428	2,90,447	4,05,838	4,03,802	4,45,219	3,29,185	3,93,446	7,04,189
1,67,69,622	1,41,20,690	1,67,19,342	1,94,76,801	1,87,94,077	1,74,05,891	1,65,00,506	1,71,17,441	1,79,42,074	1,87,56,048	1,86,70,558
4,48,891	4,12,226	3,22,196	4,33,107	7,17,092	7,27,623	8,15,350	7,81,352	8,21,077	9,87,575	11,07,030
22,61,492	21,73,605	22,38,592	20,81,500	21,03,703	20,91,291	21,18,924	22,27,099	23,86,288	27,35,799	24,79,550
27,10,383	25,85,831	25,60,788	25,14,607	28,20,795	28,18,914	29,34,274	30,08,451	31,57,365	37,23,374	35,86,580
1,13,507	36,914	73,898	1,07,227	83,274	92,502	1,10,228	1,28,878	1,31,848	1,48,584	1,01,796
31,313	1,07,122	1,17,534	59,434	1,63,818	1,35,799	1,08,171	78,072	81,015	94,857	91,272
1,44,820	1,44,036	1,91,432	1,66,661	2,47,092	2,28,301	2,18,399	2,06,950	2,12,863	2,43,441	1,93,068
23,74,648	28,75,708	33,40,549	29,95,648	34,31,470	41,11,574	51,94,604	49,37,913	45,76,076	50,44,336	44,82,168
14,16,050	10,48,113	9,901	9,990	5,896	50	50	10,650	2,225	2,225	92,390
...	...	...	...	...	2,482	1,73,292	2,62,202	3,62,248	3,96,998	2,50,884
37,90,698	39,23,821	33,50,450	30,05,638	34,37,366	41,14,106	53,67,946	52,10,765	49,40,549	54,43,559	48,25,442
90,855	1,00,615	72,992	90,176	86,379	93,129	1,10,634	1,15,730	1,15,628	1,39,566	1,06,675
92,165	1,01,068	1,42,221	1,25,583	1,48,921	1,37,964	1,72,521	1,88,096	1,97,290	2,32,480	2,91,065
10,793	4,855	7,462	9,135	10,552	9,787	10,087	10,840	11,136	13,511	12,115
1,93,813	2,06,538	2,22,675	2,24,894	2,45,852	2,40,820	2,93,242	3,14,666	3,24,054	3,85,557	4,09,855
2,180	56,384	26,121	11,671	9,865	2,101	59,136	63,452	21,099	28,387	96,976
19,11,943	15,55,603	26,05,000	4,85,188	19,31,282	15,08,432	19,65,708	10,61,424	1,66,555	15,10,977	21,29,859
69,807	28,913	1,26,238	50,316	49,644	49,754	50,431	52,875	51,856	62,558	84,772
5,282	18,145	3,704	17,787	2,448	1,740	14,458	1,909	675	842	3,331
19,301	15,708	20,870	37,576	19,020	41,597	37,549	26,751	22,724	39,168	56,015
8,413	...	14,555	19,352	15,917	18,598	19,692	32,825	16,367	25,655	38,246
3,730	2,753	2,476	2,400	2,566	2,329	7,189	3,443	3,326	3,889	4,993
9,657	15,635	11,741	15,389	774	1,472	864	273	691	2,909	1,362
492	515	487	271	1,408	...	...	528	577	577	3,235
862	695	1,050	2,214	3,052	...	...	2,716	2,424	3,509	4,838
668	2,030	44,489	8,864	8,387	14,011	11,708	11,309	9,623	25,475	43,405
1,18,212	84,394	2,25,630	1,54,160	1,03,216	1,29,501	1,41,891	1,32,629	1,08,263	1,64,582	2,40,197
3,379	2,421	820	3,016	9,072	12,178	14,421	7,204	7,639	13,488	30,216
27,085	38,779	41,326	70,849	76,994	98,394	73,425	67,864	68,072	81,700	69,864
290	2,532	2,846	7,238	14,105	9,112	14,847	11,176	5,715	7,829	29,343
27,375	41,311	44,172	78,087	91,099	1,07,506	88,272	79,040	73,787	89,529	99,207
1,65,692	1,40,014	21,635	18,278	22,149	22,170	26,039	32,240	36,247	42,250	41,843
29,114	30,242	17,145	37,245	32,944	36,100	40,348	44,520	44,034	51,675	46,343
3,512	2,151	1,169	360	4,262	3,787	5,009	6,721	8,935	9,731	10,620
892	641	3,755	686	921	946	903	950	795	913	857
191	345	97	170	62	49	200	11	3	3	.....
432	651	250	125	22	...	723	1,186	614	717	846
1,185	9,542	510	3,431	1,676	13,964	651	763	1,907	4,756	17,216
2,01	1,83,586	44,611	60,295	62,036	77,016	73,873	86,391	92,535	1,10,045	1,17,725
2,58,73,443	2,29,04,615	2,59,91,041	2,61,81,018	2,77,51,752	2,66,44,266	2,76,57,668	2,72,88,413	2,70,46,783	3,04,68,987	3,03,99,683

A—

STATEMENT showing Details of Revenue and Receipts of the Divani Districts together with those of

Number.	Heads of Revenue and Receipts.		1269 Fasli.	1270 Fasli.	1280 Fasli.	1281 Fasli.	1282 Fasli.	1283 Fasli.	1284 Fasli.
	Major Heads.	Minor and Detailed Heads.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward.....	71,32,105	95,13,597	1,99,46,526	1,88,01,539	2,46,17,660	2,42,10,771	2,44,59,418
L	Education	Education	...	...	2,323	2,813	2,165	2,050	2,367
M	Printing	Printing.....	...	...	3,079	2,450	3,804	1,764	2,151
N	Minor Departments...	Minor Departments.....	...	...	4,500	6,200	6,200	3,275	10,165
O	Interest	Interest	1,06,502	57,768	18,512	72,089	26,740	48,345	17,870
P	Deshpatti	Deshpatti	43,102	66,065	1,87,076	1,04,973	92,365	1,10,627	52,448
		Road Cess	...	...	2,80,222	93,695	1,26,212	85,635	1,71,392
		Total Deshpatti...	43,102	66,065	4,67,298	1,98,668	2,18,577	1,96,262	2,23,840
Q	Miscellaneous	Gain by Exchange	1,229	18,041	9,751	11,750	10,665	8,616	6,318
		Nazar	1,48,096	6,06,421	9,366	27,889	12,431	17,395	2,922
		Fees from Yeomiadars ...	560	11,800	35,442	38,260	19,307	8,102	18,218
		Miscellaneous	63,456	6,30,052	11,56,521	11,49,728	13,27,011	11,51,366	1,97,005
		Cash Recovery	...	12,737	63,104	2,79,576	5,77,142	6,81,227	2,06,493
		Other Items	...	...	451	552	2,910	24,145	18,542
		Total Miscellaneous...	2,13,341	12,79,051	12,74,635	15,07,755	19,49,466	18,90,851	4,49,498
		Total Civil...	74,95,050	1,09,16,481	2,17,15,873	2,05,91,514	2,68,24,612	2,63,53,318	2,51,65,309
R	Military	Refund of Salary.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Deduction on account of Military Uniform	...	...	53,471	4,797	23,393	17,968	11,568
		Miscellaneous	7,167	83,576	...	...	61,822	6,220	858
		Total Military...	7,167	83,576	53,471	4,797	85,215	24,188	12,426
S	Public Works Dept...	Public Works, Ordinary...	...	...	...	95	...	16	.....
		Total Civil, Military, and Public Works	75,02,217	1,10,00,057	2,17,69,344	2,05,96,406	2,69,09,827	2,63,77,522	2,51,77,735
T	State Railway	State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total Revenue, including State Railway	75,02,217	1,10,00,057	2,17,69,344	2,05,96,406	2,69,09,827	2,63,77,522	2,51,77,735
U	Local Funds, Deposits and other Cash Transactions	DEBT HEADS.							
		Ayaputti (Village Service Fund)	...	...	...	98,323	2,12,061	4,63,432	5,59,531
		Revenue Deposits..	...	...	26,88,790	28,10,187	20,37,007	18,53,629	17,05,968
		Civil do.	...	...	...	...	1,04,166	...	2,66,392
		Criminal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Miscellaneous do.	6,75,979	4,69,381	...	...	12,19,794	12,87,194	20,45,022
		Advances Recoverable ...	...	...	2,91,362	2,14,703	2,44,968	6,02,596	3,01,599
		Railway Capital	...	...	...	22,02,568	4,58,105	16,57,38[illegible]	4,49,985
		Loans from Sowkars ...	26,35,851	65,94,625	39,04,818	23,89,750	21,53,987	9,74,852	8,43,719
		Do. Surf-i-Khas ...	...	...	...	4,70,368	7,78,170	6,90,001	1,40,000
		Do. Bank.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Money Orders	...	...	...	...	...	31,201	1,78,722
		Sale of Promissory Notes..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total Debt Heads...	33,11,830	70,64,006	68,84,970	81,85,899	72,08,258	75,70,286	64,90,938
		Grand Total, Revenue and Receipts	1,08,14,047	1,80,64,063	2,86,54,314	2,87,82,305	3,41,18,085	3,39,47,808	3,16,68,673

continued.

of His Highness the Nizam's Territories for fifteen years from 1280 to 1294 Fasli, 1263 and 1270 Fasli—*continued.*

1285 Fasli.	1286 Fasli.	1287 Fasli.	1288 Fasli.	1289 Fasli.	1290 Fasli.	1291 Fasli.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.		1294 Fasli.
								12 Months.	14 Months.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,58,73,443	2,29,04,615	2,59,91,041	2,61,81,018	2,77,51,752	2,66,44,266	2,76,57,668	2,72,88,413	2,70,46,783	3,04,68,987	3,03,99,683
3,076	4,725	11,430	11,270	11,574	6,866	9,103	8,701	7,695	9,154	8,616
3,613	4,451	2,425	7,648	3,635	5,473	2,059	4,024	2,504	3,232	3,308
8,050	7,250	9,364	15,652	58,023	98,838	79,842	89,904	63,100	65,499	34,428
23,882	1,698	78,062	1,33,391	2,47,877	1,34,697	2,309	24,034	71,298	71,298	1,586
92,428	1,49,422	52,725	54,245	63,612	60,623	48,568	45,148	48,064	54,631	57,788
1,41,465	1,37,858	1,66,100	1,79,736	1,74,244	1,55,737	1,40,708	1,39,224	1,38,957	1,42,822	1,26,797
2,33,893	2,87,280	2,18,825	2,33,981	2,37,926	2,16,360	1,89,276	1,84,372	1,87,021	1,97,453	1,84,585
15,910	6,974	10,577	2,755	3,280	12,781	12,399	4,636	20,770	22,192	12,450
9,064	6,815	17,417	3,092	46,250	15,500	81,082	1,04,376	72,029	72,069	8,556
3,310	1,326	2,834	4,628	1,150	1,979	927	2,867	803	1,281	1,113
5,42,004	1,33,602	37,071	7,80,840	41,695	8,84,524	3,63,942	2,26,073	1,51,076	4,82,559	35,07,765
23,984	69,574	36,289	91,114	3,33,598	80,315	3,40,855	73,701	98,539	1,47,570	3,56,249
23,831	2,711	30,483	19,800	34,929	53,927	84,448	97,763	1,12,727	1,35,782	48,259
6,18,103	2,21,002	1,34,671	9,02,829	4,60,902	10,49,026	13,83,647	5,09,416	4,55,944	8,61,453	39,34,422
2,67,64,060	2,34,31,021	2,64,45,818	2,74,85,789	2,87,71,689	2,81,55,520	2,93,23,904	2,81,08,864	2,78,34,345	3,16,77,076	3,45,66,628
...	...	31,751	18,269	19,160	28,446	29,593	26,336	6,680	8,422	3,300
31,429	41,936	18,396	3,344	9,671	13,142	2,266	1,235	1,200	1,400	1,454
...	12,619	5,006	3,265	2,728	2,232	17,241	4,413	7,750	8,146	4,480
31,429	54,555	55,153	24,878	31,559	43,820	49,100	31,984	15,630	17,968	9,234
10,125	6,312	4,262	8,579	1,34,402	17,674	22,875	28,336	16,865	23,576	72,747
2,68,05,614	2,34,91,888	2,65,05,233	2,75,19,246	2,89,37,650	2,82,17,014	2,93,95,879	2,81,69,184	2,78,66,840	3,17,18,620	3,46,48,609
67,998	2,69,072	12,41,085	12,12,759	14,93,507	14,55,996	17,42,192	14,16,971	19,10,723	21,64,693	13,31,906
2,68,73,612	2,37,60,960	2,77,46,318	2,87,32,005	3,04,31,157	2,96,73,010	3,11,38,071	2,95,86,155	2,97,77,563	3,38,83,313	3,59,80,515
9,04,378	7,97,938	10,62,560	6,87,907	6,71,370	5,69,180	5,15,405	5,56,825	5,97,750	6,29,339	4,11,184
28,70,695	24,91,355	10,58,753	7,88,769	3,63,601	7,88,473	10,23,660	12,27,292	10,81,567	13,64,239	12,22,007
3,15,145	2,97,442	1,10,113	81,070	29,590	58,456	2,254	6,370	10,897	17,986	26,284
35,342	50,691	47,545	77,931	73,091	70,122	66,054	93,562	1,27,725	1,46,195	2,02,621
11,19,348	9,57,076	47,63,257	11,48,948	10,19,161	15,62,660	15,12,241	16,81,091	34,38,829	63,68,283	49,87,726
1,02,382	1,09,163	6,58,671	18,62,684	11,24,452	19,94,964	12,18,493	9,18,351	12,77,527	22,55,625	9,67,080
51,45,681	1,12,352	2,324	2,160	2,15,908	1,55,895	49,846	2,659	975	1,252	859
16,96,295	32,14,727	12,31,555	5,50,859	98,845	...	...	45,000	2,26,228	2,26,228	27,99,083
3,00,000	11,34,340	8,60,271	...	...	...	2,84,788	34,841	47,227	47,227	5,67,041
...	28,40,037	13,08,054	3,00,000	...	...	...	3,00,000	4,50,000	15,65,146	.....
1,99,017	2,68,208	2,70,549	4,36,496	5,04,342	4,88,157	5,12,328	5,57,494	4,88,485	5,94,169	7,23,600
...	...	...	...	12,15,000	14,35,000	...	...	...	...	...
1,26,88,283	1,22,73,329	1,13,73,552	59,36,824	53,15,360	71,32,907	51,85,069	54,23,485	77,47,210	1,32,15,689	1,19,07,485
3,95,61,895	3,60,34,289	3,91,19,970	3,46,68,829	3,57,46,517	3,68,05,917	3,63,23,140	3,50,09,640	3,75,24,773	4,70,99,002	4,78,88,000

EXPENDITURE.

B

B

STATEMENT showing the details of Expenditure and Disbursements of the Divani Districts together with those of

Number.	Heads of Expenditure and Disbursements.		1268 Fasli.	1270 Fasli.	1280 Fasli.	1281 Fasli.	1282 Fasli.	1283 Fasli.	1284 Fasli.
	Major Heads	Minor and Detailed Heads.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue.	CHARGES OF COLLECTION.							
		Salaries	4,72,452	7,12,793	9,78,459	10,50,757	10,90,847	9,84,541	8,57,209
		Travelling Allowances	...	...	86,022	75,899	88,975	56,187	65,190
		Contingencies, &c.	...	...	86,404	2,03,855	1,95,100	98,168	2,75,859
			4,72,452	7,12,793	11,50,885	13,30,511	13,74,922	11,38,896	11,98,258
		REVENUE SURVEY.							
		Settlement Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Settlement Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		INAM COMMISSION.							
		Board of Enquiry at Hyderabad and Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		VILLAGE EXPENSES.							
		Village Officers' Scales, Charges, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stationery	1,85,816	2,32,100	3,49,799	6,32,690	1,34,122	1,67,531	25,05,196
			1,85,816	2,32,100	3,49,799	6,32,690	1,34,122	1,67,531	25,05,196
		Total, Land Revenue	6,58,268	9,44,893	15,00,684	19,63,201	15,09,044	13,06,427	37,03,454
2	Excise.	CITY ABKARI	...	...	22,378	56,464	10,123	2,328	17,790
		SECUNDERABAD ABKARI	...	...	12,108	18,645	25,199	2,165	8,341
		BOLARUM ABKARI	...	...	2,370	3,451	3,851	...	2,415
		DISTRICT EXCISE AND OPIUM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Excise	...	...	36,856	78,560	39,173	4,493	28,546
3	Forest.	CONSERVATOR AND ESTABLISHMENT	...	...	18,088	7,120	17,871	19,253	15,657
		DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT	...	...	24,586	56,235	66,177	34,089	39,518
		Total, Forest	...	...	42,674	63,355	84,048	53,342	55,175
4	Customs	Customs	1,320	1,320	3,41,795	10,26,222	7,80,347	1,00,555	30,780
5	Stamps.	Head Office	...	...	2,02,875	2,22,241	78,975	80,815	92,290
		Fee for vending Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Stamps	...	...	2,02,875	2,22,241	78,975	80,815	92,290
6	Mint.	Mint Establishment	...	...	22,522	18,644	19,378	13,363	17,285
		Purchase of Materials, &c	...	12,806	6,826	7,201	4,215	1,664	692
		Total, Mint	...	12,806	29,348	25,845	23,593	15,027	17,977
7	Law and Justice.	HIGH COURT	...	...	86,127	1,30,300	1,23,070	1,20,826	72,062
		SMALL CAUSE COURT	20,287	3,596	61,171	76,787	70,842	70,402	67,340
		SUBURBAN COURT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CITY MAGISTRATE'S COURT	...	...	32,447	38,052	39,446	40,195	70,319
		ARAB'S COURT	...	...	6,442	7,825	16,151	13,279	11,786
		KAZI'S COURT (DARUL KAZEE)	...	...	17,705	18,444	17,440	15,728	14,516
		INSOLVENCY AND BANKER'S COURT	...	...	...	...	200	2,596	3,090
		COURT TO ENQUIRE INTO GIRAYACHARI'S CLAIM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		LEGISLATIVE OFFICE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		DIVISIONAL COURTS	...	...	45,655	50,772	60,882	65,271	77,214
		DISTRICT COURTS	17,052	36,092	1,54,245	49,239	1,69,115	1,85,510	2,82,274
		CUSTOMS COURTS	...	...	...	...	7,279	3,602	9,801
		MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Law and Justice	37,339	39,688	4,03,792	3,71,419	5,04,425	5,17,389	6,08,402
8	Jails.	CITY JAILS	1,912	20,337	47,275	60,916	60,728	60,538	54,485
		DISTRICT JAILS	8,960	43,142	1,44,705	1,24,389	2,58,812	2,34,646	1,29,070
		Total, Jails	10,872	63,479	1,91,980	1,85,305	3,19,540	2,95,184	1,83,555
		Carried over	7,07,799	10,62,186	27,50,004	39,36,148	33,39,145	23,73,232	47,20,179

of His Highness the Nizam's Territories for Fifteen Years, from 1280 to 1294 Fasli, 1263 and 1270 Fasli.

1285 Fasli.	1286 Fasli.	1287 Fasli.	1288 Fasli.	1289 Fasli.	1290 Fasli.	1291 Fasli.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.		1294 Fasli
								12 Months.	14 Months.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,78,132	11,55,675	8,22,292	10,17,850	9,36,902	9,29,996	9,55,352	9,32,890	9,13,671	10,62,380	9,38,508
48,955	35,580	38,899	40,817	45,172	39,331	34,900	27,415	34,313	36,697	37,975
1,07,685	2,70,161	2,43,031	1,17,728	62,632	71,976	74,414	67,694	64,571	78,617	82,876
12,34,772	14,61,416	11,04,222	11,75,925	10,44,706	10,41,303	10,64,666	10,27,999	10,12,555	11,72,694	10,59,359
...	23,641	55,990	26,279	48,427	44,976	42,001	70,479	66,327	1,14,296	44,010
...	82,201	1,81,996	5,98,351	4,01,762	3,39,273	3,45,242	3,33,608	2,85,026	3,29,796	3,38,035
...	1,05,842	2,37,986	6,24,660	4,50,189	3,84,249	3,87,243	4,04,087	3,51,353	4,44,092	3,82,045
...	32,754	29,877	28,534	31,560	31,105	51,162	75,079	66,946	78,305	65,397
...	36,691	28,172	29,058	24,671	25,860	25,143	22,936	22,890	26,323	22,011
...	69,445	58,049	57,592	56,231	56,965	76,305	98,009	89,836	1,04,628	87,408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,32,196	8,37,642	10,18,183	13,13,108
24,66,605	16,19,953	11,34,301	13,72,184	12,63,547	15,84,885	12,03,957	95,420	1,06,528	1,32,645	1,42,405
24,66,605	16,19,953	11,04,301	13,72,184	12,63,547	15,84,885	12,03,957	10,27,676	9,44,170	11,45,828	14,55,513
37,01,377	32,66,656	25,04,555	32,30,361	28,14,673	30,67,402	27,32,171	25,57,771	23,97,914	28,07,242	29,84,325
20,235	25,127	31 870	41,116	39,829	39,762	38,140	37,338	40,022	40,365	44,962
6,300	14,953	15,278	97,690	80,962	1,29,221	1,03,260	84,043	1,11,590	1,34,810	1,03,102
4,912	5,892	6,617	5,254	18,840	14,853	29,727	22,664	20,533	25,626	29,344
...	...	...	1,838	974	5,040	6,229	7,096	5,647	6,253	510
31,447	48,072	53,765	1,45,898	1,40,605	1,88,876	1,77,356	1,51,141	1,77,792	2,07,054	1,77,918
14,720	13,890	17,415	15,455	16,668	31,840	28,850	28,850	22,988	29,495	22,570
34,412	50,197	37,315	35,978	30,169	30,520	33,023	86,397	55,128	40,637	31,386
49,132	64,087	54,730	51,433	46,837	62,360	61,873	1,15,247	58,116	70,132	53,956
2,06,732	5,56,090	4,48,866	5,37,454	4,62,967	4,68,799	4,73,945	4,83,437	5,12,266	5,96,330	5,14,430
44,839	45,555	53,033	70,472	79,755	48,159	39,044	48,909	66,754	72,040	75,892
...	...	2,261	1,746	3,764	3,896	5,975	6,674	6,517	7,869	9,237
44,839	45,555	55,294	72,218	83,519	52,055	45,019	55,583	73,271	79,909	85,129
14,174	15,818	15,870	28,705	14,392	14,672	18,445	29,302	29,666	33,893	24,747
...	52,893	6,694	4,189	...	...	...	...	13,946	20,363	57,346
14,174	68,711	22,564	32,894	14,392	14,672	18,445	29,302	43,612	54,256	82,093
1,06,607	1,37,872	1,13,079	89,974	1,02,891	1,08,562	1,11,756	1,22,332	1,53,176	1,79,344	1,49,981
67,373	74,279	37,771	38,299	39,754	37,784	37,188	38,561	43,780	50,262	34,917
...	...	27,180	29,420	34,094	34,220	23,638	38,887	27,047	30,183	19,017
36,324	38,636	37,847	39,647	39,495	40,106	43,059	41,294	41,731	48,143	35,794
14,310	16,677	15,013	15,206	20,387	22,644	24,751	22,831	22,927	26,695	22,699
15,813	15,824	15,639	14,869	14,992	13,922	30,281	22,563	17,292	26,571	22,777
2,639	3,777	6,508	15,558	18,113	21,087	20,683	11,669	...	...	1,324
...	...	...	...	10	455	4,421	11,066	10,950	12,261	394
16,785	17,468	17,055	17,496	10,983	...	...	15,755	20,400	23,800	21,243
74,011	74,816	70,255	92,980	82,538	79,713	81,691	69,458	60,506	71,331	77,389
2,62,426	2,86,362	3,52,766	2,73,250	3,26,945	3,25,140	3,32,026	3,16,844	3,10,026	3,59,578	3,46,891
5,827	16,961	18,429	17,224	16,696	16,758	16,236	16,307	16,242	18,932	16,657
...	...	...	1,10,677	1,586	538	...	...	...	...	10
6,02,115	6,72,672	7,11,542	7,54,600	7,08,484	7,00,929	7,25,730	7,27,567	7,24,077	8,47,100	7,49,093
76,205	1,07,146	1,72,359	1,72,977	1,39,279	98,732	1,13,173	1,07,567	1,11,312	1,26,964	1,28,221
1,20,760	1,66,620	3,14,818	3,88,821	2,66,378	1,69,865	1,60,024	1,43,738	1,46,429	1,72,355	1,98,936
1,96,965	2 73,766	4,87,177	5,61,798	4,05,657	2,68,597	2,73,197	2,51,305	2,57,741	2,99,319	3,27,157
48,46,781	50,10,609	43,38,496	53,86,656	46,77,134	48,23,690	45,07,736	43,71,453	42,44,789	50,21,342	49,74,101

B.—

STATEMENT showing Details of Expenditure and Disbursements of the Divani Districts of

together with those of

Number.	Heads of Expenditure and Disbursements.		1263 Fasli.	1270 Fasli.	1280 Fasli.	1281 Fasli.	1282 Fasli.	1283 Fasli.	1284 Fasli.
	Major Heads.	Minor and Detailed Heads.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Brought forward...	Rs. 7,07,799	Rs. 10,62,186	Rs. 27,30,004	Rs. 39,36,148	Rs. 33,39,145	Rs. 23,73,282	Rs. 47,20,179
9	Police	Metropolitan Police	...	96,708	2,55,545	3,24,456	2,83,803	2,46,342	2,33,198
		Suburban Police	...	...	1,27,925	2,90,244	2,50,005	2,39,468	2,09,874
		Police Clothing, &c.	...	...	...	18,460	46,592	35,339	21,632
		Inspector-General and Divisional Superintendents	...	...	24,472	43,292	49,412	35,899	32,601
		District Police	...	...	7,10,450	13,53,109	14,77,383	16,28,941	12,50,889
		Village Police	...	...	2,46,576	2,29,195	2,40,109	2,30,684	2,87,175
		Miscellaneous and Manufacture of Arms, &c.	675	...	35,700	...	35,165	60,995	46,359
		Total, Police...	675	96,708	14,00,668	22,58,776	23,82,469	24,77,668	20,81,728
10	Post Office	Head Office	...	...	21,916	36,044	43,915	89,285	1,59,407
		District Post Offices	14,489	11,796	1,89,578	2,09,679	1,18,910	2,02,062	1,09,543
		Total, Post Office...	14,489	11,796	2,11,494	2,45,723	1,62,825	2,91,347	2,68,950
11	Education	Education	196	510	1,39,578	1,46,830	1,42,670	1,38,093	1,29,888
12	Printing	Government Press and other Printing Establishments	...	...	14,436	16,453	32,227	16,054	15,507
13	Medical	Medical	6,462	22,294	1,09,334	92,632	2,00,465	1,13,659	1,19,845
14	Administration	Prime Minister's Honorarium	1,28,752	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,95,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,77,273
		Peshkar's Honorarium	31,250	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,20,000	1,09,090
		Civil Offices of Accountant and Audit, *viz.*, Daftur, Divani & Mal.	...	60,035	49,485	48,092	52,578	64,385	48,477
		Council of State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Political and Financial Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Revenue Secretary's Office	...	...	30,360	26,351	27,944	27,498	24,197
		Judicial and Police Secretary's Office	...	...	30,072	31,135	33,040	36,601	33,520
		Miscellaneous and Private Secretary's Office	...	...	9,244	9,631	9,834	10,405	9,293
		Police Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sarf-i-khas Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Home do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Court of Wards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dar-ul-Insha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		English Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Political or Persian Office	11,954	29,654	37,788	49,344	73,922	50,369	40,378
		Revenue Minister's Office and Revenue Board	...	...	37,389	36,638	34,970	37,730	33,749
		Judicial Minister's Office	...	...	50,230	74,093	61,551	81,628	74,270
		Police do.	...	...	44,291	44,213	47,316	47,366	45,032
		Miscellaneous do.	...	...	39,890	46,145	47,936	50,556	73,754
		Accountant-General's Office	4,217	31,703	20,535	22,006	29,355	40,877	72,389
		Central Treasury	...	...	1,13,401	1,24,511	1,32,911	1,42,519	1,55,885
		Sadur Talukars or Divisional Subedars	...	...	59,620	64,544	65,290	67,000	56,084
		Miscellaneous	...	...	2,88,465	2,09,971	1,76,457	1,64,891	1,65,139
		Total, Administration...	1,76,173	4,21,392	11,09,870	11,12,679	11,02,613	11,26,633	11,28,351
15	Minor Departments	Finance Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Superintendent of Studs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Compiler of Administration Reports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Public Gardens	1,767	7,396	18,050	...	...	...	...
		Gazetteer Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		General Workshop and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grass, &c., for Superintendent of Studs	...	...	215	...	...	...	...
		Miscellaneous Establishment	...	...	...	3,57,465	5,15,732	4,10,955	4,38,952
		Sadawut-ul-Aliyas Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Minor Departments...	1,767	7,396	18,265	3,57,465	5,15,732	4,10,955	4,38,952
16	Pargana Vatandars	Roosumdars	2,67,895	4,59,447	15,58,108	21,51,530	28,89,899	36,20,295	11,44,056
17	Allowances and Assignments	Yeomiahdars	28,563	2,57,740	3,53,414	3,51,071	3,63,033	3,83,779	4,20,935
		Mamuldars or Charitable Allowance	15,552	56,578	2,17,595	2,60,302	2,86,307	3,50,179	3,47,968
		Stipends and Subsistence Allowance	...	1,99,326	2,53,514	3,12,078	5,02,592	3,73,465	2,21,713
		Total, Allowances, &c.	44,115	5,13,644	8,24,523	9,23,451	11,50,932	11,07,423	9,90,616
		Carried over...	12,19,571	25,95,373	81,36,280	1,12,41,687	1,19,18,977	1,16,75,359	1,10,88,075

continued.

His Highness the Nizam's Territories for fifteen years from 1280 to 1294 Fasli, 1263 and 1270 Fasli—*continued.*

1285 Fasli.	1286 Fasli.	1287 Fasli.	1288 Fasli.	1289 Fasli.	1290 Fasli.	1291 Fasli.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.		1294 Fasli.
								12 Months.	14 Months.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 48,46,781	Rs. 50,10,609	Rs. 43,38,496	Rs. 53,86,656	Rs. 46,77,134	Rs. 48,23,690	Rs. 45,07,736	Rs. 43,71,458	Rs. 42,44,789	Rs. 50,21,342	Rs. 49,74,101
2,31,605	2,35,242	2,02,831	1,98,582	2,01,065	1,99,108	1,92,456	1,93,579	1,99,105	2,32,347	2,50,825
1,92,751	2,02,056	2,26,738	2,05,852	2,21,000	2,15,464	2,24,925	2,22,983	2,16,307	2,47,986	1,64,033
49,299	30,024	16,878	27,104	58,912	63,324	1,01,650	77,904	62,760	73,220	1,23,914
31,645	28,485	57,822	61,069	61,895	60,611	58,262	49,891	47,356	62,623	85,943
12,34,036	16,43,350	15,36,520	15,86,306	13,82,561	13,93,982	13,92,194	13,60,379	13,28,349	15,41,629	13,17,712
3,28,107	3,45,985	4,00,211	5,75,143	2,92,095	4,00,429	3,21,373	2,97,253	2,54,504	3,21,744	5,05,675
50,005	29,694	7,734	24,957	18,347	18,343	27,574	32,651	30,996	37,603	29,829
21,18,348	25,14,836	24,48,734	26,79,013	22,35,865	23,61,261	23,18,434	22,34,140	21,39,377	25,17,152	24,77,981
1,61,959	50,114	50,395	52,554	61,124	50,674	50,368	58,024	53,636	63,000	54,122
82,089	1,78,637	1,78,693	1,84,819	1,70,569	1,73,376	1,70,217	1,79,455	1,87,781	2,19,334	1,91,021
2,44,048	2,28,751	2,29,088	2,37,373	2,31,693	2,24,050	2,20,585	2,37,479	2,41,417	2,82,334	2,45,143
1,26,773	1,67,267	1,62,727	1,76,999	1,75,207	1,71,398	1,85,577	1,95,617	1,91,216	2,25,663	2,43,763
14,454	28,584	24,015	23,828	29,419	35,055	33,525	33,185	34,621	40,083	33,535
1,30,927	2,22,251	1,36,778	1,67,898	2,19,460	1,88,028	1,93,562	2,03,052	1,98,946	2,29,976	2,03,263
1,63,636	1,77,272	1,63,636	1,63,636	1,77,273	1,63,636	1,63,636	1,77,273	1,63,636	1,90,908	1,44,545
1,09,909	1,36,363	1,10,719	1,09,281	1,16,364	1,18,182	1,06,343	1,17,531	1,13,083	1,31,264	1,60,454
31,707	35,155	75,180	1,06,569	72,058	78,488	60,541	52,782	55,113	71,530	50,403
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,762	13,608	17,435
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,028
46,093	68,715	69,971	79,825	76,426	71,652	72,482	82,325	72,745	88,436	73,915
33,959	39,474	39,342	50,880	48,625	46,265	41,737	49,854	93,704	1,13,178	70,153
9,230	18,445	18,608	20,864	22,157	21,106	20,769	37,838	39,809	46,467	37,606
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,102	36,792	36,792	32,531
...	...	...	4,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	8,400	6,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,540
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,211	7,048	20,419
...	...	...	...	10,735	8,544	8,544	7,141	6,144	7,166	3,809
35,806	53,013	41,228	33,553	30,032	29,784	31,126	31,007	33,814	38,006	42,604
32,002	40,407	33,858	34,787	34,485	34,921	63,742	47,770	50,492	58,488	52,308
72,590	90,399	75,544	87,790	93,010	91,288	91,744	1,39,378	1,53,697	1,76,912	49,150
66,800	48,603	47,847	45,044	40,901	55,047	45,852	49,284	81	81	...
63,523	60,821	66,599	71,022	69,589	68,688	72,955	74,848	79,173	83,606	...
52,075	36,643	36,279	35,988	34,971	34,709	33,161	34,684	41,458	46,259	23,771
1,49,757	1,07,478	1,14,164	99,460	96,328	98,191	1,13,735	1,32,156	1,07,333	1,31,013	1,68,655
56,810	60,251	57,239	65,786	66,724	61,979	59,589	58,848	70,600	81,243	61,223
1,55,400	1,61,965	1,82,706	1,58,150	1,69,358	1,65,826	1,69,237	1,35,107	1,26,822	1,46,898	1,72,027
9,862	10,699	...	...	78,731	16,456	14,530	18,293	19,148	21,216	52,133
10,89,159	11,45,703	11,32,920	11,66,835	12,44,967	11,71,962	11,76,923	12,58,421	12,87,817	14,98,510	12,81,339
...	...	1,052	2,863	950	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19,219	30,044	36,227	55,371	77,250	1,08,052	89,820
...	...	10,199	16,738	26,769	16,392	16,526	21,947	16,656	19,786	11,846
...	...	5,089	52,484	60,033	52,672	80,525	48,856	45,169	48,383	47,442
...	...	...	...	51,974	50,506	45,145	34,964	23,682	26,018	8,056
...	...	...	1,13,759	1,03,602	1,58,100	1,25,600	1,20,600	69,760	1,09,760	79,377
...	...	...	...	77,498	64,394	93,073	87,569	1,14,237	1,18,632	1,02,913
1,46,582	4,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066
1,46,582	4,974	16,340	1,85,844	4,00,045	3,72,108	3,97,096	3,69,307	3,46,754	4,30,631	3,40,520
9,44,746	7,62,061	8,43,015	5,28,555	6,26,359	7,63,073	8,47,782	6,49,657	6,68,009	10,43,444	14,24,290
4,26,644	3,27,170	3,18,265	3,07,009	2,94,444	3,04,822	3,48,889	3,36,977	3,39,511	3,95,869	6,50,905
2,75,411	3,08,329	2,34,718	1,26,709	1,42,147	1,35,142	1,36,957	1,86,159	1,20,122	1,34,671	4,24,367
6,35,380	2,55,751	3,03,044	3,19,499	3,13,935	3,05,888	3,67,814	3,57,769	3,37,963	3,93,679	4,68,758
13,37,435	8,91,250	8,56,027	7,53,217	7,50,526	7,45,852	8,53,660	8,80,705	7,97,596	9,24,219	15,44,030
1,09,99,253	1,09,76,286	1,01,88,140	1,13,06,218	1,05,90,675	1,08,46,477	1,07,34,880	1,02,33,046	1,01,50,542	1,22,13,254	1,27,67,915

B—

STATEMENT showing Details of Expenditure and Disbursements of the Divani Districts of His of 1263 and 1270

Number.	Heads of Expenditure and Disbursements.		1263 Fasli.	1270 Fasli.	1280 Fasli.	1281 Fasli	1282 Fasli.	1283 Fasli.	1284 Fasli.
	Major Heads.	Minor and Detailed Heads.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Brought forward ...	Rs. 12,19,571	Rs. 25,95,373	Rs. 81,36,280	Rs. 1,12,41,687	Rs. 1,19,18,977	Rs. 1,16,75,359	Rs. 1,10,38,675
18	Khilats	Khilats	...	40,337	70,785	2,00,800	1,76,174	95,646	1,37,091
		Entertainments	7,417 / 3,276	888 / 9,723	6,166 / 20,255	7,400 / 66,523	200 / 1,07,356	8,732 / 93,568	84,677 / 79,013
		Total, Khilats, &c...	10,693	50,948	97,206	2,74,723	2,83,729	1,97,946	2,50,781
19	Refunds and Drawbacks	Refunds	21,386	1,01,886	10,900	...	...	...	...
		Drawbacks	16,22,308	8,65,161	85,243	75,100	17,146	1,92,475	18,390
		Total, Refunds, &c. ...	16,43,694	9,67,047	96,143	75,100	17,146	1,92,475	18,390
20	Interest	Interest	2,393	54,214	21,763	1,39,783	6,76,416	1,64,257	1,81,238
21	Payments to His Highness t...	Sarf-i-khas Troops	78,536	5,50,504	4,59,152	2,20,601	2,21,132	2,81,812	2,67,454
		H. H. Household Family and Relations Annuities	14,58,425	18,40,396	24,35,462	24,35,182	22,45,912	17,14,676	15,57,088
		Festival Entertainments and Alms	4,308	1,11,665	1,12,466	1,04,650	1,13,671	89,307	72,797
		Elephants and Stables	5,603	2,36,931	8,87,081	6,82,992	6,30,260	6,92,199	6,13,761
		Remittances to Sarf-i-khas Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Payment in lieu of Shorapur	...	...	12,81,182	2,57,283	5,95,178	2,84,040	5,46,560
		Menial Servants, &c.	...	...	...	3,12,552	2,95,441	2,68,936	2,71,432
		Miscellaneous	48,121	1,13,841	70,986	9,702	2,08,692	6,35,412	5,30,539
		Total, Payments to His Highness.	15,94,993	28,53,337	52,46,329	40,22,962	43,10,286	39,63,382	38,59,631
22	Mansab	Mansab	73,623	5,70,890	13,38,951	15,28,525	14,74,371	14,53,586	13,40,126
23	Miscellaneous	Salaries of Officers and Establishment under reduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Allowances to Attachees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cost of Secunderabad Cantonment, Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Watchmen attached to Forts	8,302	29,110	33,743	44,466	54,075	50,086	41,738
		Nizamat	12,822	14,389	13,652	15,244	11,856	12,475	9,439
		Other Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temporary Census Establishment, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Donation for Charitable Purposes	10,651	15,945	16,912	53,554	73,839	6,525	18,870
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	14,497	3,06,359	10,221	1,40,147
		Purchase of Books and Subscriptions to News-papers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges	...	40,251	52,461	75,452	54,971	65,452	36,159
		Rewards, Subscriptions, &c.	...	5,262	7,195	9,171	8,342	5,951	7,059
		Other Items	12,83,710	28,494	10,698	1,25,591	5,86,529	2,68,579	1,49,554
		Total, Miscellaneous...	13,15,685	1,33,451	1,34,861	3,37,975	10,95,970	4,19,289	4,02,966
		Total Civil...	58,60,652	72,25,260	1,50,71,533	1,76,20,755	1,97,76,895	1,80,69,294	1,70,91,207
24	Military	Military	15,71,121	35,91,354	57,37,522	70,36,405	71,62,575	66,30,101	70,87,091
25	Public Works Dept.	Public Works, Ordinary	8,709	1,64,941	12,93,302	15,30,693	15,46,043	14,26,098	14,80,133
26	Municipality	Municipality	...	...	...	5,70,099	2,44,000	4,52,746	3,58,301
		Total Civil, Military, Public Works and Municipality...	74,40,482	1,09,81,555	2,21,02,357	2,67,57,952	2,87,29,513	2,65,78,239	2,60,17,032
27	State Railway	State Railway	...	...	6,65,425	27,71,003	54,72,420	50,67,154	15,12,797
		Total Expenditure, including State Railway	74,40,482	1,09,81,555	2,27,67,782	2,95,28,955	3,42,01,933	3,16,45,393	2,75,29,829
	Local Funds, Deposits and other Cash Transactions	DEBT HEADS.							
		Ayaputti (Village Service Fund)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,59,531
		Revenue Deposits	2,12,645	20,15,251	12,04,362	20,55,251	13,91,849	21,14,291	25,12,962
		Civil do.	...	...	8,451	11,865	7,295	11,141	9,751
		Criminal do.	...	...	50,855	1,50,451	44,361	55,272	31,943
		Miscellaneous do.	2,27,691	9,48,189	5,69,593	12,30,337	13,55,104	5,74,718	3,99,495
		Advances Recoverable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Loans from Sarf-i-khas	...	...	...	9,20,587	2,27,902	1,55,391	3,85,356
		Do. Banks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Sowkars	10,72,433	42,60,127	38,38,263	25,02,079	5,64,604	4,66,990	7,05,494
		Money Orders	...	...	...	...	...	5,522	61,629
		Total Debt Heads...	15,12,769	72,23,567	56,71,524	68,70,570	35,91,115	33,83,325	46,66,071
		Grand Total Expenditure and Disbursements	89,53,251	1,82,05,122	2,84,39,306	3,63,99,525	3,77,93,048	3,50,28,718	3,21,95,900

continued.

Highness the Nizam's Territories for Fifteen Years, from 1280 to 1294 Fasli, together with those Fasli--*continued.*

1285 Fasli.	1286 Fasli.	1287 Fasli.	1288 Fasli.	1289 Fasli.	1290 Fasli.	1291 Fasli.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli.		1294 Fasli.
								12 Months.	14 Months.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Fs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,09,99,253	1,09,76,286	1,01,88,140	1,13,06,218	1,05,90,675	1,08,46,477	1,07,34,880	1,04,33,046	1,01,50,542	1,22,13,254	1,27,67,915
93,185	81,209	79,165	1,02,978	1,41,845	1,29,152	71,215	84,817	1,16,067	2,48,385	69,762
8,401	17,395	4,568	3,930	12,294	19,436	22,018	13,968	12,574	14,483	11,103
63,119	29,960	64,831	1,15,438	52,760	92,643	1,16,123	1,20,879	1,70,440	1,94,756	1,53,139
1,64,705	1,28,564	1,48,564	2,22,346	2,06,899	2,41,231	2,09,356	2,19,664	2,99,081	4,57,624	2,34,004
...	...	24,259	3,76,821	30,261	67,960	1,37,921	41,965	1,26,804	2,17,960	2,39,004
1,06,849	1,06,849	...	1,80,140	1,29,194	2,93,893	2,91,794	2,99,224	1,57,086	1,58,722	29,295
1,06,849	1,06,849	24,259	5,56,961	1,59,455	3,61,853	5,29,715	3,41,189	2,83,890	3,76,682	2,68,299
2,60,858	3,23,384	5,86,913	4,64,610	6,37,234	2,48,789	1,22,700	1,23,312	3,83,452	3,83,452	3,89,655
2,53,772	2,68,035	1,86,396	1,88,360	1,88,360	1,88,359	1,92,562	1,88,360	1,88,360	2,19,753	1,88,360
15,57,888	16,87,712	15,57,888	15,57,888	15,57,888	15,57,888	17,42,111	20,76,637	15,58,888	18,33,960	20,57,858
90,198	81,428	90,849	72,784	1,05,338	99,887	86,004	88,056	10,94,261	12,01,758	2,74,500
7,94,697	7,40,590	7,93,065	6,39,696	5,82,761	6,34,168	7,58,797	6,78,025	6,04,316	6,28,850	5,18,283
5,03,373	5,42,718	5,03,571	4,83,851	5,51,447	5,17,649	5,03,571	...	5,16,649	5,81,866	5,17,849
5,36,216	9,43,260	9,43,490	8,09,329	3,66,877	4,45,454	3,69,448	5,67,153	13,73,014	14,33,708	5,39,208
2,78,597	3,28,785	3,42,870	2,64,510	2,68,613	2,80,324	2,84,562	2,94,388	3,21,453	3,72,019	3,05,549
44,425	38,110	1,29,706	1,10,497	1,19,163	65,474	91,315	1,62,260	1,14,070	1,81,026	1,13,599
40,59,166	46,30,638	45,47,835	41,26,915	37,40,447	37,89,203	40,28,370	40,54,879	57,71,011	64,52,940	45,15,206
12,95,694	13,96,711	13,61,968	13,00,729	13,68,073	14,29,978	14,42,558	14,19,705	13,97,549	15,49,561	16,45,927
...	...	8,987	16,835	31,365	25,252	16,182	69,665	98,872	1,18,444	1,96,438
...	...	260	2,469	25,675	29,797	5,502	4,765	2,467	3,317	10,937
...	...	...	8,905	2,72,342	2,93,749	3,17,466	2,48,652	2,70,183	3,18,361	2,76,036
81,165	62,699	53,386	49,290	39,191	38,046	40,400	41,162	40,654	47,382	41,682
20,895	15,891	17,670	17,642	28,276	30,473	31,772	37,840	38,561	44,673	29,644
...	...	18,747	75,461	43,253	51,277	1,39,886	1,96,576	1,54,628	1,66,967	58,510
...	...	...	...	175	94,902	75,905	41,830	27,982	30,575	14,683
51,172	26,304	38,259	1,00,098	46,108	57,206	75,552	1,12,489	71,577	1,22,156	89,762
10,10,504	1,61,476	...	29,844	4,315	1,078	1,10,808	2,23,917	4,39,366	12,82,503	3,58,046
...	...	5,652	14,298	2,488	11,987	21,758	3,701	7,101	7,189	13,918
40,912	51,456	31,586	...	10,673	4,547	63,758	52,591	76,123	1,64,207	2,16,442
15,915	18,461	25,891	24,717	94,848	25,038	47,951	38,446	60,843	1,83,498	63,738
15,54,883	7,73,516	4,41,909	15,10,442	2,56,506	1,81,866	2,18,154	2,46,415	1,52,900	1,82,344	1,13,905
27,75,446	11,10,802	6,42,347	18,50,001	8,55,215	8,45,218	11,65,094	13,18,049	14,41,257	26,71,616	14,83,691
1,96,61,971	1,86,73,234	1,75,00,026	1,98,27,780	1,75,57,998	1,77,62,749	1,82,32,673	1,79,09,844	1,97,26,782	2,41,05,129	2,13,04,647
69,07,999	66,10,687	66,43,493	63,08,475	64,11,936	64,89,235	66,24,473	66,11,205	68,09,514	78,96,524	70,36,332
17,18,384	12,65,869	15,70,485	19,44,345	17,65,802	15,43,463	17,49,390	16,24,788	14,16,121	17,40,369	15,85,195
3,07,351	3,60,749	3,83,445	3,45,496	3,98,290	5,20,638	6,25,552	4,71,865	4,15,865	5,13,332	3,76,606
2,85,95,705	2,69,10,539	2,60,97,449	2,84,26,096	2,61,34,026	2,63,16,085	2,72,32,088	2,66,17,702	2,53,59,282	3,42,55,354	3,03,02,780
14,05,218	8,43,653	15,21,357	19,78,932	25,23,176	18,75,077	18,60,619	18,71,998	22,74,211	26,59,621	25,00,895
3,00,00,923	2,77,44,192	2,76,18,806	3,04,05,028	2,86,57,202	2,81,91,162	2,90,92,707	2,84,89,700	3,06,33,493	3,69,14,975	3,28,03,675
...	6,76,206	4,81,783	4,74,122	6,79,550	8,24,913	4,94,476	5,77,176	3,62,785	6,06,596	5,22,338
21,04,195	15,17,115	20,35,462	19,41,299	3,01,257	15,08,178	16,39,443	9,71,686	9,31,694	13,38,809	27,66,753
39,399	42,165	38,291	40,345	45,167	54,512	1,672	25,988	45,474	46,523	7,050
61,169	47,261	91,655	35,144	46,188	87,281	2,54,178	1,41,149	58,702	1,05,748	2,86,417
11,97,381	24,51,957	40,15,130	23,82,243	12,07,618	6,19,186	16,72,375	8,48,365	12,62,006	36,10,216	70,92,888
...	...	4,28,764	19,88,465	22,11,278	10,32,934	28,37,151	20,17,818	19,80,563	45,25,066	12,51,064
3,71,964	1,80,124	5,70,299	3,13,817	98,788	3,35,244	99,615	3,84,912	6,30,973	7,30,973	9,99,451
2,83,788	19,90,500	18,69,318	2,00,000	6,50,000	15,05,000	...	...	...	13,44,422	...
15,77,662	10,10,070	5,66,094	12,74,266	4,69,540	2,47,919	86,364	1,90,000	1,72,272	1,86,878	7,12,160
1,01,822	3,04,829	3,97,779	4,92,235	5,08,706	4,65,591	4,65,525	5,01,122	4,89,455	5,93,290	6,25,454
57,37,360	82,20,227	1,04,94,575	91,41,936	62,18,092	66,80,753	75,50,799	56,58,216	59,33,924	1,30,88,521	1,42,63,575
3,57,38,303	3,59,64,419	3,81,13,381	3,95,46,964	3,48,75,294	3,48,71,915	3,66,43,506	3,41,47,916	3,65,67,417	5,00,03,496	4,70,67,250

REVENUE & RECEIPTS.

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STATEMENT showing the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of His Highness the Nizam's Government

Number.	Major Heads of Revenue and Receipts.	1263 Fasli.	1270 Fasli.	Average of Five Years from 1275 to 1279 Fasli.	Second period of Five Years.						Third period of
					1280 Fasli.	1281 Fasli.	1282 Fasli.	1283 Fasli.	1284 Fasli.	Average.	1285 Fasli.	1286 Fasli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	64,85,100	81,66,870	1,40,48,647	1,44,67,289	1,29,79,232	1,71,41,096	1,55,55,497	1,84,28,140	1,57,14,346	1,67,69,622	1,41,20,630
2	Abkari—(Excise)	1,72,723	5,29,079	19,62,489	21,86,841	25,59,660	25,35,109	25,94,034	28,57,570	25,46,643	27,10,383	26,85,831
3	Forests	....	595	19,198	60,051	44,285	1,10,673	1,10,774	1,81,047	1,01,366	1,44,820	1,44,036
4	Customs	4,65,982	7,75,202	24,88,547	29,10,558	27,55,040	30,00,755	21,74,932	24,89,827	26,66,222	27,00,698	29,23,021
5	Stamps	....	....	1,05,667	1,80,284	1,76,216	1,99,480	1,92,551	1,81,052	1,85,993	1,92,813	2,06,538
6	Mint	....	15,070	44,149	8,280	46,335	3,510	4,905	20,050	16,616	2,180	56,384
7	Berar Surplus	....	....	10,44,416	....	....	12,85,969	21,49,034	....	*17,17,501	19,11,943	15,55,603
8	Law and Justice	8,297	25,880	70,056	1,08,478	1,81,192	2,04,860	1,94,582	1,04,077	1,58,638	1,18,212	84,394
9	Jails	....	679	581	....	274	....	4,370	3,863	†2,002	3,379	2,421
10	Police	....	132	2,100	607	16,536	97,765	19,479	40,263	34,930	27,375	41,311
11	Post Office	....	....	11,506	24,159	42,769	38,463	2,10,213	1,54,022	93,926	2,01,018	1,33,586
12	Education	....	....	441	2,323	2,812	2,165	2,050	2,367	2,345	3,076	4,725
13	Printing	....	....	2,165	2,079	2,450	3,804	1,764	2,151	2,449	3,613	4,451
14	Minor Departments	....	....	....	4,500	6,200	6,200	3,275	10,165	5,068	8,050	7,250
15	Interest	1,06,502	57,768	20,649	18,512	72,089	26,740	48,345	17,870	36,711	23,882	1,698
16	Deshpatti	43,102	66,065	4,24,048	4,67,298	1,98,668	2,18,577	1,96,262	2,23,840	2,60,929	2,33 893	2,87 280
17	Miscellaneous	2,13,341	12,79,051	15,42,219	12,74,635	15,07,755	19,49,468	18,90,851	4,40,498	14,14,441	6,18,102	2,21,002
	Total Civil ..	74,95,050	1,09,16,481	2,27,87,878	2,17,15,873	2,05,91,514	2,68,24,612	2,63,53,318	2,51,65,309	2,51,61,026	2,67,64,060	2,24,21,021
18	Military	7,167	83,576	43,530	53,471	4,797	85,215	24 188	12,426	36,020	21,429	54,555
19	Public Works	....	....	9,230	....	95	....	16	....	†35	10,125	6,312
	Total Civil, Military and Public Works ..	75 02,217	1,10,00,057	2,28,40,638	2,17,69,344	2,05,96,406	2,69,09,827	2,63,77,522	2,51,77,735	2,51,97,101	2,68,75,614	2,24,81,888
20	State Railway	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67 998	2,69 072
	Total Revenue, including State Railway ..	75,02,217	1,10,00,057	2,28,40,638	2,17,69,344	2,05,96,406	2,69,09,827	2,63,77,522	2,51,77,735	2,51,97,101	2 68,75,612	2,27,50,960
	Debt Heads.											
	Village Service Fund ..	....	....	....	....	98,323	2,12,061	4,63,432	5,59,531	3,33,337	2,04 378	7,97,938
	Deposits	6,75,979	4,69,381	17,42,185	26,88,790	28,10,187	33,60,967	31,50,823	40,17,382	32,05,630	43,40,530	37,96,564
	Advances Recoverable ..	....	....	3,869	2,91,362	2,14,703	2,44,968	6,02,596	3,01,599	3,31,046	1,02,382	1,09,163
	Railway Capital	....	....	....	....	22,02,568	4,58,105	16,57,381	4,49,985	11,92,010	51,45,681	1,12,352
	Loans	26,36,851	65,94,625	39,12,745	39,04,818	28,60,118	29,32,157	16,64,853	9,83,719	24 69,133	19,96,295	71,92,104
	Money Order Remittances ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,201	1,78,722	1,04,961	1,99,017	2,68 908
	Promissory Notes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Debt Heads ..	33,11,830	70,64,006	56,58,781	68,84,970	81,85,899	72,09,268	75,70,286	64,90,938	78,26,117	1,26,88,283	1,32,75,319
	Grand Total, Revenue and Receipts ..	1,08,14,047	1,80,64,063	2,84,99,419	2,86,54,314	2,87,82,305	3,41,18,095	3,39,47,808	3,16,68,673	3,29,23,218	3,95,61,895	3,60,24,289

*Average of two years. †Average of four years.

for 15 Years ending 1294 Fasli, and the Average during period of each five years.

FIVE YEARS.				FOURTH PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS.							
							1293 Fasli.				
1287 Fasli.	1288 Fasli.	1289 Fasli.	Average.	1290 Fasli.	1291 Fasli.	1292 Fasli.	For 12 Months.	For 14 Months.	1294 Fasli.	Average taking 1293 Fasli as having 12 Months.	Average taking 1293 Fasli as having 14 Months.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,87,19,342	1,94,76,801	1,87,94,077	1,71,76,106	1,74,05,391	1,65,09,506	1,71,17,441	1,79,42,074	1,87,58,048	1 86,70,558	1,75,27,194	1,76,89,989
25,60,788	26,14,607	28,20,795	26,38,481	28,18,914	29,34,274	30,08,451	31,57,365	37,28,374	35 86,580	31,01,117	32,14,319
1,91,432	1,66,661	2,47,092	1,78,808	2,28,301	2,18,399	2,06,950	2,12,863	2,43,441	1,93,068	2,11,916	2,18,032
33,50,450	30,05,638	34,37,866	35,01,595	41,14,106	53,67,946	52,10,765	49,40,549	54,43,559	48,25,442	48,91,762	49,92,364
2,22,675	2 24,894	2,45,852	2,18,755	2,40,820	2,93,242	3,14,666	3,24,054	3,85,557	4,09,855	3,16,527	3,28,828
26,121	11,671	9,865	21,244	2,101	59,136	63,452	21,099	28,387	96,976	48,553	50,010
26,05,000	4,85,188	19,31,282	16,97,803	15,08,432	12,65,708	10,61,424	1,66,555	15,10,977	21,29,859	13,66,396	16,35,280
2,25,630	1,54,160	1,03,216	1,37,122	1,29,501	1,41,891	1,32,629	1,08,263	1,64,562	2,40,197	1,50,496	1,61,760
820	3,016	9,072	3,742	12,178	14,421	7,204	7,639	13,488	30,216	14,382	15,501
44,172	78,087	91,099	56,409	1,07,506	68,272	79,040	73,787	89,529	99,207	89,562	92,710
44,611	60,295	62,036	1,10,309	77,016	73,873	86,391	92,535	1,10,945	1,17,725	89,508	93,010
11,430	11,270	11,574	8,415	6,860	9,103	8,701	7,695	9,154	8,616	8,195	8,487
2,425	7,648	3,635	4,354	5,473	2,059	4,024	2,504	3,232	3,308	3,474	3,619
9,364	15,652	58,023	19,668	98,838	79,842	89,904	63,100	65,499	34,428	73,222	73,702
78,062	1,33,391	2,47,877	96,982	1,34,697	2,309	24,034	71,298	71,298	1,586	46,785	46,785
2,18,825	2,33,981	2,37,926	2,42,381	2,16,360	1,89,276	1,84,372	1,87,021	1,97,453	1,84,585	1,92,328	1,94,409
1,34,671	9,02,829	4,60,902	4,67,501	10,49,026	13 83,647	5,09,416	4,55,944	8,61,453	39,34,422	14,66,491	15,47,593
2,64 45,818	2,74,85,789	2,87,71,689	2,65,79,675	2,81,55,520	2,93,23,904	2,81,08,864	2,78,34,345	3,16,77,076	3,45,66,628	2,95,97,853	3,03,66,398
55,153	24,878	31,559	39,515	43,820	49,100	31,984	15,630	17,968	9,234	29,904	30,421
4,262	8,579	1,34,402	32,736	17,674	22,875	28,336	16,865	23,576	72,747	31,699	33,041
2,65,05,233	2,75,19,246	2,89,37,650	2,66,51,926	2,82,17,014	2 93,95 879	2,81,69,184	2,78,66,840	3,17,18,620	3,46,48,609	2,96,59,506	3,04 29,860
12,41,085	12 12,759	14,93,507	8,56 884	14,55,996	17,42,102	14,16,971	10,10,723	21 64,693	13 31,906	15,71,557	16,22,352
2.77,46,318	2,87,32,005	3,04,31,157	2,75 08,810	2,96,73,010	3,11,38,071	2,95,86,155	2,97,77,563	3,38,83,313	3,59,80,515	3,12,31,063	3,20 52,212
10,62,560	6,87,907	6,71,370	8,24,831	5,69,180	5,15,405	5156,825	5,97,750	6,29,339	4,11,184	5,30,069	5 36,387
59,79,668	20,96,718	14,85,443	35,39,785	24,79,711	26,04,209	30,08,315	46,59,018	78,96,703	64,38,688	38,37,978	44,35,515
6,58,671	18,62,684	11,24,452	7,71,470	19,94,964	12,18,493	9,18,351	12,77,527	22 55 625	9 67,080	12,75,285	14,70,903
2,324	2,160	2,15,908	10,95,685	1,65,895	49,846	2,659	975	1,252	859	44,047	44,102
33,39,380	8,50,859	98,845	27,06,997	....	2,84,788	3,79,841	7,23,455	13,38,601	33,66,124	11,88,552	14,67,339
2,70,549	4,36,496	5,04,342	3,35,722	4.88.157	5,12,328	5,57,494	4,88 485	5,94,169	7 23,600	5,54,013	5,75,150
....	....	12,15.000	12,15.000	14,35,000	....	....	....	....	....	14,35,000	14 35,000
1,13,73,652	59,36,624	53,15,360	1,04,89,490	71,32,907	51,85.069	54,23,435	77,47,210	1,32,15,689	1,10,07,425	88,64,942	1,00,14,396
3,91,19,970	3,46,68,629	3,57,46,517	3,79,98,300	3,68,05,917	3,63,23,140	3,50,09,640	3,75,24,773	4,70,99,002	4,78,88,000	4,00,96,005	4,20,66,608

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STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE and DISBURSEMENTS of His Highness the Nizam's

Number.	Major Heads of Expenditure and Disbursements.	1269 Fasli.	1270 Fasli.	Average of five years from 1275 to 1279.	Second period of five years.						1295 Fasli.
					1280 Fasli.	1281 Fasli.	1289 Fasli.	1288 Fasli.	1284 Fasli.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	6,58,268	9,44,893	15,90,772	15,00,684	19,63,201	18,09,044	18,06,427	27,03,454	19,96,562	27,01,877
2	Abkari (Excise)	....	....	42,948	36,856	78,580	39,173	4,452	28,546	37,525	31,447
3	Forests	....	....	23,230	42,674	63,355	84,048	52,342	55,175	59,719	49,123
4	Customs	1,320	1,320	1,29,622	3,41,735	10,26,222	7,30,247	1,00 855	30,780	4,55,940	2,06,732
5	Stamps	....	....	29,843	2,02,875	2,22,241	78,975	30,815	92,290	1,35,439	44,839
6	Mint	....	12,806	19,614	29,248	25,845	23,593	15,027	17,977	22,358	14,174
7	Law and Justice	37,339	39 688	2,65,735	4,03 702	3,71,419	5,04,425	5,17,389	6,08 402	4,81,085	6,02,115
8	Jails	10,872	63,479	1,22,461	1,91,980	1,85,805	3 19,540	2,95,184	1,82,555	2,35,113	1,96,965
9	Police	675	86,708	8,28,280	14,00,653	22,58,776	23,32,469	24,77,668	20,81,728	21,20,262	21,18,348
10	Post Office	14,499	11,796	1,26,742	2,11,494	2,45,723	1 62,825	2,91,347	2,68,950	2,36,068	2,44,048
11	Education	196	510	53,431	1,29,578	1,46,880	1,42,670	1,38,093	1,29,888	1,39,422	1,26,773
12	Printing	....	....	6,747	14,436	16,452	32,227	16,064	15,607	18,936	14,454
13	Medical	6,462	32,294	57,854	1,09,324	92,635	2,00,465	1,13,659	1,13,845	1,27,187	1,20,927
14	Administration	1,76,173	4,21,392	8,32,919	11,09,870	11,12,679	11,02,613	11,26,613	11,28,354	11,16,030	10,89,159
15	Minor Departments	1,767	7,396	11,143	18,265	3,57,465	3,15,732	4,10,955	4,38,952	3,48,274	1,46,682
16	Pargana Vatandars	2,67,895	4,59,447	12,59,403	15,58,108	21 61,580	28,89,899	38 20,295	11,44,056	23,72,777	9,44,746
17	Allowances and Assignments ..	44,115	5,13,644	6,98,648	8,24 523	9,23,451	11,50,932	11,07,423	9,90,616	9,99,389	13,37,435
18	Khilats and Entertainments. ..	10,693	50,948	1,07,676	97,208	2,74,723	2,83,729	1,97,946	2,50,781	2,20,877	1,64,705
19	Refunds and Drawbacks ..	16,46,694	3,67,047	7,82,006	26,143	76,100	17,146	1,92,475	16,390	79,631	1,06,849
20	Interest	2,333	54,214	48,409	81,763	1,39,783	6,76,416	1,64,257	1,81,238	2,36,691	2,60,658
21	Payments to His Highness ..	15,94,993	28,53,337	48,57'078	52,46,329	40,22,962	43 10,286	38,66,382	38,59,631	42,81,118	40,89,166
22	Mansab	73,623	5,70,890	11,71 592	13 38,351	15,28,525	14,74,371	14,53,588	13,40,126	14,27,112	12,95,694
23	Miscellaneous	13,15,885	1,13,451	2,06,311	1,34,861	3,37,985	10,95,970	4 13,289	4,02,966	4,78,217	27,78,446
	Total Civil ..	58,50,352	72,25,260	1,32,54,494	1,50,71,533	1,76,20,735	1,97,78,895	1,80,69,294	1,70,91,207	1,75,35,937	1,96,81,971
24	Military	15,71,121	35,91,354	57,07,448	57,37,522	70,36,405	71 62,575	66,30,101	70,87,091	67,30,739	69,07,999
25	Public Works	8,709	1,64,841	4,79,685	12,93,302	15,30,693	15,46,043	14,28,098	15,90,433	14,35,314	17,18,384
26	Municipality	....	....	....	....	5,70,099	2,44 000	452,746	2,58,301	4,06,286	3,07,251
	Total Civil, Military, Public Works and Municipality ..	74,40,482	1,09,81,555	1,94,41,607	2,21,02,357	2,67,57,932	2,87,29,513	2,65,78,239	2,60,17,032	2,61,18,276	2,85,95,705
27	State Railway	....	....	....	6,65,425	27,71,003	54,72,420	50,67,154	16,12,797	30 97,760	14,05,218
	Total Expenditure, including State Railway ..	74,40,482	1,09,81,555	1,94,41 607	2 27,67,782	2,95,28,935	3,42,01,933	3,16,45 393	2,75,29,829	2,92,16,036	3,00,00,923
	Debt Heads.										
	Village Service Fund	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,59,531	3,59,531	....
	Deposits	4,40,236	29,63,440	24,12,789	18,33,261	34,47,904	27,98,609	27,55,422	29,54,151	27,57,870	24,02,144
	Advances Recoverable	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Loans..	10,72,433	42,60,127	30,64,953	38,38,263	34,22,866	7,92,506	6,22,881	10,90,760	19,53,319	22,82,414
	Money Order Remittances ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,522	61,629	33,575	1,01,822
	Total Debt Heads ..	15,12,769	72,23,567	54,77,742	56,71,524	68,70,770	35,91,115	33,83,825	46,66,071	53,04,295	47,87,380
	Grand Total, Expenditure and Disbursements ..	89,53,251	1,82,05,122	2,49,19,349	2,84,39,306	3,63,99,526	3,77,93,048	3,50,28,718	3,21,95,900	3,45,20,331	3,47,88,303

continued.

Government for 15 Years ending 1294 Fasli, and the Average during period of each five years.

Third period of five years.					Fourth period of five years.							
1286 Fasli.	1287 Fasli.	1288 Fasli.	1289 Fasli.	Average.	1290 Fasli.	1291 Fasli.	1292 Fasli.	1293 Fasli For 12 Months.	1293 Fasli For 14 Months.	1294 Fasli.	Average taking 1293 Fasli as having 12 Months.	Average taking 1293 Fasli as having 14 Months
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,66,656	25,04 568	32,30.361	28,14,673	31,01,525	30,67,402	27,32,171	25,67,771	23,97,914	28.67,242	29,84,325	27,47,917	28,41 782
43,072	53,765	1,45,898	1,42,605	82,957	1 88,876	1 77,356	1,51.141	1,77 792	2,07,064	1,77 918	1,74,637	1,80,489
64,087	54,730	51.433	46,837	53,244	62 360	61,873	1,15,247	58 116	70,132	53,976	70.310	72,714
5,86 090	4,48,866	5,37 454	4,62,067	4,48,422	4,68,799	4,73,945	4,83,437	5,12,266	5,96,330	5,14,430	4,90,576	5,07 388
45,555	55,294	72,218	83,519	60,285	52,055	45,019	55 583	73.271	79,909	85,129	64,211	63,539
68,711	22,564	32,894	14,392	30,547	14 672	18,445	29,302	43,612	54,256	82,093	37,625	39.754
6,72,672	7,11,542	7,54,610	7,08,484	6,89,883	7,00,929	7,25,730	727 567	7,24,677	8,47,100	7,49 093	7,25,179	7 50,084
2,73,766	4,87,177	5,61,798	4,05,657	3,85,073	2,68 597	2,73,197	2,51,305	2,57,741	2,99,319	3,27,157	2 75,599	2.83,915
25,14 836	24,48,734	26,79,013	22 35,865	23,99,359	23,51,261	23,18,434	22,34,140	21,39 377	25,17,152	24,77,931	23,04 229	23 79,784
2,28,751	2,29,188	2,37,373	2,31,693	2,34,191	2 24 050	2,20,585	2 37 479	2,41 417	2,82,334	2,45,143	2,33.735	2,41,918
1,67,267	1,62,727	1,76.999	1,75,207	1,61,795	1 71 398	1,85,577	1,95 617	1 91,216	2,25,563	2,13,763	1,97,514	2,04,384
28,584	24,015	23,828	29,419	24 060	35,055	33,525	33,185	34,621	40.093	33,535	33,984	35,077
2,22,251	1,36,778	1,67,898	2,19,460	1,75,463	1,88 028	1,93,562	2,03,052	1,98 046	2,29,976	2,03 263	1,97 870	2,03 576
11,45,703	11,32,920	11 66 835	12,44,967	11.55,917	11,71,962	11,76,923	12 58,421	12,87,817	14 98,510	12,81 339	12,35,292	12.77 431
4,974	16,340	1,85,844	4 00,945	1,50,757	3 72 108	3,07,096	3 69,307	3,45,754	4,30 631	3,40,520	3 65 197	3,81,932
7,62,061	8,43,015	5,28,555	6,26,359	7,40,947	7,63 073	8,47,782	6,49 657	6,68,009	10,43 444	14,24,290	8,70,568	9,45,655
8,91,250	8,56,027	7,53,217	7,50,526	9,17,691	7,45,852	8,53 660	8,80,705	7,97,596	9,24 219	15,44,030	9,64,369	9,89,633
1,28,564	1,48,564	2,22 346	2,06,699	1,74,216	2,41 231	2 09,356	2,19,664	2,99,081	4,57,624	2,34,004	2,40,667	2,72,376
1,06,849	24,259	5,56,961	1,59,455	1,90,875	3,61,853	5,29,715	3,41,189	2,83,890	3,76,682	2 68,299	3,56,998	3,75,548
3,22,384	5,86,913	4,64,610	6 37,234	4,54,600	2,48,789	1 22 700	1,23 312	3 83 452	3 83 452	3,89,605	2,53,572	2,53,572
46,30,638	45 47,835	41,26,915	37,40,447	42.21,000	37,89,203	40,28,370	40 54,879	57,71,011	64,52,940	45,15,206	44,31,734	45,68,119
13,96,711	13,61,968	13,00.729	13,68,073	13,44,635	14,29,978	14,42,658	14,19,705	13,97,549	15,49,561	16,45,927	14,67,143	14,97,546
11,10,802	6,42,347	18,50,001	8,55 215	14 46,762	8,45,218	11,65,094	13,18,049	14,41,257	26,71,616	14,83,691	12,50,662	14,96,733
1,96,73,234	1,75,00,028	1,98,27,780	1,75,57,998	1 86,44,214	1,77 62,749	1,82,32 673	1,79,09,844	1,97,26,782	2,41,05,129	2,13,04,647	1,89,87,339	1,98,03,009
66,10,687	66,43,498	63,08,475	64,11.936	65,76,518	64,89,235	66,24,473	66,11,205	68,00,514	78,96.524	70,36,332	67,12,352	69,31,554
12,55,869	15,70,485	19,44,345	17,65,802	16,50,977	15,43,463	17,49,390	16,24,788	14,16,121	17,40,269	15,85,195	15,83,792	16,48,641
3,60,749	3,83,445	3,45,496	3,98,290	3 59,745	5,20,638	6,25.552	4,51,865	4,15,865	5,13,332	3,76,606	4,82,105	5,01,597
2,69,00,539	2,60,97,449	2 84,26,096	2,61,34,026	2,72,39,774	2,63,16,083	2,72,32,088	2,63,17,702	2,83,59,282	3,42,55,354	3,03,02,780	2,77,65,588	2,89,44,801
8,43,653	15,21,357	19,78 932	25,23,176	16,54 467	18,75,077	18,60,619	18,71,996	22,74,211	26,59,621	25,00,895	20,76 560	21,33,643
2,77,44,192	2,76,18,806	3,04,05,028	2,86,57,202	2,88,85,241	2,81 91,162	2,90,92,707	2,84,89,700	3,06,33,493	3 69,14,975	3,28,03,675	2 98,42,148	3,10,98,444
6,76,206	4,81,783	4,74,122	6,79,550	4,62,332	8,24,913	4,94,476	5 77,176	3,62,785	6,06,596	5,22,338	5,56,337	6,05,100
40,58,498	61,80,533	43,98,031	16,00 230	39,28,088	22,69,152	35,67,668	19,87,188	22,97,876	51,01,296	1,01,53,108	40,54,998	46,15,682
....	4,28,764	19,88,465	22,11,278	9,25,701	10,32,934	28,37,151	20,17,818	19,80,563	45,25,086	12,51,064	18,23,906	23,32,807
31,80,694	30,05,711	17,88,083	12,18,328	22,85,246	20,88,163	1,85,979	5,74,912	8,03,245	23,62,273	17,11,611	10,72,782	13,64,588
3,04,829	3,97,773	4,92,235	5,08,706	5,61,074	4,65,591	4 65,525	5,01,122	4,89,455	5,93,290	6,25,454	5,09,429	5,30,196
82,20,227	1,04,94,575	91,41,936	67,18,092	79,62,441	66,80,753	75,50,739	56,58,216	59,33,924	1,30,88,521	1,42,63,575	80,17,452	94,48,373
3,59,64,419	3,81,13,881	3,95,46,964	3,48,75,294	3,68,47,882	3,48,71,915	3,66,43,506	3,41 47 916	3,65,67,417	5,00,03,496	4,70,67,250	3,78,59,600	4,05,46,817

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF

ACTUAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURE.

D

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of ACTUAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, including

Number.	Major Heads of Revenue and Receipts.	1288 Fasli.		1289 Fasli.		1290 Fasli.		1291 Fasli.		1292 Fasli.		1293 Fasli.			1294 Fasli.	
		Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals for 12 Months.	Actuals for 14 Months.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A	Land Revenue	18882062	19476801	18737660	18794077	14700000	17405391	17800000	16500506	17500000	17117441	16000000	17942674	18756048	18155560	16675568
B	Abkari	3415875	2814607	3069200	2820795	2700000	2818914	2963000	2934274	2900000	3008451	3000000	3157365	3723374	3119400	3586580
C	Forests	213975	166661	221950	247092	175000	228301	200000	218399	200000	206950	250000	212863	243441	209000	193088
D	Customs	3463441	3005638	3291000	3437366	3500000	4114106	4100000	5367946	4000000	5210765	5000000	4940549	5443559	5000000	4825442
E	Stamps	138958	224894	216710	245852	225000	240820	250000	292342	275000	314686	300000	324054	385557	312000	409855
F	Mint	26085	11671	36970	9865	10000	2101	20000	59136	25000	62452	45000	21099	28387	63000	98976
G	Berar Surplus	508392	455188	1169000	1931282	1200000	1508432	1200000	1905708	1900000	1061424	1200000	1605555	1510977	1200000	2129859
H	Law and Justice	92857	154160	126660	103216	150000	129501	150000	141891	150000	132629	150000	108263	164552	171500	240197
I	Jails	10819	3016	40000	9072	40000	12178	50000	14421	50000	7204	50000	7639	17488	101000	30216
J	Police	38515	78087	72660	91099	75000	107506	82600	88272	100000	79040	100000	73787	89529	90000	99207
K	Post Office	62700	60295	66570	62026	70000	77016	75000	73573	100000	86391	100000	92535	110045	92000	117725
L	Education	5850	11270	10780	11774	12000	6560	7000	9103	7000	8701	9000	7895	9154	9000	8616
M	Printing	3135	7648	3500	3675	8000	5473	4400	2059	4000	4024	4000	2504	3232	4000	3308
N	Minor Departments	....	15652	....	58023	....	98338	....	79842	100000	89004	10 000	63150	65499	75000	84428
O	Interest	252000	138391	151990	247877	150000	134607	134000	2309	80000	24034	40000	71298	71295	50000	1586
P	Deshpatti	259092	233981	239260	237926	325000	216360	190000	189276	250000	184372	250000	187021	197453	185000	184585
Q	Miscellaneous	782614	902829	382760	460902	405000	1049026	375000	1383847	500000	509416	672000	455944	801453	435575	3934422
	Total Civil	28235170	27485789	27848700	28771689	26745000	28155520	27601000	29323904	28141000	28108854	29270000	27834345	31677076	29446975	34566623
R	Military	53235	24878	53350	31552	55000	43820	40000	49100	50000	31984	50000	15630	17968	50000	9234
S	Public Works	4000	8579	4100	134402	200000	17674	80000	22875	80000	28336	80000	16865	23576	80000	72747
	Total Civil, Military, and Public Works	28292405	27518246	27906150	28937650	27000000	28217014	27721000	29395879	28271000	28169184	29400000	27868840	31718620	29576975	34648609
T	State Railway	859910	1212759	760000	1493507	1500000	1455996	1500000	1742192	1600000	1416971	1700000	1910723	2164693	2428000	1331906
	Total Revenue, including State Railway	29152315	28732005	28666150	30431157	28500000	29673010	29221000	31138071	29871000	29586155	31100000	29777563	33883313	32004975	35980515
	Debt Heads.															
	Village Service Fund	691702	687907	675070	671370	500000	569180	530000	515405	600000	556825	600000	597750	629329	560000	411184
	Deposits	1923322	2096718	1314800	1483443	1491000	2479711	1200000	2604209	1500000	3008315	1500000	4659018	7896703	2000000	6435538
	Advances Recoverable	....	1862684	672800	1124452	1200000	1994964	1400000	1218493	1200000	918351	1200000	1277527	2255625	1200000	967080
	Railway Capital	....	2160	....	215908	....	165895	200000	49846	50000	2659	....	975	1252	2000	859
	Loans	4909890	850859	900000	98845	1009000	....	1100000	264788	2000000	679841	2000000	723455	1838601	1500000	3366124
	Money Order Remittances	200000	456496	402300	504342	500000	488157	500000	512328	600000	557494	450000	488485	594169	600000	723800
	Promissory Notes	....	....	....	1215000	....	1435000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Debt Heads	7724914	5936824	3964970	5315360	4700000	7132907	4930000	5185069	5950000	5423485	5750000	7747310	13215682	5862000	11907425
	Grand Total, Revenue and Receipts	36877229	34668829	32631120	35746517	33200000	36805917	34151000	36323140	35821000	35009640	36850000	37524773	47099002	37866975	47888040

Receipts and Disbursements with Budget Estimate of His Highness the Nizam's Government, from 1288 to 1294 Fasli.

Number.	Major Heads of Expenditure and Disbursements.	1288 Fasli.		1289 Fasli.		1290 Fasli.		1291 Fasli.		1292 Fasli.		1293 Fasli.			1294 Fasli.	
		Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals for 12 Months.	Actuals for 14 Months.	Budget Estimate.	Actuals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	2842666	3230361	2752100	2814673	2800000	3067402	2900000	2752171	2900000	2557771	2800000	2397914	2867242	3000000	2984325
2	Abkari	34060	145898	136400	140605	170000	188876	160000	177356	200000	151141	170000	177792	207054	153983	177918
3	Forests	49250	51433	54950	46837	56820	62260	74000	61878	75000	115247	62000	58116	70132	65728	53356
4	Customs	514917	537454	460000	462967	450000	485795	470000	473945	455000	488437	500000	512266	596339	530737	514430
5	Stamps	52260	72218	75500	82519	60490	52055	53600	45019	55000	55883	55000	73271	79909	80195	85129
6	Mint	17610	32894	20000	14392	20000	14672	280.00	18445	30000	21302	30000	43612	54256	60500	82093
7	Law and Justice	707116	754600	707000	706454	750000	709829	775000	725730	775000	727563	800000	724077	847100	786036	749093
8	Jails	556000	561798	495000	405657	475000	26 597	430000	273197	400000	251305	400000	257741	299319	378800	327157
9	Police	2303324	2179013	2450970	2235865	2500000	2351261	2360000	2318934	2300000	2234140	2400000	2139377	2517152	2468000	2477931
10	Post Office	215000	237373	219600	231698	220000	224050	235000	220585	230000	237479	230000	241417	282334	289400	245143
11	Education	14000	176999	205700	175207	185700	171398	187000	185577	190000	195617	193000	18,216	225563	252000	243763
12	Printing	28000	123828	30750	29419	35000	35055	34000	33525	35000	33185	34000	34621	40083	34200	33535
13	Medical	124000	167896	156230	219460	150000	185024	150000	195562	185000	203052	250000	198946	229976	240000	203263
14	Administration	1095842	1166835	1153550	1244967	1221500	1171962	1276500	1176923	1200000	1258421	1400000	12.7817	1498510	1293400	1281339
15	Minor Departments	261667	195844	212950	400945	328600	372105	239500	397096	200000	163907	375000	346754	430631	314000	340520
16	Pargana Vatandars	624728	525555	550000	629559	500000	763073	800000	847782	800000	649687	800000	668009	1043444	1269000	1424200
17	Allowances & Assignments	802605	753217	675000	755526	600000	745552	750000	853660	800000	880705	800000	797596	924219	929629	1544030
18	Khilat, &c.	170000	222346	122600	206299	120000	241231	12 000	209256	125000	219664	120000	299081	457624	14 500	234004
19	Refunds and Drawbacks	238583	556961	162150	159455	40 000	301953	117800	529715	400000	341189	400000	283190	376682	500000	268299
20	Interest	509602	464610	401940	637234	400000	241789	315000	122700	200000	123312	200000	353452	393452	225000	339605
21	Payments to His Highness	3994671	4126915	3734160	3740447	4100000	3789203	3805000	4026370	3900000	4054879	5525000	5771011	6452949	3837200	4515206
22	Mansab	1260000	1300729	1300000	1363073	1400000	1429973	1370000	1442553	1400000	1419705	1425000	1397549	1549561	1425000	1645927
23	Miscellaneous	1856365	1850001	911750	855215	925000	845218	1233000	1165094	1450000	1319049	1225000	1441257	2671616	1602737	1483691
	Total Civil	17596466	19827780	16947460	17557998	17445300	17762749	18001000	18232673	18343000	17909844	20200000	19726782	24105129	19905043	21344647
24	Military	6606812	6608475	6246610	6411936	6150000	6489235	6253200	6624473	6300000	6611205	6500000	6805514	7896524	6700000	7036332
25	Public Works	1705068	1944345	1744000	1765802	1780600	1547463	1876500	1743390	1900000	1624788	1700000	1416121	1740369	2025000	1585195
26	Municipalities	284927	345496	635000	398290	500000	520638	600000	625852	600000	471865	600000	415165	513332	837000	376606
	Total Civil, Military, Public Works & Municipalities	26193273	28426096	27573070	26134026	26875900	26 160 5	26730700	27232 8	27143000	26617702	29000000	28353282	34255354	29467043	30342780
27	State Railway	1397284	1978932	1940650	2523176	1900000	1875077	1897100	1760619	1800000	1871998	1800000	2274211	2659621	3726000	2500695
	Total Expenditure, including State Railway	27590557	30405028	29513720	28657202	28775900	28191162	28627 3	29092707	28943000	28489700	30800000	30633493	36914976	33193043	32843475
	Debt Heads.															
	Village Service Fund	701717	474122	475000	679550	500000	824913	800000	494476	500000	577176	500000	362765	606596	778600	522338
	Deposits	42:2377	4390031	1218400	1600230	....	2269152	895000	3567068	1500000	1987188	1225300	2297876	5101286	3700000	10153108
	Advances Recoverable	....	1988405	475000	2211278	1000000	1032934	1115000	2837151	1200000	2017818	1000000	1980663	4526066	1200000	1251064
	Loans	3575621	1758083	2000000	1218328	2500000	2068163	1605000	185979	2000000	574912	2464700	803245	2262273	....	1711611
	Money Order Remittances	250000	492235	390000	548706	500000	465591	500000	485525	600000	501122	500000	489455	593290	500000	625454
	Total Debt Heads	8749715	9141936	4558400	6218092	4500000	6660753	4915000	7550799	5800000	5658216	5700000	5933924	13088521	6178600	14263675
	Grand Total, Expenditure and Disbursements	36340272	39546964	34072120	34875294	33275900	34871915	33542800	36643506	34743000	34147916	36500000	36567417	50003496	39371643	47087250

E.—FINANCE.

ACCOUNT of the GROSS and NETT Revenue of H. H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1294 Fasli.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net Receipts.
			Charges of Collection, &c.	Allowances and Assignments.	Allowances to Village Officers, Roosumdars, &c.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,86,70,558	1,65,180	11,46,767	15,44,030	28,79,803	57,35,780	1,29,34,778
Abkari	35,86,580	1,854	1,77,918	.....	.....	1,79,772	34,06,808
Forest	1,93,068	.....	53,956	.....	.....	53,956	1,39,112
Customs	48,25,442	1,009	5,14,430	.....	.....	5,15,439	43,10,003
Stamps	4,09,855	6,593	85,129	.....	.....	91,722	3,18,133
Berar Surplus	21,29,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,29,859
Deshpatti (Provincial Rates)	1,84,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,84,585
Total...	2,99,99,947	1,74,636	19,78,200	15,44,030	28,79,803	65,76,669	2,34,23,278
Mint	96,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,976
Law and Justice	2,40,197	2,359	.....	.....	.....	2,359	2,37,838
Jails	30,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,216
Police	99,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,207
Post Office	1,17,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,17,725
Education	8,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,616
Printing	3,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,308
Minor Departments	34,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,428
Interest	1,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,586
Miscellaneous	39,34,422	43,945	.....	.....	.....	43,945	38,90,477
Military	9,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,234
Public Works	72,747	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,747
Total...	46,48,662	46,304	.....	.....	.....	46,304	46,02,358
Total Revenue, including Military and Public Works	3,46,48,609	2,20,940	.....	.....	.....	66,22,973	2 80,25,636
State Railway	13,31,906	47,359	.....	.....	.....	47,359	12,84,547
Total Revenue, including Military, Public Works and State Railway.	3,59,80,515	2,68,299	19,78,200	15,44,030	28,79,803	66,70,332	2,93,10,183
Local Funds.							
Ayapatti (Village Service Fund)	4,11,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,11,184
Grand Total...	3,63,91,699	2,68,299	19,78,200	15,44,030	28,79,803	66,70,332	2,97,21,367

F.—FINANCE.

ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE from the NETT INCOME of His Highness the Nizam's Government for the year 1294 Fasli.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.
Mint	82,093
Law and Justice	7,49,093
Jails	3,27,157
Police	24,77,931
Post Office	2,45,143
Education	2,43,763
Printing	33,535
Medical	2,03,263
Civil and Political Establishments included under Administration and Revenue Survey	16,63,384
Minor Departments	3,40,520
Khillats and Entertainments	2,34,004
Interest	3,89,605
Payments to His Highness	45,15,206
Mansab	16,45,927
Miscellaneous	14,83,691
Military	70,36,332
Public Works	15,85,195
Municipality	3,76,606
	2,36,32,448
State Railways	25,00,895
Total Provincial	2,61,33,343
Surplus Provincial, including State Railway	31,76,840
LOCAL FUNDS.	
Ayapatti (Village Service Fund)	5,22,338
Grand Total	2,66,55,681
Local Fund Surplus	—1,11,154
Total Surplus	30,65,686

G.—FINANCE.

ACCOUNT of CASH RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the TREASURIES of His Highness the Nizam's Government for the year 1294 Fasli.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Treasury Cash Balance of last year	44,51,115	Expenditure, as per Statement No. F	2,61,33,343
Nett Revenue, as per Statement No. E.....	2,93,10,183	Local Funds, as per Statement No. F	5,22,338
Local Funds, *vide* Statement No. E.....	4,11,184	Deposit Accounts.....	1,01,53,108
Deposit Accounts	64,38,638	Advances Recoverable.....	12,51,064
Advances Recoverable.....	9,67,080	Railway Capital	.....
Railway Capital	859	Loans	17,11,611
Loans	33,66,124	Money Order Remittances	6,25,454
Money Order Remittances	7,23,600		
		Total...	4,03,96,918
Total...	4,56,68,783		
Disbursements	4,03,96,918		
Treasury Cash Balance at the end of the year 1294 Fasli	52,71,865		

ABSTRACT OF CIVIL LIST, &c.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS APPOINTED IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

		APPOINTMENT OF NEW PERSONS.														OLD EMPLOYÉS PROMOTED					
		HYDERABAD.		HINDUSTAN.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		EUROPE.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.		HYDERABAD.		HINDUSTAN.		MADRAS.	
		Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	WESTERN DIVISION.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Aurangabad District.. ..	3	34	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	59 0 0	8	457	1	45	1	60
	Birb District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	130	..	..	..	..
	Parbhani District ..	4	62	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	5	87 0 0	14	385	..	..	..	..
	Nander do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	15 0 0	3	345	1	350	..	..
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.																				
	Gulberga District	4	155	3	60	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	8	230 0 0	7	615	1	150	..	..
	Raichur do.	2	105	..	..	1	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	125 0 0	..	..	..	..	1	30
	Lingsugar do.	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Naldrug do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	1	20	..	..
	NORTHERN DIVISION.																				
	Medack District .. .	5	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	110 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indore	13	2,221	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	14	2[illegible]4 0 0	18	525	1	45	1	100
	Elgandal	13	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	223 0 0	22	575	..	..	1	25
	Bidar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sirpur-Tandur	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	EASTERN DIVISION.																				
	Khammam District	17	489	2	220	2	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	739 0 0	10	360	..	..	1	15
	Nalgundah do. ..	5	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	125 0 0	4	105	..	..	2	45
	Nagar-Kurnul District ..	16	489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	489 0 0	17	600	..	..	4	90
	Taluka-i-Baghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	1	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	85	2,074	6	305	3	50 0 0	4	67	..	..	1	40	99	2,536 0 0	109	4,077	5	610	11	365
	Settlement	8	155	..	..	..	..	37	539	..	..	..	..	45	694 0 0	9	1,471	1	25	..	..
	Inam Commission	1	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300 0 0	2	90	..	..	..	..
	Inspector-General's Revenue..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,360	..	..	1	2,360 0 0	1	360	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	94	2,529	6	305	3	50 0 0	41	606	1	2,360	1	40	146	3,890 0 0	121	4,938	6	635	11	365
	Forest	1	20	..	..	1	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32 0 0	8	208	1	35	..	..
	Stamp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Excise	22	236	..	..	1	11 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	247 0 0	5	86	..	..	1	11
	Customs	65	766	4	40	10	121 0 0	20	253	..	..	1	10	100	1,180 0 0	103	2,287	1	10	10	184
	Mint	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10 0 0	3	70	..	..	..	..
	JUDICIAL.																				
	High Court	2	150	4	4,000	1	30 0 0	1	75	..	..	..	..	8	4,255 0 0	8	637½	9	2,755	4	222½
	Small Cause Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,100	..	..	1	50
	City Police Magistrate's Court..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..
	Kazi's Court..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..
	Arab's Court	..	..	1	27½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suburban Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	..	..	1	90
	Divisional and District Courts.	19	958	5	1,000	3	192 0 0	2	30	..	..	4	56	33	2,236 0 0	69	4,53[illegible]	14	1,255	9	1,275
	Total ..	21	1,108	10	5,027½	4	222 0 0	3	105	..	..	4	56	42	6,6.8 4 0	81	6,5.7½	24	4,035	15	1,637½
	JAILS.																				
	POLICE.																				
	Inspector-General of Police ..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60 0 0	2	100	..	..	..	..
	City and Suburban Police ..	3	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	78 4 0	13	342½	1	45	..	..
	District Police	31	437½	2	44	1	22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	503 12 0	45	799½	3	42½	1	22
	Total ..	35	576	2	44	1	22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	642 0 0	60	1,242	4	87½	1	22
	Post Office	7	105	..	..	1	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	125 0 0	18	360	..	..	5	220
	Education	..	..	1	250	2	290 12 6	1	30	1	500	..	..	5	170 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government Press	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	1	15 0 0	..	..	1	13½	..	..
	Medical	..	..	1	15	1	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Public Works	6	250	4	180	11	475 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	905 0 0	84	5,360	15	2,350	69	7,520
	ADMINISTRATION.																				
	Council of State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..
	Political and Financial Secretariat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	800	..	..
	Home Secretariat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	150	..	..
	Revenue do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	715	5	1,585	2	90
	Judicial do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	3	325
	Police do.	1	100	1	27½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	127 8 0	1	30	..	..	1	160
	English Office	..	..	..	..	2	66 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	66 0 0	..	..	..	..	1	45
	Daftar-i-Mulki(Political Office)	1	50	1	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	170 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private Secretariat	1	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	85 0 0	1	250	..	..	..	..
	Medical do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Regular Troops Secretariat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Irregular Troops do. ..	1	30	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	60 0 0	8	490	..	..	..	..
	Accountant General's Office ..	14	697	3	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	785 0 0	36	5,559	2	259	2	465
	Subadar's Office	4	90	2	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	150 0 0	21	2,955	3	110	1	180
	Total ..	22	1,052	8	325½	2	66 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1,113 8 0	74	10,179	14	2,704	10	1 176
	Grand Total ..	274	6,642	36	6,186½	37	1,304 12 6	65	994	2	2,860	7	121	421	18.108 8 6	556	32,077½	56	9,870	122	11,13[illegible]½
	Percentage of Cols. 3 to 14 on Cols. 15 and 16, of Cols. 17 to 28 on Cols. 29 and 30, and of Cols. 31 to 42 on Cols. 43 and 44.	65·08	36·68	8·55	34·19	8·79	7·20	15·44	5·49	·47	15·79	1·61	·67	..	..	70·46	49·35	7·09	15·23	15·46	17·18

OR PROMOTED FROM THE 9TH FARWARDI 1293 FASLI TO THE END OF BAHAMAN 1295 FASLI.

TO VACANCIES.								REDUCED EMPLOYÉS APPOINTED TO VACANCIES.												GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
BOMBAY.		EUROPE.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.		HYDERABAD.		HINDUSTAN.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		EUROPE.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.			
Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.	
2	120	..	..	..	..	12	682	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	2	27	18	768 0 0	
..	..	..	..	1	25	5	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	6	170 0 0	
1	30	..	..	2	45	17	410	3	52	2	110	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	6	174	23	671 0 0	
1	360	..	..	1	20	6	1,065	5	135	2	226	..	..	2	32	..	..	..	..	9	392	14	1,472 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	765	9	269	..	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	319	26	1,314 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	155 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	55	3	75 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	1	25	4	75 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	50	7	160 0 0	
1	25	..	..	..	..	21	695	6	129	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	7	141	42	1,070 6 4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	600	2	50	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	90	29	913 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
..	..	..	..	1	30	1	30	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	2	40	5	110 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	375	..	..	1	100	2	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	305	35	1,410 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	150	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	12	305 0 0	
..	30	..	..	..	..	23	720	3	60	1	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	510	43	1,719 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40 0 0	
7	455	..	..	5	120	137	5,727	34	840	6	885	5	320	7	108	..	..	1	20	53	2,173	289	10,436 0 0	
11	758	..	..	..	..	21	2,254	3	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	60	59	3,068 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	390 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,850 0 0	
18	1,313	..	..	5	120	161	8,371	37	900	6	885	5	320	7	108	..	..	1	20	56	2,233	363	16,494 6 4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	243	4	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	160	15	435 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	1	80 0 0	
..	..	..	..	2	55	8	132	5	86	2	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	8	211	39	590 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	169	3 825	6	185	1	30	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	8	240	277	5 24. 0 0	
5	1,344	..	..	..	..	2	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	80 0 0	
1	40	..	..	1	50	23	3,705	4	290	2	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	355	37	8,115 0 0	
..	..	..	..	2	105	5	1,255	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	6	1,289 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	2	45 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15 0 0	
..	..	..	..	1	64	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	91 4 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	165 0 0	
2	45	..	..	1	30	95	7,125	53	1,849	7	660	4	220	13	265	..	..	1	25	78	3,019	208	12,280 0 0	
3	85	..	..	6	239	128	12,354	58	2,159	9	725	5	245	13	265	..	..	1	25	86	3,419	256	22 291 4 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100	11	510	5	370	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	980	20	1,140 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	337½	1	20	1	20	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	65	20	539 12 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	49	684	7	156½	1	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	246½	91	1,614 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	65	1,351½	19	686½	7	480	2	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1,291½	131	3,284 12 0	
..	..	..	..	3	80	26	660	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	35	885 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13½	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	5	170 12 6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	3	53 8 6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	55 0 0	
7	1040	4	210	5	3,300	114	20,670	1	45	..	..	1	700	2	80	..	..	..	..	4	825	139	22,400 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150 0 0	
1	250	1	1,000	..	..	4	2,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,050 0 0	
..	..	..	..	1	30	2	150	7	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	330	9	480 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2 220	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	14	2,235 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	355	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	5	385 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	130	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	5	287 8 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	112 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	201	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	216	4	386 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	335 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	
1	85	..	..	1	821	10	1,396	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	2	60	14	1,516 0 0	
..	..	..	..	1	260	41	6,545	7	258	5	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	448	7	7,778 0 0	
1	100	..	..	1	500	27	3,815	9	580	2	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,280	44	5,215 0 0	
3	435	1	1,000	4	1,811	106	17,105	28	1,474	8	905	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	37	2,409	176	20,257 0 0	
86	5,117	6	4,800	23	2,295	789	64,795	150	6,750½	33	3,130	16	1,515	23	478	..	..	4	95	285	10,968½	1,445	93,871 12 6	
10·39	7·92	·76	6·64	2·91	3·54	..	..	68·09	52·43	14·04	28·54	6·38	13·81	9·75	4·26	..	..	1·70	·87	..	..	..	.....	

List showing the Number and Salary of Officers

Number	NUMBER OF DEPARTMENT.	SUBJECT OF HIS HIGHNESS.															
		HINDUS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.		PARSIS.		TOTAL.		NORTHERN INDIA.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
		Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Council of State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	800	...	...	...	...
2	His Excellency the Minister's Staff	...	...	3	2,200	...	...	...	...	3	2,200	1	300	...	...	...	...
	SECRETARIATS.																
3	Political and Financial...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,400	...	...	...	...
4	Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,200
5	Revenue	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...	1	600	2	1,800	...	...	...	...
6	Judicial and Police ...	...	...	1	1,200	...	...	...	...	1	1,200	...	...	1	750	...	...
7	Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,450	...	...
8	English and Medical ...	...	...	...	...	1	350	...	...	1	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Education	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	700	1	500	...	...
10	Political Office (Daftar i-Mulki)...	...	...	1	800	...	...	...	...	1	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Secretariats...	...	...	3	2,600	1	350	...	...	4	2,950	5	4,900	4	2,700	2	2,200
	REVENUE DEPARTMENT																
11	Inspector General of Revenue	...	...	...	...	1	*300	...	...	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Subadars	...	...	1	1,700	...	...	...	...	1	1,700	3	5,100	...	...	...	...
13	Assistants to Subadars ...	...	...	3	1,375	...	...	...	...	3	1,375	1	500	...	...	...	...
14	First Talukdars	1	600	6	5,800	...	...	1	800	8	6,700	5	3,425	...	...	2	1,780
15	Second Talukdars ...	...	...	7	2,600	...	...	3	1,150	10	3,750	8	3,250	...	...	4	1,550
16	Third Talukdars	1	300	6	1,350	...	...	2	575	9	2,225	5	1,400	1	250	1	250
17	Revenue Assistant to 1st Talukdar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	...	...	...	...
18	Tehsildars and Deputy Tehsildars	12	1,265	54	6,530	...	...	2	275	68	8,070	26	3,070	11	1,215	4	550
19	Settlement Department ...	1	125	8	2,615	1	390	4	2,570	14	5,700	10	3,360	2	505	11	2,490
20	Inam Commission ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	300	1	300	1	700	...	...	1	1,000
	Total Revenue Dept....	15	2,290	85	21,470	2	690	18	5 670	115	30,120	60	21,005	14	1,970	23	7,620
21	Forest Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	220	...	...
22	Excise Department ...	...	...	...	...	1	600	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...	1	150
23	Customs Department ...	1	250	1	500	...	...	7	3,375	9	4,125	...	...	...	...	3	575
24	Stamp Office	...	...	1	1,000	1	300	...	...	2	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mint	...	...	...	...	1	600	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Postal Department ...	1	125	4	1 675	...	...	...	...	5	1,800	...	...	2	200	...	...
27	Accountant General's Office	1	700	1	1,700	...	...	...	...	2	2,400	1	500	2	750	...	...
28	Central Treasury... ...	...	...	1	400	...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...	...	..	...	...
29	Mansab & Military Pay Office.	1	500	1	400	...	...	...	...	2	900	...	...	...	...	...	...
	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.																
30	High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6,900	1	600	...	...
31	Advocate General ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	800	...	...
32	Suburban Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Small Cause Court ...	...	...	3	1,036- 4- 0	...	...	...	...	3	1,036-4-0	...	...	1	250	...	...

* Personal Assistant.

in His Highness the Nizam's Civil Service.

FOREIGNERS.														GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
Europe.		Other Countries.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.		Parsis.		Total.				
Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number.	Salary	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	800	...	...	...	...	1	800	1	800	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	300	...	...	...	...	1	300	4	2,500	
1	1,000	...	...	1	600	1	1,800	1	1,000	...	...	3	3,400	3	3,400	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,200	...	...	...	...	2	2,200	2	2,200	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,800	...	...	...	...	2	1,800	3	2,400	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	750	...	...	...	...	1	750	2	1,950	
1	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,850	...	...	3	2,850	3	2,850	
1	2,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,021	...	...	1	2,021	2	2,371	
...	...	...	...	1	700	1	500	...	...	...	...	2	1,200	2	1,200	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	800	
3	4,421	...	...	2	1,300	7	7,050	5	5,871	...	...	14	14,221	18	17,171	
1	2,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,714	...	...	1	2 714	2	3,014	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,100	...	...	...	...	3	5 100	4	6,800	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	1	500	4	1,875	
...	...	...	...	3	2,530	3	1,875	...	...	1	800	7	5,205	15	11,205	
...	...	1	350	1	450	9	3,600	...	...	3	1,100	13	5,150	23	8,900	
...	...	...	...	1	250	6	1 650	...	...	...	...	7	1,900	16	4,125	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	...	...	...	...	1	200	1	200	
...	...	5	610	6	850	38	4,370	...	...	2	225	46	5,445	114	13,515	
1	767	...	...	11	2,290	9	3,250	2	1,057	2	525	24	7,122	38	12,822	
...	...	...	...	1	700	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	2	1,700	3	2,000	
2	3,481	6	960	23	7,070	71	21,645	3	3,771	8	2,650	105	35,036	220	65,156	
2	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,095	...	...	5	1,095	5	1,095	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	1	150	2	750	
...	...	...	...	1	125	...	...	...	...	2	450	3	575	12	4,700	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200	...	...	...	...	2	200	7	2,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,250	...	...	...	...	3	1,250	5	3,650	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	900	
...	...	...	...	1	600	6	6,900	...	...	...	...	7	7,500	7	7,500	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	800	...	...	1	800	1	800	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	250	...	...	...	...	1	250	4	1,286-4-0	

List showing the Number and Salary of Officers

Number	NUMBER OF DEPARTMENT.	SUBJECTS OF HIS HIGHNESS.										NORTHERN INDIA.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
		HINDUS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.		PARSIS.		TOTAL.							
		Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	JUDICIAL DEPT.—(Continued.)																
34	City Magistrate's Court...	...	...	3	731-12-	...	...	...	...	3	731-12- 0	1	600	...	...	...	...
35	Kazi's Court	...	...	2	650	...	...	...	...	2	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Arab's Court	...	...	2	664- 3- 3	...	...	...	..	2	664- 3- 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Bankers' Court	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Civil and Sessions Judges' Western Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1,200	...	...	...	...
39	Judicial Assistants to Subadars	...	...	2	800	...	...	...	...	2	800	1	450	...	...	...	...
40	District Civil Judges, Western Division ...	...	...	2	800	...	...	...	...	2	800	2	700	...	...	...	...
41	Judicial Assistants to 1st Talukdars	...	...	4	850	...	...	...	...	4	850	5	1,150	2	500	...	...
42	Munsifs, Western Division	...	...	11	1,850	...	...	...	...	11	1,850	1	200	2	300	...	...
	Total Judicial Dept. ...	...	...	30	7,982- 3- 3	...	...	...	...	30	7,982-3- 3	17	11,200	7	2,450	...	...
43	Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	...	...
	POLICE DEPT.																
44	City and Suburban ...	...	...	4	2,175	...	...	...	...	4	2,175	...	...	..	...	...	...
45	Inspector General, District Police	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,000	1	700	...	...	...	...
46	District Superintendents.	...	.	8	1.535	1	225	...	...	9	1,760	3	585	1	225	1	225
	Total Police Dept....	1	1,000	12	3,710	1	225	...	...	14	4.935	4	1,285	1	225	1	225
47	Educational Department.	...	...	3	489	...	...	...	...	3	489	3	395	7	2,144-6-9	...	...
48	Medical Department ...	...	...	37	4,556-10-8	2	900	1	575	40	6,031-10-8	...	...	9	1,742-2-0	1	150
49	Government Press ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.																
50	Consulting Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...
51	Superintending Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,200	...	...	...	...
52	Executive Engineers ...	...	...	...	...	2	1,650	...	...	2	1,650	...	...	1	900	...	...
53	Assistant Engineers ...	...	...	2	550	5	1,525	...	...	7	2,075	2	725	14	5.150	2	1,150
	Total P. W. Dept....	...	...	2	550	7	3,175	...	...	9	3,725	4	2,925	16	6,450	2	1,150
54	City Municipality ...	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	1	400	1	400
55	Miscellaneous	...	...	3	3 109	...	...	1	1,200	4	4,309	1	863-8-0	1	1,200	2	2,100
	GRAND TOTAL...	20	1,865	188	55,341-13-11	16	6,840	22	10,820	246	75,866-13-11	97	44,173-8-0	66	20.601-8-9	36	14.670
	Average pay per Head...	1	243	1	284	1	421	1	492	1	308	1	455	1	312	1	405
	Percentage of number and pay of each class on Total No. and pay (Cols. 33 & 34) ...	4·20	2·60	39·50	29·52	3·36	3·78	4·62	5·99	51·68	41·98	20.38	24·44	13·87	11·40	7·56	8·06
	Percentage of Cols. 3 to 10 on Cols. 11 & 12 and of Cols. 13 to 30 on Cols. 31 & 32	8·13	0·41	76·42	70·31	6·51	9·02	8·94	14·26	...	...	42.17	42·13	28·70	19·65	15.65	13·90

in His Highness the Nizam's Civil Service.

FOREIGNERS.														GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
EUROPE.		Other Countries.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.		Parsis.		Total.				
Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number.	Salary	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	...	1	600	4	1,331-12-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	650	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	664- 3-3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,200	...	...	...	...	1	1,200	1	1,200	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	450	...	..	...	...	1	450	3	1,250	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	700	...	...	...	...	2	700	4	1,500	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,650	...	...	...	...	7	1,650	11	2,500	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	500	...	...	...	...	3	500	14	2,350	
...	...	...	...	1	600	22	12,250	1	800	...	...	24	13,650	54	21,632- 3-3	
1	850	...	...	...	...	1	150	1	850	...	...	2	1,000	2	1,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	2,175	
3	3,459	...	..	...	...	1	700	3	3,459	...	...	4	4,159	5	5,159	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	810	...	...	1	225	5	1,035	14	2,795	
3	3,459	...	...	...	...	5	1,510	3	3,459	1	225	9	5,194	23	10,129	
3	2,190	...	...	1	340-14- 9	5	858-8-0	7	3,530	...	...	15	4,729-6- 9	16	5,218- 6-9	
1	1,768- 6-10	...	...	...	...	4	425	6	3,085- 8-10	1	150	11	3,660-8-10	51	9,692- 3-0	
...	...	1	330	...	...	1	350	...	...	...	...	1	350	1	350	
1	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,100	...	...	2	2,100	2	2,100	
2	2,000	...	...	2	2,200	...	...	2	2,000	...	...	4	4,200	4	4,200	
3	2,400	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	3,300	...	...	4	3.300	7	4,950	
3	1,050	...	...	1	325	2	650	16	5,950	2	1,150	21	8,075	28	10,150	
9	7,150	...	...	3	2.525	2	650	24	13,350	2	1,150	31	17,675	40	21,400	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...	1	400	2	800	3	1,800	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,063-8-0	...	...	2	2,100	4	4,163-8- 0	8	8,472- 8-0	
24	24,194- 6-10	7	1,810	31	11,960-14- 9	128	49,802	53	35,811- 8-10	18	7,275	230	1,04,849-7- 7	476	1,80,716- 5-6	
1	1,008	1	187	1	386	1	389	1	676	1	404	1	456	1	379	
5·04	13·39	1·47	0·73	6·51	6·62	26·89	27·56	11·14	19·82	3·78	4·02	48·32	58·02	...	...	
10·44	29·07	3·04	1·25	13·48	11·41	55·65	47·50	23·04	34·15	7·83	6·94	...	...	...	...	

B.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons appointed to Government Service or promoted from 9th Farwardi 1293 (February 1884) to the end of Bhyman 1295 Fasli (December—January 1885-86).

Details.	Hyderabad.		Hindustan.		Madras.		Bombay.		Europe.		Other Countries.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.	
Appointment of new persons	274	6,642 0 0	36	6,186 12 0	37	1,304 12 6	65	994	2	2,860	7	121	421	18,108 8 6	
	65·08	36·68	8·55	34·19	8·79	7·20	15·44	5·49	·47	15·79	1·66	·67	...	.....	
Old employés promoted to vacancies.	556	32,077 8 0	56	9,870 0 0	122	11,135 8 0	86	5,117	6	4,300	23	2,295	789	64,795 0 0	
	70·46	49·65	7·09	15·23	15·46	17·18	10·89	7·92	·76	6·64	2·91	3·54	...	.....	
Reduced employés appointed to vacancies	160	5,750 4 0	53	3,130 0 0	15	1,515 0 0	23	478	...	...	4	95	235	10,968 4 0	
	68·09	52·43	14·04	28·54	6·38	13·81	9·78	4·36	...	...	1·70	·87	...	.....	
Total.....	990	44,469 12 0	125	19,186 12 0	174	13,955 4 6	174	6,589	8	7,160	34	2,511	1,445	93,871 12 6	
	68·51	47·37	8·65	20·44	12·04	17·00	12·04	7·02	·55	7·63	2·35	2·68	...	.....	

C.

STATEMENT showing His Highness' Subjects and Foreigners according to Religion.

No.	Whether Subjects of His Highness or Foreigners.	HINDOOS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.		PARSEES.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
		Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Subjects of His Highness	2,970	63,239 8-0	2,197	59,240	16	1,510	5	314	5,188	1,24,303-8-0	
2	Percentage	57 25	50·87	42 35	47·66	·31	1·21	·09	.25	100	.....	
3	Foreigners.....	1,468	32 238-8-0	707	27,728	14	2,442	12	747	2,201	63,155-8 0	
4	Percentage.....	66·69	51·05	32·12	43·90	·64	3·87	55	1·18	100	.....	
5	Total.....	4,438	95,478 0-0	2,904	86,968	30	3,952	17	1,061	7,389	1,87,459-0-0	
6	Percentage	60 06	50·93	39·30	46 39	·41	2·11	·23	·57	100	.....	

D.

STATEMENT showing His Highness' Servants according to their native places.

SUBJECTS OF HIS HIGHNESS.		FOREIGNERS.										GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
		Hindustanis.		Madrassis.		Bombayites.		Other Countries.		Total.				
Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5,188	1,24,303-8	463	18,568-4	533	20,103-8	908	17,531	297	6,952-12	2,201	63,155-8	7,389	1,87,459	
70·21	66·31	6·27	9·91	7·21	10·72	12·29	9·35	4·02	3·71	29·79	33·69	100·	...	

E

STATEMENT showing the Number and Salary of His Highness' Subjects and Foreigners.

Number.	RELIGION.	Subjects of His Highness.		Foreigners.		Total.		Remarks.
		Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
1	Hindu.....	2,970	63,239 8	1,468	32,238 8	4,438	95,478 0	
	Percentage.....	66·92	66·24	33·18	33·76	100	...	
	Average pay per head.	...	21·29	...	21·96	...	21·51	
2	Mahomedans	2,197	59,240 0	707	27,728 0	2,904	86,968 0	
	Percentage.....	75·65	68·12	24·35	31·88	100	...	
	Average pay per head.	...	26·96	...	39·21	...	29·94	
3	Christians	16	1,510 0	14	2,442 0	30	3,952 0	
	Percentage.....	53·33	38·21	46·67	61·79	100	...	
	Average pay per head.	...	94·38	...	174·43	...	131·73	
4	Parsees	5	314 0	12	747 0	17	1,061 0	
	Percentage	29·41	29·59	70·59	70·41	100	...	
	Average pay per head.	...	62·8	...	62·25	...	62·41	
	Total	5,188	1,24,303 8	2,201	63,155 8	7,389	1,87,459 0	
	Average pay per head.	...	23·96	...	28·69	...	25·37	
	Percentage.....	70·21	66·31	29·79	33·69	100	...	

PROCEEDINGS of the Government of His Highness the Nizam in the Political and Financial Department.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Dated Hyderabad, 24th Zikada 1303 Hijiri (August 25th 1886).

READ—

The Report of the Debt Commission, dated the 18th Shaval 1303 H.

OBSERVATIONS.—

This Commission was appointed by the Government of His Highness for the purpose of ascertaining the exact liabilities of the Government in regard to loans obtained either for the Government itself or on Government guarantees during the administration of the late Sir Salar Jung. The claims were directed to be brought before the Commission within six months of the date of a public notification issued for the purpose, irrespective of the rules relating to the limitation of the period of suits. The plaints in the claims were also exempted from the stamp duty prescribed for plaints in ordinary suits, though the enquiry was in all other respects to be in accordance with the ordinary rules relating to the hearing and disposal of civil suits. Forty-five claims for Rs. 6,27,92,041, in which was included Rs. 2,03,20,931 alleged to be due for interest, were brought before the Commission.

The Commission has given decrees against the Government in two* of the suits only for a small portion of the amounts claimed therein, aggregating Rs. 18,199. The claims in both these suits were considerably reduced, and the remaining forty-three suits were rejected entirely as against the Government. It appears from the detailed statement that of the forty-three claims rejected, the order of dismissal in eight only, involving Rs. 14,71,099 in dispute, is based on the merits of each case. In one of them, Mahomed Kamal Khan *vs.* Ramlal Hargopaldass and Government (suit No. 1), a decree has been given for Rs. 8,59,255 against a person other than the Government; and the same has been done in one of the suits† decreed partially against the Government in which the sum of Rs. 6,775 has been decreed against a private person. The Commission decided in these cases that the Government was not liable for these amounts, but, on account of a promise of help by the Government, has recommended that the Government should assist in their recovery from the persons against whom the decrees have been given. From the same detailed statement of the claims, eighteen of the suits, involving Rs. 5,46,08,462 in dispute, appear to have been rejected for want of jurisdiction, and the remaining seventeen, involving Rs. 66,14,018 in dispute, disposed of otherwise. In suit No. 38, Ramrattan Bojiram *vs.* Government, the claim was against

* Suit No. 15, Shivalal Motilal *vs.* Mahomed Tahawar and Government.

† Suit No. 33, Bismilla Begum Sahiba *vs.* Yenkat Partab Ruddee and Government.

Muqaddam Jung, the Government being impleaded simply on the allegation of its having taken possession of some of his property. In suit No. 6, Maniram Ramrattan *vs.* Government, the claim was on account of a Sarf-i-khas transaction; and in suit No. 7, Meer Hayat Ali *vs.* Shivalal Motilal and Raichund, merely for reduction of interest payable by the plaintiff. In twelve cases, the liability purporting to form the basis of the claims was alleged to have been incurred prior to the ministry of the late Sir Salar Jung; and in six of them, noted in the margin, the Government was alleged to have, by some endorsement of the late Minister, incurred some responsibility, or to have held out hopes which it should be equitably estopped from now refusing to fulfil; and in one of the cases (Hossain bin Saleh *vs.* Government, suit No. 28) the Commission even enquired into the allegations put forward and dismissed the claim on its merits.

Suit No. 11, Moganlal Amarsee Sujanmul *vs.* Govt.
Suit No. 14, Jihangir Narsingir *vs.* Government.
Suit No. 16, Chinniram Ghunshamdass and Ramlal *vs.* Govt.
Suit No. 23, Chinniram Ghunsham and Ramlal *vs.* Govt.
Suit No. 24, Chinniram Ghunsham and Ramlal *vs.* Govt.
Suit No. 28, Hossain bin Saleh *vs.* Govt.

Two of the claims (suit No. 34, Shivalal Motilal *vs.* Government, and suit No. 37, Chunilal Nathmal Goordhun Dass *vs.* Government, for Rs. 8,57,751) were not taken cognizance of on the ground that they were not for cash loans, but simply for the balance of account current for articles supplied for the use of Government stables. suit No. 39 (Chinniram Ghunshamdass and Ramlal *vs.* Government), for Rs. 34,29,807, was also dismissed on the ground of the plaintiff not having, prior to its institution, made any formal demand from the Government for a settlement of accounts.

The suits given in the margin, involving a sum of Rs. 6,28,009, were dismissed by the Commission, either on the grounds of the non-appearance of the plaintiffs, or for other reasons specified in the report.

Suit No. 8, Shivalal Motilal *vs.* Meer Mahommad Ali Khan.
Suit No. 9, Lakhmidass Luchmidass *vs.* Pattabi Ram Rao and Govt.
Suit No. 22, Hossain bin Saleh *vs.* Golam Yasin Khan and Govt.
Suit No. 26, Hossain bin Saleh *vs.* Government.
Suit No. 27, Hossain bin Saleh *vs.* Government.
Suit No. 32, Papalal Matharam *vs.* Nawab Toorab Ali Khan.
Suit No. 31, Ghunshamdass Suratram *vs.* Tahawar Jung and Govt.
Suit No 33, Kishunram Mohanlal *vs.* Government.

In the four suits marginally noted, involving Rs. 5,43,755 in dispute, the claims were rejected on the ground of *res judicata*, as having been based on a cause of action disposed of before by some competent authority. In suit No. 3 (Golam Dastagir *vs.* Amira Begum and Government) also the claim was withdrawn on account of its cognizance being declared barred by the application of the same principle. In these cases some orders had been made for payment of certain monies, and it was on account of default in the payment that the claims were brought before the Commission. Of the total number of claims disposed of by the Commission, twelve, involving a sum of Rs. 5,28,59,017, or more than 84 per cent. of the total amount of the claims preferred, were for sums lent prior to the ministry of the late Sir Salar Jung. Three claims, aggregating Rs. 1,25,125, were beyond the jurisdiction of the Commission, as no allegation was made in them of any Government guarantee. Of the remaining suits, ten

Suit No. 20, Ali bin Umar *vs.* Government.
Suit No. 29, Hossain bin Saleh *vs.* Government.
Suit No. 30, Shivalal Motilal *vs.* Rai Doorga Persad and Government.
Suit No. 45, Chotamlal Kunhialal *vs.* Narayendass and Government.

claims for Rs. 15,51,339 have been dismissed on their merits, five suits have been thrown out on the ground of *res judicata*, eight have been dismissed on the ground that they were not for cash transactions, and seven others have been dismissed on technical grounds, or in default of the appearance of the plaintiffs.

Resolution.—

1. His Excellency the Minister has read the report of the Commission with great care and attention. He is glad to observe from it that, although at the commencement of the enquiry the Commission experienced some difficulty in discharging the duties for which it was appointed, yet after its re-organization, and the appointment of Major-General Campbell and Moulvi Syed Afzul Hussein as members, its labours progressed speedily and satisfactorily. The report of the Commission shows most conclusively that the extent of the outstanding liabilities incurred by the State during the administration of the late Sir Salar Jung has been very considerably exaggerated. The majority of the claims preferred before the Commission were for liabilities alleged to have been incurred by the State prior to the assumption of office by the late Minister.

2. The fact that the Government did not insist on the payment of stamp duty on the claims filed before the Commission probably induced the plaintiffs in many cases to prefer claims which they were quite unable to prove, and which were in consequence rejected by the Commission. The Minister however has considered it desirable to consider carefully the grounds of rejection in each case, and to see whether broad justice and equity might not require the Government to take special action in any of the cases for the purpose of affording any relief which may have been withheld simply on account of a strict compliance with the ordinary rules relating to procedure. It is to be regretted that there are some slight discrepancies in the figures as given in the body of the report and in the detailed statement of claims which has since been received from the Commission; but they do not affect the main conclusions arrived at.

3. The Minister is unable to concur with the recommendation made by the Commission that in the two cases in which decrees have been given against private individuals, the Government should assist in the recovery of the amounts decreed on the ground of a promise of assistance having been previously given. The Commission was appointed simply for the purpose of enquiry into the claims against the Government, and could therefore hardly be competent to enquire into and give decrees for the liabilities of private individuals which the Government was not in any way responsible for. It is moreover doubtful whether the decrees so given have any legal force. The Government cannot of course take any action for their satisfaction on the mere recommendation of the Commission.

4. The records in the twelve cases in which the liability is alleged to have been incurred prior to the ministry of the late Sir Salar Jung, and in six of which the late Minister is said to have acknowledged the Government liability by endorsements, should be forwarded for enquiry and final disposal to the official who has for some years past been engaged in the investigation of claims of this nature. Claims of this description ought not to have been placed on the file before the Commission, which had no option but to reject them.

5. The claims of Shivalal Motilal and Chunilal Nathmul Goordhundass for Rs. 8,57,751 for articles supplied for the use of the Government stables, as well as the suit of Chinniram Ghunshumdass and Ramlal against the Government for Rs. 34,29,807, which were rejected on the ground given in the report, should be re-heard by the Commission. These claims should be tried and disposed of on their merits, unless they are satisfactorily adjusted departmentally within two months from the date of this Resolution.

6. With regard to the eight suits for Rs. 6,28,009, which were dismissed on the ground of the non-appearance of the plaintiffs or for other reasons, the Minister desires to observe that the reasons given for the dismissal of three of the suits strike him as not being altogether satisfactory. In suit No. 8 (Shivalal Motilal *vs.* Meer Mahomed Ali Khan) for Rs. 1,11,408, an adjournment of the suit for a few days was applied for; one member of the Commission sitting alone, refused to allow the adjournment, and a few days after another member expressed his opinion in favour of allowing it, and yet the case was not laid before any other member but treated as dismissed. So also in suit No. 32 (Papalal Mitharam *vs.* Nawab Toorab Ali Khan) for Rs. 36,083, there had been some default on the part of the Government Pleader, and some steps were being taken by the parties to effect a compromise; but when the plaintiff was treated as absent, no date appears from the record to have been fixed for his attendance. The Minister is surprised at the action of the Commission in both these cases. It was clearly irregular, and he cannot understand why the Commission, having before it the views and objects of the Government in appointing it, acted so clearly in violation of them. In suit No. 31 (Ghunshumdass Suratram *vs.* Tahawar Jung and Government) for Rs. 59,962, the proceedings had gone on for a year, having been adjourned and re-adjourned, when the plaintiff was suddenly ordered to produce, within four days, certain detailed accounts before the Commission, and to supply the defendant with a copy thereof, and on the plaintiff being unable to comply with the order within the time fixed, he was treated as if in default and the claim dismissed. In this case also, even if the action of the Commission was not absolutely irregular, yet it may well have been more considerate, especially when it is borne in mind that persons whose claims are rejected by the Commission have no further means of redress left open to them. The Minister therefore directs that all these three suits be retaken on the file at once and disposed of in due course, a proper opportunity being given to the plaintiffs for the production of accounts or other evidence. Similarly, the order of dismissal in some of the other suits appears to be based on grounds of rather a technical character, which the Commission ought to have known that the Government is most unwilling to put forward against persons having a substantial claim against it. In suit No. 4 (Shivalal Motilal *vs.* Government), for instance, the plaintiff's claim for Rs. 7,66,564 against the Government had been pending adjustment in the office of the Accountant-General, and was referred by that official to the Commission for disposal. Some dates were fixed for hearing, some adjournments ordered for re-hearing, and after the lapse of the six months fixed for the presentation of the claims, the proceedings were, in compliance with a suggestion of the Accountant-General, returned to him, with the remark that cognizance could not be taken of the claim by the Commission, as it had not been brought before the Commission formally by a plaint within the time fixed. It is possible however that the action of the Commission in receiving the record from the Accountant-General, and in commencing proceedings thereon, left no option to the plaintiff of putting a formal claim before the

Commission; and the Minister therefore directs that unless a final adjustment of the matter is arrived at within two months from the date of this Resolution, the proceedings shall again be transferred to the Commission, which, after calling for a formal plaint within a time fixed, shall dispose of the claim as if it had been brought before it within the original six months. So also in suit No. 19 (Bholaram Bagarya *vs.* Government), a large claim for Rs. 6,20,252 was rejected simply on the ground that the plaint had been received by post, and its exact particulars could not be ascertained without calling the plaintiff; and the plaintiff could not be called, because no postage stamps had been sent by him for a reply. The Minister cannot help expressing his disapproval of such a summary and unsatisfactory mode of deciding large claims, and directs that this claim also be disposed of by the Commission on its merits, a fresh opportunity being allowed to the plaintiff to amend or alter his plaint and to explain the required particulars, or that they be ascertained by an examination of the plaintiff himself.

7. With reference to the claim (No. 29) of Hossain bin Saleh against the Government, which is one of the four suits dismissed by the Commission on the ground of its previous disposal, the Minister is of opinion that there may be some difficulty in carrying out the original order, as the record of the former proceedings is apparently not forthcoming. The Accountant-General has been directed to arrange for the payments within three months from the date of this Resolution, and, in case of there being any special circumstances for a discontinuance of any of the payments, to report them for the information of the Government through the Financial Secretary, when final orders will be passed through the Financial Department. The four other suits dismissed on the same grounds should be referred to the Financial Department for final disposal.

8. The Commission should report to Government, as early as possible, the results of the cases which have been returned for a fresh hearing.

9. A copy of this Resolution is to be submitted to His Highness with an Arzdasht from the Minister. Copies are also to be forwarded to the members of the Debt Commission and to the Government Printing Office for publication in the Gazette.

By Order,

MUNIR NAWAZ JUNG,

Political and Financial Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DEBT COMMISSION.

Appointment of the Commission and its powers.

We, the undersigned members of the Commission, appointed to enquire into certain claims against the Government, having finished the said enquiries, have the honour to report as follows :—

2. The Commission was appointed by the Government on the 28th Moharram 1302 H. by an order quoted in Appendix A. It was authorized (1) to issue a notification calling for the institution before it within six months of all claims for and on account of money which, during the administration of the late Sir Salar Jung, the Government took itself by way of loan or got advanced to others on its security, the right of action being declared to abate altogether after that period, and (2) to enquire into and dispose of all such claims with due regard to all the existing laws and regulations, excepting those relating to the limitation of suits and the levy of court fees.

3. The Commission consisted originally of the following members :—

1. Hassan bin Abdulla.
2. Moulvi Syed Mahamud.
3. Moulvi Sheikh Ahmed Hussein.
4. Mr. Sabapathy Iyar.
5. Syed Abdul Haq, Diler Jung, Diler-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.

Hassan bin Abdulla did not attend the meetings, and Raja Murli Manohur was appointed in lieu of him. Sirdar Diler Jung also did not attend, and some other alterations were effected in the *personnel* of the Commission from time to time, till finally on the 5th Ramzan 1303 H., for reasons given in the Minister's Rubkar of that date, the Commission was re-organized and directed to hold sittings daily. The powers of the Commission were not altered, but, of the former members, Sheikh Ahmed Hussein alone remained on the Commission, Moulvi Afzul Hussein and General Campbell being newly appointed to it.

Working of the Commission.

4. The Commisssion commenced its work with the issue, on the 12th Safar 1302 H., of a notification allowing a period of six months for the institution of claims as contemplated by the order under which the Commission was originally appointed. Forty-five claims for Rs. 6,27,92,041 altogether were put in, of which the Commission, prior to its re-organization in Ramzan 1303 H., had disposed of twenty only. This delay was partly due to the circumstance that the claims were presented about the close of the period allowed by the notification, and also to the fact that some of the members were not regular in their attendance at the meetings of the Commission. A great deal of time was also occupied in getting the records required from other offices, and frequent adjournments had to be granted to the parties to enable them to prepare their cases and procure documentary evidence in support thereof. The Commission, after its re-organization in Ramzan 1303 H., on account of the few claims remaining undisposed of, and the necessity of allowing sufficient time for the serving of notices, &c., did not find it practicable to hold sittings daily, but disposed of the remaining 25 claims in five sittings held during twenty days, concluding its sittings on the 25th Ramzan

5. As regards the character of the claims, they were all for loans given on the guarantee of the Government, the latter not having been alleged to have taken loans in any of the cases in the time of the late Minister. The results of the disposal of the 45 claims laid before the Commission are given briefly in the following tabular statement :—

1		2			3			4			5		
Number of total claims presented. 45			Claims rejected for want of jurisdiction. 18			Claims dismissed on merit. 7			Claims disposed of otherwise. 17			Claims decreed. 3			
Principal.	Interest.	Total claimed.	Principal.	Interest.	Total claims rejected.	Principal.	Interest.	Total claims dismissed.	Principal.	Interest.	Total claims otherwise disposed of.	Principal.	Interest.	Total claims decreed.	Amount payable by Government.	Amount payable by other persons as principal debtors.
4,24,71,109	2,03,20,932	6,27,92,041	3,63,49,022	1,81,29,135	5,44,78,158	5,25,392	1,09,821	6,35,213	53,13,442	14,80,995	67,94,433	2,83,251	6,00,978	8,84,230	18,199	8,66,030

6. Of the 18 claims for Rs. 5,44,78,158 shown in column 2, in 12 the dealings forming the basis of the claims were alleged to have taken place before the assumption of office by the late Minister, and in 3 the dealings were not in cash loans, and the claims were really for balances of current accounts for articles supplied for the use of the Government stables, &c. Suit No. 6 was for private dealings connected with the Sarf-i-khas. The remaining 2 claims were for debts due from Muqaddam Jung and were brought before the Commission simply on account of Muqaddam Jung's estates being in the possession of the Government. All these claims were clearly not cognizable by the Commission, and were rejected on that ground. Claims beyond the jurisdiction of the Commission.

7. Of the 7 claims dismissed for want of evidence, the exact particulars were different in different cases. In suits Nos. 21 and 42 the late Minister was alleged to have verbally guaranteed the money claimed, but the guarantee was not proved by any evidence, either documentary or oral, it being *per se* improbable also that Government transactions would be effected without writing. In suit No. 18 it was proved that the promise given of Government aid for the enforcement of the contract, was retracted and cancelled on account of a subsequent variance in the terms of the contract by the parties. In suit No. 12 the plaintiff did not succeed in establishing what he alleged, namely, that the late Minister had given an unreserved and standing guarantee for any monies that might be advanced to his debtor at any time, and in fact no evidence was produced in support of that allegation. In suit No. 40 it was proved that the Minister promised Government aid in a transaction for the advance of Rs. 35,000 on the security of immoveable property, but that the transaction was not completed, and that the Minister had nothing whatever to do with the transaction of the simple loan of Rs. 18,500, which was actually effected between the parties. In suit No. 45 the plaintiff himself admitted that the money claimed was advanced on the security of the debtor's father and not on that of the Government. In suit No. 5 it was shown that not only was there no guarantee by the late Minister, but that the transaction, in connection with which the liability of the Government was alleged, had been merged in a new transaction subsequently effected between the parties. All these 7 suits had therefore to be dismissed. Claims dismissed on their merits.

8. The 17 suits shown in column 4, as disposed of on other grounds, were settled in different ways and on different grounds; one suit was withdrawn and one compromised. Ten of the suits were dismissed in default of the attendance of the claimants, though in 3 of them written applications for withdrawal had been filed, and not acted upon simply because no one attended in support of them. Three of the suits had been disposed of by competent Courts, and, having been re-instituted on the same cause of action, were held barred on the principle of *res judicata*. Of the remaining 2 suits, one was dismissed on the ground of its uncertainty and vagueness, and the other was held to be premature on account of the non-accrual of the cause of action. Claims otherwise disposed of.

9. In column 5 are shown the three suits in which decrees have been given. The suit No. 5 was against the principal debtor, the Government having been impleaded merely as a surety, and it was proved that the plaintiff, after giving the loan and taking a deed from the debtor, presented an application to the late Minister, in which, after a statement of the facts of the case, there was a prayer that the Government might graciously be pleased to see that by pressure on the debtor, the instalments fixed by the deed were paid, and in case of default by him to have the Claims decreed.

ment made by an attachment of the debtor's property. Government accepted the application in this suit, and the amount has therefore been decreed against the debtor, and, on account of the promise of help that had been given by the Government, a recommendation has been made to the Government for help in the execution of this decree. In suit No. 32 a decree has been given against the Government alone. Bismilla Begum, the plaintiff, held a mortgage of a jagir from its legal holder, and on some differences ensuing between them, the late Minister took the jagir from the plaintiff on the condition that the mortgage-money should be paid from the Public Treasury by certain fixed instalments. The jagir also was on that account retained by the Government in its possession, and a considerable portion of the claim was actually paid from its income. There was, however, a balance due, when the jagir was, by some mistake, given over to its legal holders; and it is for that amount that a decree has now been given, with interest, against the Government, the latter being bound to pay the amount to the plaintiff without any condition or reserve and being in its turn entitled to recover it from the principal debtor. In suit No. 15 the Government was impleaded as a surety, besides the debtor. The Government guaranteed a loan to a Government servant receiving a salary from the Public Treasury, promising to see the money paid from the Treasury with interest at Re. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem, the Government undertaking to pay half of the interest itself. In this suit a decree has been given for half of the interest against the Government, and a recommendation has been made to the Government to see the principal with the other half of the interest paid from the salary which is still disbursed to the debtor from the Treasury.

Real character of the so-called Guarantees by the Government.

10. After describing the nature and results of the claims brought before the Commission, it appears desirable to explain the real character of those promises by the late Minister, which are usually called pecuniary Guarantees, and which formed the basis of the majority of these claims. During the period when those promises were made, the Courts were weak. The powerful classes were uncontrolled by the Courts of law and defied their orders. Nor was their defiance of the Courts restricted to matters in which they themselves were concerned, as they would frequently take the part of those who sought their aid in resisting the orders of the Courts. The difficulty of settling monetary transactions was therefore very considerable, and gave rise to much discontent amongst the people and embarrassment to the Government. The latter was unable to discharge, by means of the regularly established Courts, its most important function, the proper administration of justice and the redress of grievances, for which there is always an implied agreement between a Government and its subjects. Those therefore who had opportunities of doing so used to apply for an express promise of justice being done to them in matters in which they were concerned, and in certain circumstances the late Minister used to grant their applications. In these applications, after a statement of the character and the circumstances of the transaction, a prayer was added to the Government to see the money due repaid, in case of default of payment by the debtor, from the debtor's effects and property: similarly, in cases where there was any property, that the mortgagee should not be ousted from possession, or in the event of its being removed, that Government would guarantee its restoration. For the sake of illustration, a literal rendering is given of a prayer in one of the petitions.

" Petitioner hopes from the favour and grace (of Government) that by a pressure on the banker (debtor) the monthly fixed instalments may be (had) repaid to the petitioner month by

month, and that in case of delay the payment be secured to the petitioner by an attachment of the said banker's property." The late Minister used to endorse such petitions as were granted with the word *Manzur* (granted). The meaning and object of this was simply that the Minister would help the applicant, if necessary, with the exercise of his high authority. In fact, the applicant himself used to ask only for a promise of that help, by the exercise of Government authority, which from a regular Court he could have obtained as a matter of right. This is apparent from the petition quoted above, where what was prayed for was simply that the Minister should secure the payment of the instalments by an attachment of the debtor's property.

In suit No. 32 the distinction between a pecuniary guarantee and a promise of help by the exercise of Government authority was exhibited very prominently, and has made it clear beyond all doubt that the Minister's action in respect to these two sets of promises used to be quite different. In this suit a poor man's jagir was held by a Begum Sahiba, the daughter of the late Amir-i-Kabir, in her possession. The Jagirdar was helpless, and the Begum Sahiba relied on the strength of a mortgage. The Courts were at that time, as observed above, extremely weak. The late Minister taking a pecuniary liability on himself as against the Begum Sahiba took the jagir. The words in the Minister's own hand, when he undertook this liability, were that "Rs. 10,000 would be paid annually till the entire principal was repaid." Between this language and the language of those applications in which the Government used to be asked to have the instalment monies paid by the debtor, by the use of some pressure on him, and on which the Minister used only to write 'granted,' there is a very material difference.

It may now be stated with certainty that the late Minister used generally to promise help by the exercise of Government authority only; and that he very seldom, and except in cases of extreme urgency, undertook any pecuniary liability, and when the latter was undertaken it was expressed in clear and unmistakeable language. The question regarding the promise of help by the exercise of Government authority has been disposed of on grounds derived from Mahomedan and other law in the Commission's decision in suit No. 1.

11. In conclusion, the Committee has given a decree against Government for claims to the extent of the pecuniary liability proved against the Government in respect of them; and in cases in which the Government was found to have merely promised assistance by the exercise of Government authority, a decree has been given against the debtor only and a recommendation made to the Government for special help in its execution. Suits in which no pecuniary liability or promise of the Government was established have, as against the Government, been dismissed, but the plaintiffs have the right to sue the original debtors in His Highness' Courts of law should they deem it expedient to adopt such a course of procedure. Concl.

(Sd.) A. H. E. CAMPBELL,
(„) AFZUL HUSSEIN,
(„) SHEIKH AHMED HUSSEIN.

18th Shaval 1303 *H.*

APPENDIX A.

* The order appointing the Commission was worded as follows :—

Whereas Government desires to publicly establish the total inaccuracy of various reports which are in circulation in respect to the debts due by the State, and to arrive at some settlement as regards the claims, whether real or imaginary, preferred against Government, and finally to dispose of this important question which has for the last few years considerably agitated the public mind, it is therefore considered advisable, with the sanction and approval of His Highness, to appoint a Commission for the disposal of all such claims. The Commission shall be composed of the following members:—

1. Hassan bin Abdulla (subsequently removed, Raja Murli Manohur being appointed in his place).
2. Moulvi Mahomed.
3. Moulvi Sheikh Ahmed Hussein.
4. Mr. Sabapathy.
5. Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur.

The duties of the Commission shall be as follows :—

1. The Commission shall issue a notification, calling upon claimants publicly to lay before it, within six months of the date of this notification, any pecuniary claim, either in whole or in part, incurred by Government or guaranteed by the late Minister between the dates of his assumption of office and his death. Claimants should adduce all proofs in their claims. All claims filed after the lapse of the period specified above shall be rejected.

2. All claims shall be brought before the Commission according to the regular procedure in use in Courts of law, and they shall be enquired into according to the rules governing enquiries in judicial suits, the rule relating to limitation being of course excepted, as claims dating back to the 13 Shaban 1269, the date of the late Minister's appointments, shall be heard. Claimants shall also be exempted from stamp fees.

3. A Pleader shall, if necessary, be appointed to appear on behalf of Government.

4. The Commission shall hold their meetings regularly in the Baradari, and a Registrar shall be present to receive plaints and other papers requisite for completing a case in accordance with the regular procedure.

5. The Commission shall, after enquiry, record in due form their decision in each case, expressing clearly their opinion in respect to the claim being proved or otherwise, and stating the amounts of principal and interest, as well as the cost of the enquiry.

6. The Commission shall, on the termination of the enquiry, prepare, for submission to Government, two lists, showing the claims proved and those rejected by the Commission.

7. The Government shall direct the publication of the list of rejected claims in the *Jareeda* with a view to preventing any of the claims it contains being re-instituted. A claim which has been dismissed in this manner by the Commission shall not be re-heard either by a Court of law or by Government. With regard to the list of proved claims, terms of liquidation shall, if

possible, be arrived at with the consent of claimants, or arrangements will be made for paying off the debts in instalments to be fixed with due regard to the state of the Exchequer. The amounts of claims guaranteed by Government and proved against other persons shall be paid on recovery of the sums due from such persons.

8. The Commission shall, within two weeks of the date of its appointment, send, for publication in the *Jareeda*, the notification specified above, and also take measures to make it public by sending vernacular copies of it to the District Talukdars and the City Kotwal.

9. The Commission shall dispose of all claims brought before it as speedily as possible.

10. The Commission shall observe the ordinary rules in force in Courts of law with regard to their treatment of claimants, irrespective of rank or dignity, and should not show undue favour in any instance. In case of a person failing to adduce proofs or to submit documents or to produce witnesses, the procedure, which would be adopted in an ordinary Law Court in regard to such a a claim, shall be followed by the Commission.

11. A copy of this order to be inserted in the *Jareeda* for public information.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SUITS DECIDED BY THE DEBT COMMISSION.

No.	Names of Plaintiffs.	Names of Defendants.	Amount of Claims.	Nature of Claims.		Date on which the Suit was filed.	Date of decision.	Claims decreed.	Claims rejected.
				Personal.	On Govt. Security.				
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mahomed Kamal Khan...	Ramlal Hargopaldass and Govt.	8,59,255 10 6	.....	8,59,255 10 6	29th Safar 1302.	3rd Shaval 1303.	8,59,255 10 6	.....
2	Joginathrao	Galib bin Nasir.	90,000 0 0	.....	90,000 0 0	3rd Rabiulawul 1302.	18th Rabiulawul 1303.	.....	90,000 0 0
3	Golam Dastagir	Amira Begum and Government.	6,757 2 6	.....	6,757 2 6	27th Rabiulawul 1302.	18th Jamadiussani 1303.	.....	6,757 2 6
4	Shivalal Motilal.....	Government.	7,66,564 5 9	7,66,564 5 9	.....	30th Rabiussani 1302.	22nd Zikad 1302.	.....	7,66,564 5 9
5	Lutchmanrao..... ...	Shivalal Motilal.	40,000 0 0	.....	40,000 0 0	15th Jamadiussani 1302.	2nd Rajub 1303.	.....	40,000 0 0
6	Maniram Ramrattan ...	Government.	31,250 0 0	31,250 0 0	.....	26th Jamadiussani 1302.	26th Jamadiussani 1302.	.....	31,250 0 0
7	Meer Hayat Ali.....	Shivalal Motilal and Raichund.	74,025 0 0	.....	74,025 0 0	2nd Rajub 1302.	14th Rajub 1302.	.....	74,025 0 0
8	Shivalal Motilal.....	Meer Mahomed Ali Khan.	1,11,208 1 0	.....	1,11,408 1 0	14th Rajub 1302.	28th Shaban 1303.	.....	1,11,408 1 0
9	Lakhmidass Luchmidass..	Pattabhi Ramrao and Govt.	40,502 1 0	.....	40,502 1 0	10th Rajub 1302.	16th Ramzan 1303.	.....	40,502 1 0
10	Ghunshamdass Suratram.	Government.	3,85,947 8 6	3,85,947 8 6	.....	14th Rajub 1302.	16th Ramzan 1303.	.....	3,85,947 8 6
11	Moganmal Amarsee Sujanmal.	Government.	37,18,622 9 9	37,18,622 9 9	.....	14th Rajub 1302.	16th Ramzan 1303.	.....	37,18,622 9 9
12	Dowlatram Narayendass	Mahomed Anwar Khan and Govt.	44,267 1 6	.....	44,267 1 6	21st Rajub 1302.	26th Ramzan 1303.	.....	44,267 1 6
13	Rustamjee Viccajee	Government.	41,10,186 12 6	41,10,186 12 6	.....	6th Shaban 1302.	2nd Rajub 1303.	.....	41,10,186 12 6
14	Jihangir Narsingir.....	Mahomed Tahawar Khan & Govt.	25,65,320 2 6	25,65,320 2 6	.....	21st Rajub 1302.	18th Rabiulawul 1303.	.....	25,65,320 2 6
15	Shivalal Motilal.....	Government.	10,036 15 3	.....	10,036 15 3	25th Rajub 1302.	26th Ramzan 1303.	10,036 15 3	.....
16	Chimniram Ghunshamdass and Ramlal.	Meer Mahomed Yar Khan.	1,80,37,037 3 6	1,80,37,037 3 6	.....	25th Rajub 1302.	11th Ramzan 1303.	.....	1,80,37,037 3 6
17	Ghunshamdass		2,11,426 6 0	.....	2,11,426 6 0	3rd Shaban 1302.	26th Ramzan 1303.	.....	2,11,426 6 0

No	Names of Plaintiffs.	Names of Defendants.	Amount of Claims.	Nature of Claims.		Date on which the Suit was filed.	Date of decision.	Claims decreed.	Claims rejected.
				Personal.	On Govt. Security.				
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
18	Moganmal Amarsee Sujanmal.	Meer Toorab Ali and Aftab Ali.	2,16,616 0 0	.....	2,16,616 0 0	3rd Shaban 1302.	26th Ramzan 1303.	.....	2,16,616 0 0
19	Bholaram Bagarya.....	Government.	6,20,252 7 3	6,20,252 7 3	.....	3rd Shaban 1302.	3rd Shaban 1303.	.....	6,20,252 7 3
20	Ali bin Umar.....	Do.	32,250 0 0	32,250 0 0	.....	3rd Shaban 1302.	3rd Shaban 1303.	.....	32,250 0 0
21	Hossain bin Saleh	Do.	14,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	.....	5th Shaban 1302.	6th Rajub 1303.	.....	14,000 0 0
22	Hossain bin Saleh.....	Golam Yasin Khan and Govt.	3,50,000 0 0	.....	2,50,000 0 0	5th Shaban 1302.	26th Ramzan 1303.	.....	3,50,000 0 0
23	Chimniram . Ghunsham and Ramlal.	Government.	19,46,538 2 0	19,46,538 2 0	.....	5th Shaban 1302.	19th Ramzan 1303.	.....	19,46,538 2 0
24	Do. do. ...	Do.	5,80,909 1 6	5,80,909 1 6	.....	9th Shaban 1302.	19th Ramzan 1303.	.....	5,80,909 1 6
25	Moganmal Amersee Sujanmal.	Do.	90,000 0 0	90,000 0 0	.....	9th Shaban 1302.	16th Jamadiussani 1303.	.....	90,000 0 0
26	Hossain bin Saleh	Govt. (for the disbursement of the salaries of Galib-ud-dowla's Jawans).	24,615 11 0	24,615 11 0	.....	9th Shaban 1302.	26th Ramzan 1303.	.....	24,615 11 0
27	Hossain bin Saleh	Government.	5,439 1 6	5,439 1 6	.....	5th Shaban 1302.	26th Ramzan 1303.	.....	5,439 1 6
28	Do.	Govt. (on account of Nazarana).	7,500 0 0	7,500 0 0	.....	5th Shaban 1312.	6th Rajub 1303.	.....	7,500 0 0
29	Do.	Do.	9,761 6 6	9,761 6 6	.....	5th Shaban 1302.	6th Rajub 1303.	.....	9,761 6 6
30	Shivalal Motilal	Rai Doorga Pershad and Government.	4,61,680 0 9	.....	4,61,680 0 9	9th Shaban 1302.	26th Ramzan 1303.	.....	4,61,680 0 9
31	Ghunshamdass Suratram..	Tahawar Jung and Government.	59,962 0 0	.....	59,962 0 0	12th Shaban 1302.	29th Ramzan 1303.	14,937 8 0	59,962 0 0
32	Papalal Matharam	Nawab Toorab Ali Khan.	36,083 3 3	.....	36,083 3 3	12th Shaban 1302.	12th Rajub 1303.	.....	36,083 3 3
33	Bismilla Begum Sahiba ...	Yenkat Partab Ruddee and Govt.	88,402 8 0	.....	88,402 8 0	11th Shaban 1302.	29th Ramzan 1303.	.....	73,465 0 0
34	Shivalal Motilal	Government.	3,71,502 4 6	3,71,502 4 6	.....	5th Shaban 1302.	19th Ramzan 1303.	.....	3,71,502 4 6

35	Kishanram Mohanlal.....	Government.	10,84,129 14 0	10,84,129 14 0	.....	5th Shaban 1302.	13th Rajub 1303.	.....	10,84,129 14 0
36	Do. ...	Do.	96,99,509 6 6	96,99,509 6 6	.....	5th Shaban 1302.	7th Shaban 1303.	.....	96,99,509 6 6
37	Chunilal Natmul Goordhundass.	Do.	4,86,249 15 6	4,86,249 15 6	.....	5th Shaban 1302.	23rd Ramzan 1303.	.....	4,86,249 15 6
38	Ramrattan Bojiram	Do.	19,850 13 0	19,850 13 0	.....	9th Shaban 1302.	26th Ramzan 1303.	.....	19,850 13 0
39	Chimniram Ghunshamdass and Ramlal.	Do.	34,29,807 0 9	34,29,807 0 9	.....	9th Shaban 1302.	19th Ramzan 1303.	.....	34,29,807 0 9
40	Shivalal Motilal	Rai Doorga Pershad and Govt.	62,061 7 0	.....	62,061 7 0	11th Shaban 1302.	23rd Ramzan 1303.	.....	62,061 7 0
41	Bhugwandass Hurrydass..	Government.	34,94,193 0 0	34,94,193 0 0	.....	24th Safar 1302.	19th Ramzan 1303.	.....	34,94,183 0 0
42	Kishanram Mohanlal ...	Moulvi Moontakhibuddin and Govt.	1,44,899 13 6	.....	1,44,899 13 6	16th Shaban 1302.	29th Rajub 1303.	.....	1,44,899 13 6
43	Shivalal Motilal.....	Government.	41,58,134 2 6	41 58,134 2 6	.....	24th Safar 1302.	19th Ramzan 1303.	.....	41,58,134 2 6
44	Shivalal Motilal.....	Do.	41,55,122 4 3	41,55,122 4 3	.....	5th Shaban 1302.	19th Ramzan 1303.	.....	41,55,122 4 3
45	Chotamlal Kunhialal.....	Narayendass and Govt.	39 964 5 9	.....	39,964 5 9	12th Shaban 1302.	19th Shaban 1302.	.....	39,964 5 9
	TOTAL...	.....	6,27,92,041 1 3	5,99,89,593 2 9	28,02,447 14 6	.....	.....	8,84,230 1 8	6,19,07,810 15 6

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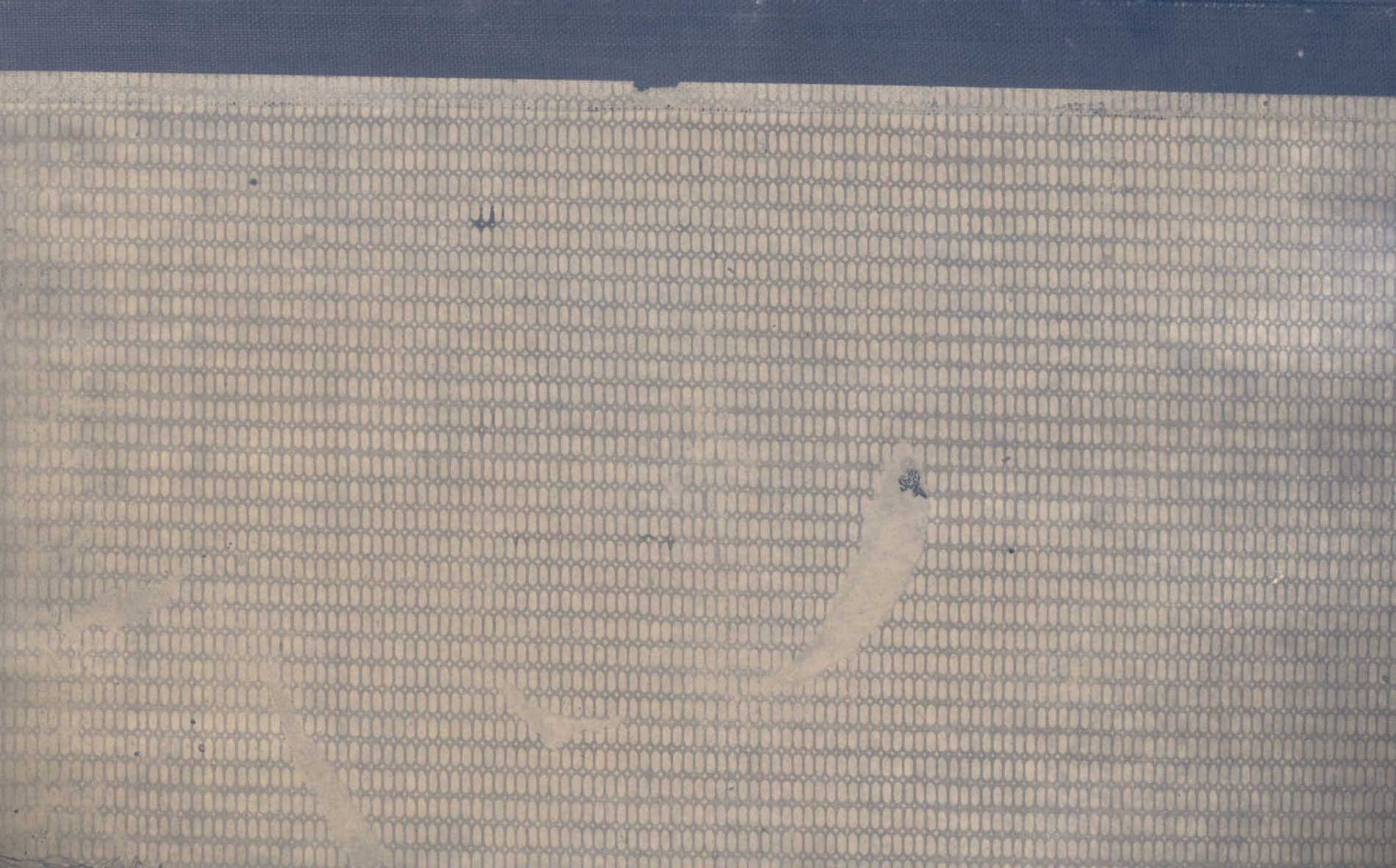
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